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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 851, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF "MOHAWK BRAND NEUFCHATEL CREAM CHEESE."

On or about July 11, 1908, The International Milk Products Company, Cooperstown, N. Y., shipped from the State of New York to the District of Columbia a consignment of a food product labeled: "Mohawk Brand Neufchatel Cream Cheese." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be made from partly skimmed milk and to be of the cottage cheese or schmierkase type and not of the Neufchatel type. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said International Milk Products Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York against the said International Milk Products Company, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be misbranded in that the said article of food was represented, by the label above set forth, to be a "Neufchatel" cheese, which is the distinctive name of a foreign product of cheese not manufactured in the United States, and which is commonly known as the distinctive name of a foreign cheese with distinctive form, character, quality, and manufacture, and in that the product so shipped was not a "Neufchatel" cheese of that character but was so falsely and fraudulently labeled with intent to mislead and deceive the purchaser and for the purpose of representing it to be a foreign product when in truth and in fact the article of food was manufactured locally, to wit, at the above-mentioned Cooperstown, in the State of New York.

On December 12, 1910, the defendant, through its president, entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$125.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 25, 1911.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 852, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On or about February 11, 1908, Jones Bros. & Co., a corporation, Louisville, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Mississippi a consignment of a food product labeled: "Jones Bros. & Co. Bluegrass Belle Pure Apple Cider Vinegar. Fermented. Louisville, Ky." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist wholly or in part of a solution made by the fermentation of commercial glucose and to be artificially colored. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Jones Bros. & Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said Jones Bros. & Co. charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because acetic acid and other substances had been mixed and packed therewith so as to injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for vinegar, and because said article of food had been colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. The information also alleged that the product was misbranded in that the labels thereon were false and misleading because it was not pure apple cider vinegar, but a mixture consisting essentially of acetic acid and other substances, artificially colored.

On November 17, 1910, the defendant appeared and entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1911.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 853, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On or about October 22, 1908, John M. Knadler and William B. Lucas, trading as Knadler & Lucas, Louisville, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Arkansas a quantity of a food product labeled: "Knadler & Lucas Pickling Cider & Vinegar Co. Self-Made Belle of the South Vinegar. Louisville, Ky." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a mixture consisting wholly or in part of a dilute acetic acid and foreign material high in reducing sugars, artificially colored in imitation of cider vinegar. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said John M. Knadler and William B. Lucas and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said John M. Knadler and William B. Lucas, charging the said shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because a distilled product not made from the juice of apples, dilute acetic acid and a substance high in reducing sugars had been substituted for vinegar made from the juice of apples, and was colored artificially so as to conceal its inferiority and simulate the genuine article. The information further alleged the product to be misbranded because the label was false and misleading in that the words "Self-Made Vinegar" appearing on the label, without words of qualification as to the mode of production of the vinegar, or the substances from which it was produced meant, and was understood to mean, vinegar made from apple cider by its own fermentation, when in truth and in fact the product did not conform to such popular concept, but was an adulterated product as above set forth.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 853, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On or about October 22, 1908, John M. Knadler and William B. Lucas, trading as Knadler & Lucas, Louisville, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Arkansas a quantity of a food product labeled: "Knadler & Lucas Pickling Cider & Vinegar Co. Self-Made Belle of the South Vinegar. Louisville, Ky." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a mixture consisting wholly or in part of a dilute acetic acid and foreign material high in reducing sugars, artificially colored in imitation of cider vinegar. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said John M. Knadler and William B. Lucas and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said John M. Knadler and William B. Lucas, charging the said shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because a distilled product not made from the juice of apples, dilute acetic acid and a substance high in reducing sugars had been substituted for vinegar made from the juice of apples, and was colored artificially so as to conceal its inferiority and simulate the genuine article. The information further alleged the product to be misbranded because the label was false and misleading in that the words "Self-Made Vinegar" appearing on the label, without words of qualification as to the mode of production of the vinegar, or the substances from which it was produced meant, and was understood to mean, vinegar made from apple cider by its own fermentation, when in truth and in fact the product did not conform to such popular concept, but was an adulterated product as above set forth.

On November 17, 1910, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 26, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 854, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF A DRUG PRODUCT—ASAFÆTIDA.

On or about May 3 and May 10, 1910, T. M. Curtius, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania two consignments of, respectively, five and nine boxes of alleged asafætida. Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the result thereof showed that the percentage of alcohol-soluble material therein ran from 17.95 per cent to 49.41 per cent, the average being 34.34 per cent, while the percentage of ash found ran from 14.81 per cent to 57.22 per cent, the average being 42.82 per cent, which was below the requirements of the United States Pharmacopœia, that is to say the ash content exceeded 15 per cent, and the alcohol-soluble material was less than 50 per cent. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the said shipments were liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In due course libels were filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district, one against each of said shipments, praying condemnation and forfeiture, and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated, in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, which requires and provides that not less than 50 per cent of the said asafætida should dissolve in alcohol, and when incinerated that the alcohol should yield not more than 15 per cent of ash, whereas, less than 50 per cent of the said asafætida, contained in the fourteen boxes aforesaid, was soluble in alcohol, and, when incinerated, the said alcohol contained in the fourteen boxes aforesaid did then and there yield more than 15 per cent of ash. Thereupon, The Smith, Kline & French Company, consignees of the boxes aforesaid, filed their answer to the above libel, admitting the interstate shipment of the asafætida and that the product remained, at the time of the seizure, in the original unbroken packages in which shipped, save that each package had been broken for the purpose of

sampling the said asafoetida; that the product was adulterated at the time of its consignment and transportation, but denying that it was adulterated at the time seizure was effected, because immediately after the receipt of the product and before the seizure they caused the standard of strength, quality, and purity to be plainly stated upon the containers thereof. It was further alleged by the answer that payment had been made for the said product before its seizure and that the consignees had not delivered it in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offered to deliver it to any other person before the containers of the said asafoetida were duly marked as aforesaid.

The causes coming on for argument on the above libel and answer, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decrees, dismissing the libels and ordering the restoration of the product to the above-mentioned claimant, on the ground that under section 7 of the act the product was adulterated only in case its standard of strength, quality, and purity was not plainly stamped upon the containers at the time of seizure, but if so marked it was not adulterated. The opinion of the court was based on the above-mentioned shipment of five boxes of asafoetida, and will be found set forth in full in Circular No. 41, Office of the Solicitor, United States Department of Agriculture, and also in the Federal Reporter, volume 181, page 561. The facts in the case of the nine boxes of asafoetida being identical with those in the case of the five boxes above referred to, no separate opinion was rendered thereon, but the libel in the latter case was likewise dismissed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 26, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 855, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On July 27 and December 31, 1908, and May 6, 1909, the Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Company, a corporation, Louisville, Ky., shipped three consignments of alleged vinegar, the first and last of said shipments being from the State of Connecticut into the State of Indiana, and the second shipment from the State of Connecticut into the State of Tennessee. The product contained in the first and last of these shipments was labeled: "Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Co. Old Homestead Colored. Blended Vinegar. Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.;" that contained in the second shipment was labeled "Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Co. Distributors Kentucky Belle Pure Apple Juice Vinegar. Serial No. 3390. Louisville, Ky., U. S. A." Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the first of said shipments was found to be a dilute solution of acetic acid, artificially colored in imitation of cider vinegar; the second was found to be a mixture of dilute acetic acid and cider vinegar; and the third was found to be a distilled vinegar, artificially colored with caramel. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the products were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course two criminal informations were filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Company, charging

the above shipments, and alleging the product contained in the first shipment to be adulterated because water and acetic acid had been mixed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for vinegar, and because the product had been colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed; and to be misbranded because it was not a blend, viz, a mixture of like substances to vinegar, as represented by its label, but was a dilute solution of acetic acid, artificially colored. The product contained in the second of said shipments was alleged to be adulterated because either dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar had been mixed therewith so as to injuriously affect its quality, and because other substances had been substituted in part for apple juice vinegar, and to be misbranded because in truth and in fact the product was not pure apple juice vinegar, but an adulterated product as previously stated. The product contained in the third of said shipments was alleged to be adulterated because a distilled product had been mixed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for vinegar, and because the product had been colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, and to be misbranded, because it was not a blend, viz, a mixture of like substances to vinegar, as represented by its label, but was a distilled product, artificially colored in imitation of cider vinegar, and the label in question, as used in said brand, without words of qualification as to the mode of production of said vinegar or the substances from which it was produced meant, and was understood by the public to mean, a mixture of vinegar made from apple cider, when in truth and in fact said article of food was not made or produced from apple cider.

On October 10, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty as to the first of the counts above set forth, to wit, adulteration of the product shipped on July 27, 1908, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, a nolle prosequi being entered as to the other counts.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 29, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 856, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT ("EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER AND GERM KILLER") AND ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ORANGE EXTRACT.

On or about March 15, 1909, the Paul Manufacturing Company, a corporation, Boston, Mass., shipped from the State of Massachusetts into the District of Columbia a consignment of a drug product labeled: "Egyptian Deodorizer and Germ Killer. A Perfect Fumigator and Destroyer of Disease Germs. No more bad odors or danger from germs, destroying menace of drainage, and other sources of disease. Paul Manufacturing Company, Boston. Distributing agents;" and on May 20, 1909, said company shipped from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island a quantity of a food product labeled: "Quality Brand Extra Concentrated Flavor of Orange. Packed for Importer Branch, Ltd." Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the "Egyptian Deodorizer and Germ Killer" was found to consist of wood of some species of coniferous tree, apparently cedar, perfumed with essential oils, while an experiment showed that the burning of the pastil in a small closed room did not kill germs after four hours exposure. Samples of the Concentrated Flavor of Orange were also procured and analyzed by the said Bureau, and found to contain alcohol 69.6 per cent, solids 0.06 per cent, orange oil by precipitation 3.55 per cent, with the coal-tar dye known as Orange G, the refractive index of the oil being 1.4709. As the findings of the analysts and reports made showed the alleged "Deodorizer and Germ Killer" to be misbranded and the alleged Concentrated Flavor of Orange to be both adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the

said Paul Manufacturing Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a case.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts against the said Paul Manufacturing Company, charging the above shipments and alleging in the first count of said information that the "concentrated flavor of orange" was misbranded in that the label contained a false and misleading statement regarding the substances contained therein, to wit, the statement, "Quality Brand Extract Concentrated Flavor of Orange," which was false and misleading because said food was not a concentrated flavor of orange but a dilute extract of orange; in the second count alleging the "flavor" to be adulterated in that a dilute extract of orange had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that the article had been artificially colored in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed; and in a third count, alleging that the "Deodorizer and Germ Killer" was misbranded, in that the label upon the containers thereof bore the statements "A Perfect Fumigator and Destroyer of Disease Germs," "No Bad Odors or Danger from Germs, destroying menace of drainage," which said statements were false and misleading because in truth and in fact said drug was not a germ killer nor a perfect fumigator and destroyer of disease germs, and would not prevent all bad odors or danger from germs or destroy menace of drainage.

On January 30, 1911, the defendant appeared and pleaded nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$50, being \$25 on the first two counts and \$25 on the third count.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1911.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 857, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF SORGHUM SYRUP.

On or about January 8, 1910, the Corn Products Refining Company, Granite City, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota 13 cases of syrup in 10-pound cans, each of which was labeled: "10 pounds net weight, pure sorghum, guaranteed by Corn Products Refining Company to comply with the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Registered under Serial No. 2317. Packed by Corn Products Refining Company, General Offices, New York." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain between 15 and 25 per cent of glucose. As it appeared from the above analysis and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said 13 cases of syrup, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that it was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser by purporting to be, according to the brands and labels thereon, pure sorghum, whereas in truth and in fact said product was a compound of corn and cane syrup. The case coming on for hearing the court, on November 21, 1910, issued its decree condemning said 13 cases of syrup as being misbranded for the cause in said libel above stated, with the proviso that upon the payment of the costs of these proceedings by the claimants and the execution and delivery of a bond in the sum of \$500 by the said Corn Products Refining Company, upon

the condition that the said 13 cases of syrup should not be disposed of contrary to law, the product be redelivered to the claimants.

On January 14, 1911, the Corn Products Refining Company filed a bond as required by the above decree, whereupon the goods were released to said claimants.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 2, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 858, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "APRICOT BRANDY" AND "BLACKBERRY CORDIAL."

On or about January 21 and May 23, 1910, the Independent Distilling Company, a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas two consignments of food products labeled respectively: "Independent Whiskey. A Family Safeguard. Cordial Blackberry Flavor. The Independent Distilling Company, Kansas City, U. S. A."; and "Independent Whiskey. The Family Safeguard. Apricot Brandy Compound, Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law. The Independent Distilling Company, Kansas City, U. S. A." Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the former of said products was found to be an imitation blackberry cordial, prepared in part from glucose, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye in imitation of genuine blackberry, and the latter product was found to contain a foreign coloring matter and sugar, and to consist of a cordial or liqueur, and not a brandy. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the products were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the Independent Distilling Company and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information containing four counts was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, against the said Independent Distilling Company, charging the above shipment, and alleging in the first count that the

Apricot Brandy Compound so shipped was misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact the product was an imitation of Apricot Brandy, offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, Apricot Brandy, which was a different article than the one so shipped, the labels in question being such as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof; alleging in the second count that such product was adulterated in that it was artificially colored, and in that a cordial had been mixed and packed with it and because the product had been colored in a manner to conceal the inferiority thereof; alleging in the third count that the Blackberry Cordial so shipped was misbranded in that it was an imitation of blackberry cordial, offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, Blackberry Cordial, which was a different product from that embraced in the latter shipment, the label thereon being such as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof; and alleging in the fourth count that the last named product was adulterated in that it was an imitation of Blackberry Cordial, prepared in part from glucose, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye, in imitation of genuine Blackberry so as to conceal the inferiority of the product.

On February 9, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and on the following day the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs on each of said counts, in all \$800 and costs.

On April 21, 1911, the court modified its judgment, imposing a fine of \$100 and costs on each count, in all \$400 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 2, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 859, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF CRYSTAL EGGS.

On or about July 7, 1909, the St. Louis Crystal Eggs Company, St. Louis, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Massachusetts one barrel of a food product invoiced and sold as Crystal Eggs, a dried egg product. Analysis of a sample of this product, made in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed that the eggs had been preserved with boric acid and therefore were adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and reports thereon that the said shipment was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On July 16, 1909, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said one barrel of eggs, charging the above interstate shipment, and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, boric acid, which might render such food injurious to health, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On January 31, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and default having been entered in due course of law, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting said barrel of eggs to the use of the United States, and ordering the destruction thereof by the marshal of said district, which order was duly executed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1911.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME CONTAINS THE HISTORY FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR 1780. THE SECOND VOLUME CONTAINS THE HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1780 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1780.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY S. KNEELAND, 1780.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME CONTAINS THE HISTORY FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR 1780. THE SECOND VOLUME CONTAINS THE HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1780 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1780.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY S. KNEELAND, 1780.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 860, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"PAINEASE."

On or about May 20, 1910, Louis W. Jordan, doing business under the name and style of The Jordan Company, shipped from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Connecticut a quantity of a drug product labeled: "Guaranteed by Jordan Co. under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 26341. Painease. Stops all pain such as rheumatism, neuralgia, periodicals, back ache, headache, etc.; in fact it is for aches and pains of every description. It is a sure and very effective remedy for excessive dissipation of any kind. Contains no poisonous drug or opiate of any nature. Directions. Adult dose; place a powder on the tongue and swallow with a little water. * * * Each dose contains 5 grains acetanilide. Manufactured by Jordan Co. * * * Boston, Mass." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain an organic acid, probably citric, ammonium carbonate, acetanilide and caffeine. As the analysis and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Louis W. Jordan and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared, after hearings held, that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts against the said Louis W. Jordan, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that the package containing said drugs bore certain statements, to wit, that said drugs would stop all pain such as rheumatism, neuralgia, periodicals, backache, and head-

ache; that said drugs were a sure, safe, and effective remedy for excessive dissipation of any kind; and that said drugs contained no poisonous drugs; which statements were false and misleading because said drugs would not stop all pain, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, periodicals, backache, and headache; was not a sure, safe, and effective remedy for dissipation, and it contained a poisonous drug, to wit, acetanilide.

On December 3, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and said information was placed on file.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 2, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 861, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ORANGE FLAVOR.

On or about April 30, 1910, Steelman & Archer, a corporation, shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey a quantity of orange flavor bearing the following label: (On carton) "Steelman & Archer Brand Orange Flavoring * * * Guaranteed etc. * * * Manufactured by Steelman & Archer, Wholesale Druggists, Phila., Pa." (On bottle): "Orange Flavoring. Contains alcohol 48.9 per cent, pure oil orange, water and colored with turmeric. Guarantee No. 1028. For Flavoring Blanc Mange, Custards, Ice Cream, Jellies, Etc. Etc., Steelman & Archer, * * * 16 So. Front St., Philadelphia." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: Sp. gr. at 15.6° C., 0.93913; alcohol, by volume, 47.52 per cent; polarization at 20° C., + 0.45°; orange oil, from polarization, trace; orange oil, from precipitation, trace; total solids, by evaporation, 0.03 per cent; ash, trace; citral, Hiltner's method, trace, too small to measure; color, probably natural. As the analysis and report thereon showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Steelman & Archer, Incorporated, and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On November 21, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania against Steelman & Archer, Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that a highly dilute orange flavor had been mixed therewith so as to

reduce and lower its quality and strength, and in that a highly dilute orange flavoring, containing only a trace of orange oil, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine orange flavoring. The information also alleged that the product was misbranded in that the label thereof bore the statement, to wit: "Orange Flavoring," which said statement was false and misleading because it would lead the purchaser to believe that the product was an orange extract conforming to the commercial standard of such product, whereas, in truth and in fact, said product contained only a trace of orange oil.

Upon arraignment the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 3, 1911.*

861

O

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 862, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"FACE LOTION."

On or about July 10, 1909, the Phillips Medical Company shipped from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado a quantity of a drug product labeled: "Phillips' Face Lotion Beware of Imitations R. D. Phillips A radical Cure for any and all Diseases of the Skin Restores it to its natural condition Imparts a feeling of freshness Prepared by Phillips Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Price \$1.00 Phillips Face Lotion Cures Pimples, Blackheads, Barbers' Itch, Eczema, and any itching or burning of the Skin. It is a cooling application to be used after shaving, leaving the face free from all burning or smarting. * * * " "This package contains 70% Ethyl Alcohol. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 5259." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain methyl alcohol 11.2 per cent by volume; ethyl alcohol 38.56 per cent by volume; ash 0.03 per cent, resins, etc., 1.17 per cent, and water 56.4 per cent. As the analysis and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded said Phillips Medical Company and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On September 15, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska against the said Phillips Medical Company, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that it bore the statements: "Is a radical cure for any and all diseases of the skin,"

"Cures pimples, blackheads, barbers' itch, eczema, and any itching or burning of the skin;" which said statements were false and misleading because said product did not contain ingredients possessing the therapeutic properties adequate to effect such cures. The information alleged the product to be further misbranded in that the label was false and misleading because it represented the product to contain 70 per cent of ethyl alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, said product contained 38.56 per cent of ethyl alcohol, and no more.

Upon arraignment the defendant by its president entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 3, 1911.*

862

O

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 863, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"D. DODGE TOMLINSON'S CELEBRATED H. H. H. MEDICINE."

On or about November 3, 1909, Aschenbach & Miller, a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia a quantity of a drug product labeled: (On carton) "D. Dodge Tomlinson's Celebrated H. H. H. Medicine. Used externally for rheumatism * * * Price 50 cents. Accept no H. H. H. Medicine without my portrait and signature as a guarantee of its being genuine. D. Dodge Tomlinson, Philadelphia, Pa. * * * H. H. H. Medicine contains 68 per cent of Alcohol. No. 594. Guaranteed by Aschenbach & Miller, Inc., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906"; (on bottle) "The celebrated H. H. H. Medicine D. D. T., 1868. Alcohol 57 per cent. * * *; (on circular) "It is entirely vegetable. * * * Thousands bear testimony to its great worth for the cure of the following Diseases: Sprains, Bruises, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frosted Feet, Lameness, Swollen Joints, Pain in the Back or Side, Stiffness and Lameness of the Muscles, Burns, Sore throat, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Etc., * * * It will remove callous lumps, spavins, soft spavins, blood spavins, windgalls, thoroughpins, * * * It will heal sweeny and fistula, and injuries due to them. It will cure thrush, splint, curb and contracted hoof of the worst kind. Ringbone of not more than eighteen months' standing will be removed by its use. It will cure the lameness of bone spavin of long standing. * * * The H. H. H. will cure distemper and remove lumps left under the throat from this disease. * * * It will cure poll-evil. * * * It will cure the worst case of lameness in a short time. * * * H. H. H. Medicine will relieve the worst colic in ten minutes." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a dark-colored liquid containing 52.30 per cent of alcohol by volume, free ammonia, ammonium salts, camphor, salicylic acid, iodine in combination, soap and alkaloid-bearing drug extractives resembling cinchona, volatile oils and water; the non-volatile matter amounting to about 10 per cent and the ash to about 0.4 per cent. As it appeared from the above analysis and report

thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Aschenbach & Miller, Incorporated, and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On November 21, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania against the said Aschenbach & Miller, Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that the statement on the carton, to wit, "H. H. H. Medicine contains 68 per cent of alcohol," and the statement on the bottle, to wit, "The celebrated H. H. H. Medicine, * * * alcohol 57 per cent," were false and misleading because the product contained neither 68 nor 57 per cent of alcohol, but contained only 52.30 per cent of alcohol; and in that the statement on the circular, to wit, "It is entirely Vegetable, safe and sure," was false and misleading, because said product was not entirely vegetable but contained ammonium salts and iodine, mineral products, and soap, which is partly mineral. The information alleged the product to be further misbranded, in that the circular bore the following statements: "It will remove callous lumps, spavins, soft spavins, blood spavins, windgalls, thoroughpins, cleaning the animal's limbs from these blemishes;" "It will heal sweeny and fistula and injuries due to them;" "It will cure thrush, splint, curb and contracted hoof of the worst kind;" "Ringbone of not more than 18 month's standing will be removed by its use;" "It will cure lameness of bone spavin of long standing;" "The H. H. H. will cure distemper and remove lumps left under the throat from this disease;" "It will cure swollen and inflamed tendons, as well as poll-evil;" "It will cure the worst case of lameness in a short time, and it will also cure scratches and grease heel;" and "H. H. H. Medicine will relieve the worst colic in ten minutes;" which said statements were false and misleading in that said product did not possess therapeutic properties adequate to effect the cures above specified.

Upon arraignment the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 864, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On or about July 26, 1910, the Union Vinegar Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana 100 barrels of vinegar, labeled: "Orchard Brand Pure Fermented Cider Vinegar—49—June 1910. Union Vinegar Company, Cincinnati, O." Analysis of samples of this product, made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed it to consist of a dilute vinegar to which a foreign substance consisting of a product high in reducing sugars had been added, and thus to be adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the said shipment was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Indiana.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said 100 barrels of vinegar, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated in that the said barrels and each of them contained a product with which had been mixed a substance high in reducing sugars so as to reduce and lower its quality; and alleging the product to be misbranded in that the statements in the labels, above set forth, as to the ingredients and substances contained in said product, representing the product to be cider vinegar, were false and misleading because, in truth and in fact, the product was an imitation of cider vinegar, said statements being calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On October 4, 1910, Samuel W. Jennings and Carl C. Jennings filed a claim as owners of the vinegar and also filed an answer admitting the allegations of the libel, whereupon the court, being fully

informed in the premises, issued its decree, finding that all the allegations of said libel were true and condemning the 84 barrels of vinegar actually seized as being misbranded as alleged in said libel, and ordered that the said 84 barrels of vinegar be released to the claimants upon the payment of the costs and the filing of a bond conditioned that the product should not be disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1911.*

864



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 865, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF "UNCLE SAM ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BREAKFAST FOOD."

On or about January 22, 1910, the Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Company, Omaha, Nebr., shipped from the State of Nebraska into the State of Ohio 100 packages of a food product each of which was labeled "Uncle Sam Anti-Dyspeptic Breakfast Food. Patented November 17, 1908. Trade Mark Registered. Merit wins. Manufactured by Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Company, Omaha, Neb. * * * Will relieve constipation in three days. * * * Tendency to appendicitis avoided by eating Uncle Sam 'Food for Health.'" Samples from this shipment were procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a linseed and wheat product consisting of ether extract (fat) 20.05 per cent, protein 20.43 per cent, and fiber 6.06 per cent, and not possessing the medicinal properties claimed for it in said label. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Company and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On August 30, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska against the said Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Company, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead purchasers, it being represented as a breakfast food with medicinal properties

capable of affording relief in cases of constipation and preventing appendicitis, whereas in truth and in fact said product possesses no medicinal properties which would warrant the claims so made for it. On the ensuing day the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1911.*

865



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 866, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF BOTTLED BEER.

On or about October 10, 1910, The Benwood Brewing Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., shipped from the State of West Virginia into the State of Ohio a consignment of 984 bottles of beer, labeled as follows: Two, "Washington Brewing Co., Columbus, Ohio;" three "Gambrinus, Columbus, O.;" nine, "N. Schlee & Son, Columbus, Ohio;" forty-seven, "Columbus Brewing Co., Columbus, Ohio;" sixty-six, "Franklin Brewing Co., Columbus, Ohio;" eight hundred and fifty-seven, "Hoster, Columbus." Samples from said shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found that said beer was manufactured and produced by The Benwood Brewing Company, of Wheeling, W. Va. As it appeared from the said examination that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of said act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in the following particulars: (1) In that the labels, marks, and brands upon said bottles represented that said beer was produced by various brewing concerns above mentioned in the city of Columbus and State of Ohio, when in truth and in fact said beer was not manufactured and produced in the city of Columbus nor in the State of Ohio nor by said brewing concerns, but was manufactured and produced by the Benwood Brewing Company in the city of Wheeling and State of West Virginia; (2) in that said beer contained in the bottles bearing the aforesaid labels was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article of food, to wit, under the name applied to the beers

manufactured and produced by the aforesaid brewing concerns in the city of Columbus and State of Ohio, when in truth and in fact the said beer was not manufactured and produced by the said brewing concerns, nor any of them, nor in the city of Columbus, nor in the State of Ohio, but was manufactured by the Benwood Brewing Company, in the city of Wheeling, and State of West Virginia; (3) in that said beer was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, because the aforesaid labels were calculated and intended to and did induce and create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that said beer was manufactured, produced, and bottled by the several brewing concerns above mentioned in the city of Columbus, State of Ohio, when in truth and in fact said beer was not manufactured, produced, and bottled by the said brewing concerns, but was manufactured, produced, and bottled by the Benwood Brewing Company in the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia. The libel further prayed condemnation and forfeiture of the property above described, and process against all claimants thereto.

Thereupon The Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Company filed an intervening petition alleging ownership of the following described portion of the property seized: 9 bottles labeled "N. Schlee & Son, Columbus, Ohio;" 47 bottles labeled "Columbus Brewing Co., Columbus, Ohio;" 857 bottles labeled "Hoster-Columbus;" and consenting that the contents of said bottles be destroyed and disposed of according to law, and praying that said bottles when empty might be returned to it, and that the other bottles belonging to other breweries be also restored to said petitioner so that according to the established custom of the trade said bottles might be delivered to such other breweries as might be the owners thereof.

The case came on for hearing and the court being fully informed in the premises rendered a decree ordering that the beer be condemned as prayed in the libel, in view of the fact that it was impossible to repack and rebrand the same so that it might be sold lawfully, that such of said bottles as were owned by said Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Company be delivered to said company for their proper use, and that the bottles belonging to the other companies named above be delivered to said Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Company to be disposed of by said company in accordance with the custom and practice as set forth in its intervening petition filed herein. Said decree was formally executed by the marshal.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 867, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On or about May 19, 1910, John G. Reed and John T. Brosius, doing business as the Green Meadow Dairy Company, Washington, D. C., sold at said city of Washington a quantity of milk. Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused a sample from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed, and it was found to contain tubercle bacilli. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the milk was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said John G. Reed and John T. Brosius were afforded an opportunity for hearing, and as it appeared after hearing held that the said sale was in violation of the act, the said health officer reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the Police Court of said District against said John G. Reed and John T. Brosius charging the above sale and alleging that the milk was adulterated in that it was the product of a diseased cow and consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal or vegetable substance, to wit, tubercle bacilli, an added deleterious ingredient which rendered said food injurious to health.

On January 26, 1911, the defendant John T. Brosius appeared as manager of said firm and entered a plea of guilty, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10, a nolle prosequi being entered as to defendant John G. Reed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 868, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF STOCK FEEDS—"ALFARINE" AND "TRUEBLOOD'S HARVEST QUEEN FEED."

On or about January 25 and April 3, 1909, the Alfalfa Milling Company, a corporation, Hobart, Okla., shipped from the State of Oklahoma to the State of Georgia two consignments of stock feed, the former of which was labeled: "This sack contains 100 lbs. Alfarine. Analysis, protein, 13.75%; fat, 3.69%; crude fiber, 15.46%. From Alfalfa Milling Company, Hobart, Oklahoma," and the latter of which was labeled: "Alfalfa Milling Co. Trueblood's, mixed for horses, cattle and hogs. Hobart, Okla. Harvest Queen Feed. This sack contains 100 lbs. Trueblood's mixed feed. Analysis; protein, 13.75%; fat, 3.69%; crude fiber, 15.46%." Samples of these shipments were procured by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the former was found to contain moisture, 9.08 per cent; ether extract (fat), 3.83 per cent; protein, 10.44 per cent; and crude fiber, 15.17 per cent, while the latter was found to contain protein, 12.13 per cent, and ether extract (fat), 2.68 per cent. As the findings of the analyst and reports made thereon indicated that the products were misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Alfalfa Milling Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General with statements of fact upon which to base prosecutions.

In due course two criminal informations were filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Oklahoma against the said Alfalfa Milling Company, one for each of said shipments, charging the same and alleging that the products so shipped were misbranded in that they were labeled as above set forth, which

labels bore the false and misleading statements that the products each contained 13.75 per cent protein and that the latter product contained 3.69 per cent fat, when in truth and in fact the former did not contain to exceed 10.44 per cent protein, while the latter did not contain to exceed 12.13 per cent protein and 2.68 per cent fat.

On January 9, 1911, the causes came on for hearing, and the defendant entered a plea of guilty to each of the above informations, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 in each case.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 869, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF OLIVES.

On or about January 11, 1911, Lekas & Drivas, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania 10 barrels of olives. Samples from this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be wormy, worm-eaten, and decayed, and therefore adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made thereon that the said shipment was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 10 barrels of olives, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

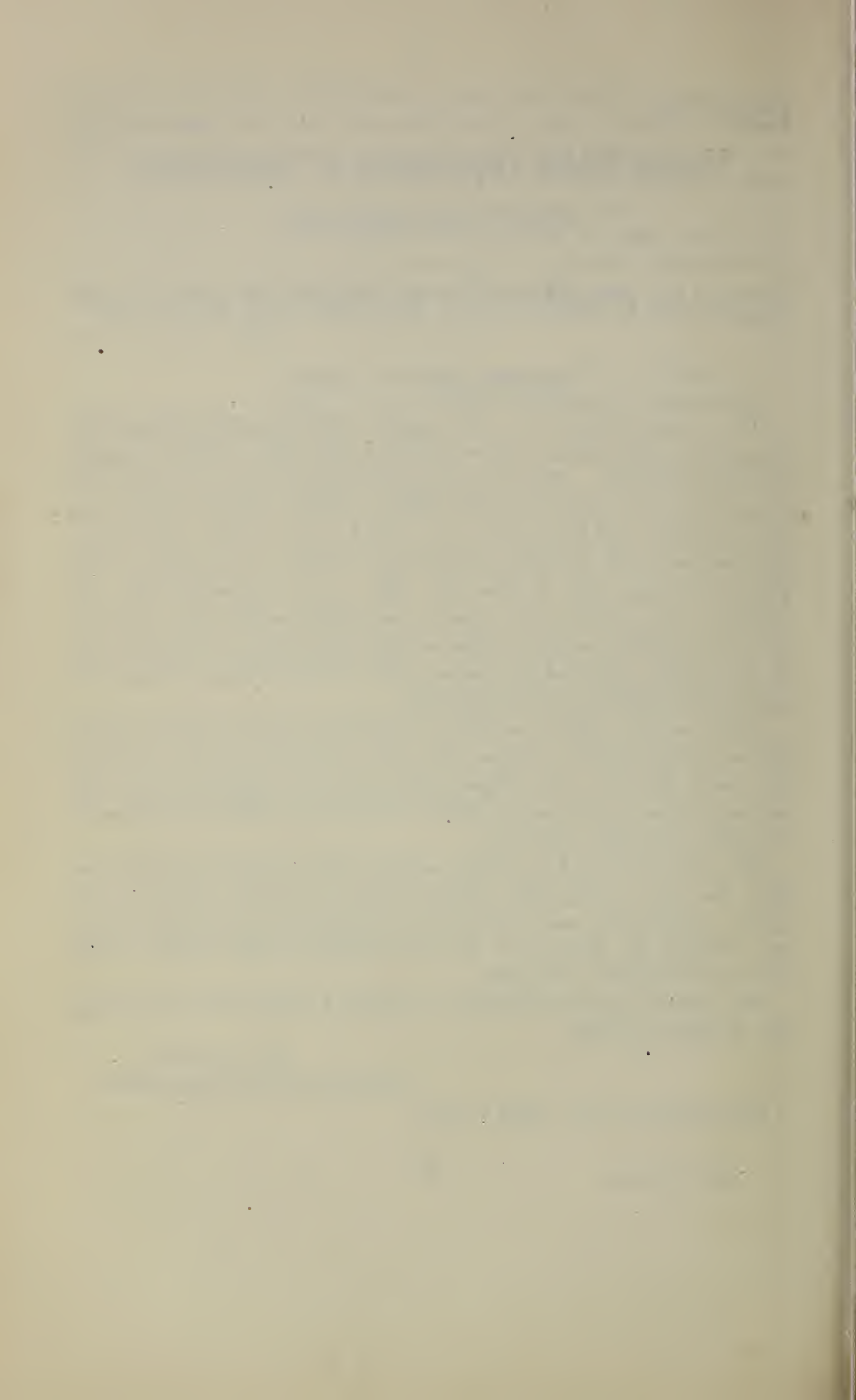
The cause came on for hearing, and no claim or answer having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its final decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the United States and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district, which order was forthwith executed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1911.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 870, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On or about September 12, 1910, Otto Behle, trading as Behle Brothers, Rolling Prairie, Wis., shipped from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Missouri a quantity of cheese labeled: "Leider Tafel Specialitaet. Dieser dessert Kase ist mit der groesten sorgfalt angefertigt." Samples from this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to be a domestic product. As the findings of the analyst and report made thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Otto Behle and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On February 4, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin against the said Otto Behle, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth, which label, by the use of the German words thereon, without any statement that the product was manufactured in the United States, created the false and misleading impression that the product was of foreign manufacture, when in truth and in fact it was manufactured in the United States of America.

On February 10, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and the court suspended sentence.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 6, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 871, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF A FOOD PRODUCT AND TWO DRUG PRODUCTS—"GROUND TURMERIC," "BELLADONNA LEAVES," AND "SENNA ALEX. LEAVES."

On or about October 8, 1909, Joseph A. Peek and Joseph H. Velsor, trading as Peek & Velsor, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of California a quantity of a food product labeled: "Grd. Turmeric. *Curcuma longa*, Peek & Velsor, New York. U. S. Serial No. 2092. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," and two drug products, labeled, respectively: "Belladonna Leaves, Peek & Velsor, New York. *Atropa Belladonna*. Poison. U. S. Serial No. 2092. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," and "Senna Alex. Leaves. Peek & Velsor. *Cassia Acutifolia*. New York. Grd. U. S. Serial No. 2092. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906." Samples of these three products were procured from this shipment and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. The "Grd. Turmeric" was found to contain turmeric, with a small amount (5 or 6 per cent) of arrowroot starch, and some unknown (cereal) flour, with 15.17 per cent ash and 9.6 per cent calcium sulphate; the "Belladonna Leaves" were found to consist in part of some unidentifiable leaf (rigid, conical, curved, single-celled trichomes), and to contain mydriatic alkaloids 0.06 per cent, water insoluble ash 15.34 per cent, and acid insoluble ash 4.75 per cent; and the "Senna Alex. Leaves" were found to contain sand and small pebbles, with numerous insect parasites and their larvæ, and a considerable number of stems, with ash 38.64 per cent and acid insoluble ash 28.72 per cent. As the findings of the analyst and reports thereon indicated that the products were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Joseph A. Peek and Joseph H. Velsor and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings.

As it appeared after hearings held that said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course three criminal informations were filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said Joseph A. Peek and Joseph H. Velsor, one for each of the above products, charging the above shipment and alleging that the first of the above mentioned products (ground turmeric) was adulterated in that arrowroot starch and calcium sulphate had been mixed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that it had been misbranded in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was turmeric, when in truth and in fact it was a mixture of ground turmeric and foreign material; alleging that the second of said products (belladonna leaves) was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation, and that the product was misbranded in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product consisted of belladonna leaves when in truth and in fact it was a mixture of belladonna leaves and unidentified foreign leaves; and alleging that the third of said products (senna alex. leaves) was adulterated for the same reason as the preceding product, and that it was misbranded in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product consisted of senna alex. leaves, when in truth and in fact it was a mixture of senna and a foreign material.

The above causes coming on for hearing, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the above informations, whereupon the court suspended sentence.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 8, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 872, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF COMPOUND FRUIT JELLY.

On or about June 20, 1910, H. B. Spencer and R. T. Spencer, trading as W. M. Spencer & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio, sold and delivered to the J. C. Kerr Company, of said city, a quantity of a food product labeled: "Compound Fruit Jelly. Flavor and color—Strawberry. 30% Apple 70% Grape Sugar. W. M. Spencer & Son, Cincinnati.", with which product was furnished the following guaranty: "We guarantee the food products manufactured by us and sold and delivered since January 1, 1907, bearing our label or brand and in the original or unbroken packages, to comply with all the requirements of the National Pure Food Law as approved by Congress June 30, 1906. (Signed) W. M. Spencer & Son." On the same day the said J. C. Kerr Company shipped a consignment of the above product from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, in the identical condition in which purchased by said company from W. M. Spencer & Son. Samples were procured from this shipment and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and found to contain 58.80 per cent commercial glucose and no grape sugar. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said H. B. and R. T. Spencer, the J. C. Kerr Company, and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that there had been a violation of the act on the part of H. B. and R. T. Spencer, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed against the said H. B. and R. T. Spencer, charging the above guaranty and shipment and alleging that the said H. B. and R. T. Spencer knew that

the said article of food would be sold in interstate commerce or was likely to be sold in interstate commerce, and alleging the product to be misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth when in truth and in fact it did not contain any grape sugar but did contain 58.80 per cent of commercial glucose, the presence of which was not declared on said label.

The cause coming on for hearing, the defendants, H. B. and R. T. Spencer, entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a joint fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 9, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 873, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On or about August 6, 1910, R. Smithson shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Connecticut 3,000 pounds, more or less, of frozen eggs: Forty 25-pound cans of frozen whole, five 20-pound cans of frozen whites of eggs, and forty 25-pound cans of frozen yolks. Samples of said eggs in this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: Sample of the frozen yolks of eggs showed 18,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, 1,000,000 of which were gas-producing organisms; a sample of the frozen whites of eggs showed 80,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, of which 10,000 per cubic centimeter were gas-producing organisms; and the sample of whole eggs showed 10,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, of which 1,000,000 per cubic centimeter were gas-producing organisms, indicating that said eggs were filthy and decomposed. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut.

In due course a libel was filed against said 3,000 pounds, more or less, of frozen eggs, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that said eggs were in a filthy and decomposed condition. Thereupon R. Smithson, of Chicago, Ill., entered an appearance and filed an answer denying the allegation of adulteration in said libel. The cause came on for hearing upon the issues raised by said libel and answer, and after testi-

mony of the witnesses and argument of counsel, Platt, J., instructed the jury as follows:

JAN. 13, 1911.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

We have reached the last stage of the interesting inquiry which has been before you for the last two or three days, and the labor of the case now really falls upon your shoulders. It happens to be a case of that description in which the Court's duty is nominal and your duties are the important and essential ones in the determination of the issue there is between the Government and these claimants.

You have undoubtedly observed, as the case has been presented that I have been extremely liberal in my presentation of the testimony before you for your consideration, and I conceive that no fault can be found by either party to the controversy about the privilege which has been accorded them in presenting the case in such a way that in their view you will be able to arrive at a just conclusion.

This is a somewhat peculiar action, arising under the Pure Food and Drug Act, as counsel have already explained to you several times, which was passed in 1906 and which puts under the control of the Government the investigation of drugs and food so far as they are concerned with interstate commerce; that is, so far as they are transported from state to state to form part of the general commerce of the country, aside from the individual commerce carried on here in Connecticut or in New York or in any other state of itself.

You understand, of course, that the frozen eggs against which this libel pleads are concededly the subject of interstate commerce and within the province of the Government under the Pure Food and Drug Act to take action on. Whether the Government can do what it desires to do depends entirely upon the conclusion which you gentlemen reach as to the character of this product.

The Government says that this shipment of eggs was adulterated within the meaning of the act of Congress and the manner in which it was adulterated is set forth in the libel as follows:

"(a) The said article of food, to wit:—three thousand (3,000) pounds, more or less, of frozen eggs is and was at the time of said shipment and delivery decomposed and filthy and of a poisonous and deleterious character."

Right around that statement of the Government centers the issue upon which you are to pass, Gentlemen. The Pure Food and Drug Act doesn't use the words "unfit for food." That particular expression isn't found in the act, but when it describes an adulterated article as one which is "decomposed and filthy," it means undoubtedly unfit for food to the extent that it would be improper and unfit food for me or you or any other citizen of this country to indulge in.

The burden of proof, you understand, I presume, Gentlemen, is upon the Government, which presents that allegation that the article was of a poisonous and deleterious character. The Government is bound, by a preponderance of the evidence that has been presented to you during the last three days, to have satisfied your minds as reasonable men that their contention is true that upon this testimony which has been presented to you it is your duty to find that these frozen eggs were decomposed, filthy and poisonous and deleterious in character. Now, I don't think that you are bound to find that all of those characteristics exist in this product which is under consideration by you. I don't think it necessary for you to find, upon the evidence presented by both parties to the controversy that the frozen eggs were not only decomposed, but filthy and also poisonous and also deleterious. Of course, it goes without saying that if they are decomposed to the extent that they are unfit for human food, they might reasonably be called filthy and deleterious and perhaps in a sense poisonous.

If they are unfit for food, there must be a certain element of poison about them. But that is the entire issue upon which you have to pass, and it all depends upon the view which you take, Gentlemen, of the testimony which has been presented to you since the case opened, first on behalf of the Government, and then on behalf of the claimants. I don't think it my duty to occupy your time with a review of that testimony in extenso. It is fresh in your minds and you have listened to it with care, and I am sure with intelligence, and I expect you, when you retire to your room for consultation to apply to the evidence presented by both parties the ordinary rules of reason and common sense which you apply to every other issue that arises for your consideration and judgment as you pass along through life. I am willing to take it for granted that you will not be respecters of persons, that you will let no feeling of sympathy govern you in your considerations, but that you will treat the matter as a purely abstract proposition.

A certain amount of so-called frozen eggs has been seized by the Government because, as the Government avers, it is in the condition referred to, and it is for you to say whether, in the testimony presented to you, the Government has sustained the averment and satisfied you that they are in that condition.

The Government has produced, as you will remember, two gentlemen from Washington connected with the department that is engaged in carrying on investigations under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drug Act, Dr. Bates and Dr. Stiles, who have both told you about the way in which they obtained samples of the article in question, what they did with them, how they treated them and what the results they found were, and, after telling you what results they obtained, they gave you their conclusions as experts that, containing the things that they say the article contained, the article itself is filthy, decomposed and deleterious. In addition to that, Dr. Wolff, whom I presume is known to some of you, who is in charge of the health department here in the city, has told you about his experience and has given you his opinion, based upon, as I remember it, the condition of the article as testified to by Dr. Bates and Dr. Stiles, that if they have given you correct reports of the condition of the article, he considers it an entirely improper article to be distributed and sold under the Pure Food Act.

In their evidence, the claimants have described to you the place in which they produce and make this food, and you remember all the details of how they make it and the location of the room in which the frozen product is prepared. All this is fresh in your minds. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it.

You, I presume, Gentlemen, have had sufficient experience in the line of the duty you are now engaged upon to know that in the consideration of the evidence it is not a mere question of counting heads; if it were, it would be the Government's case without question because they presented Dr. Stiles and Dr. Bates, who both told you about what they found, and the claimants have been contented to present Dr. Smith, who told you what he found in examining the same product. It won't turn, of course, in your minds upon the fact that two say one thing and one says the other, but it is for you to make up your minds which line of expert testimony it strikes you is the most reasonable and it is for you to determine, as I said before, which line of thought with reference to the matter of the frozen eggs, seems the most reasonable way of approaching it. You recollect Dr. Smith says it isn't enough to find out how many bugs there are in a quarter of a teaspoonful of the product. (I believe he says he found 18,000,000.) It doesn't follow from that that they were bad bugs. It is fair to say, however, it seems a fair inference to make, that if he did find 18,000,000, he would think it worth while to apply the acid test in order to be sure one way or the other. You will also remember that Dr. Wolff told you the acid test is not a recognized test in such cases and is not used by boards of health the country over. I think Dr. Smith says that he himself has confidence in it, but he doesn't state that he is following the rest of the scientific investigators when he performs it.

I don't think it worth while for me, Gentlemen, to delay you in your work. I want you to approach the matter fairly and apply your ordinary common sense which was born in you and which it is your duty to apply to all matters that come before you for your decision. I shall trust you to arrive at the proper verdict after consultation among yourselves.

You may now retire.

The jury in due form of law found for the libellant, whereupon the court rendered the following decree:

Now therefore, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said personal property, to wit, 3,000 pounds of frozen eggs, described in said information, for the reasons and causes set forth in said information, be and the same are condemned to the use of the United States, and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Connecticut is hereby ordered and directed to destroy said 3,000 pounds of frozen eggs, provided, however, that, upon the payment on or before February 1, 1911, of all the costs in the proceedings herein, including all court, clerk and marshal's costs, fees and expenses and all other legal costs incident to these proceedings, and upon the execution and delivery on or before February 1, 1911, to said Marshal of a good and sufficient bond to the United States in the penal sum of Four Hundred Dollars, to the satisfaction of the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, conditioned that said 3,000 pounds of frozen eggs shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of for food purposes or contrary to the provisions of the Act of Congress commonly known as the Food and Drugs Act, approved June 30, 1906, nor contrary to the laws of any state, territory or insular possession of the United States, that the said Marshal shall re-deliver said 3,000 pounds of frozen eggs or such portion thereof as is now in his possession to said R. Smithson, at the expense of said R. Smithson and subject to all storage charges now due or which may hereafter become due upon said goods.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 11, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 874, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF "MUNYON'S ASTHMA CURE," "MUNYON'S SPECIAL LIQUID BLOOD CURE," AND "MUNYON'S BLOOD CURE."

On or about August 26, 1909, Munyon's Homoeopathic Home Remedy Company, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia a consignment of a drug preparation labeled: "Munyon's Homoeopathic Home Remedies. Munyon's Asthma Cure. Price, 50 cents. Munyon's Asthma Cure permanently cures Asthma by eradicating from the system the conditions which produce this disease. It should always be used in connection with Munyon's Asthma Herbs. Munyon's Asthma Cure, in conjunction with the Asthma Herbs, will positively relieve the worst form of Asthma in three minutes and speedily cure. Caution.—See that the name MUNYON is spelled with the letter Y. * * * Manufactured by Munyon's H. H. Remedy Co., Philadelphia. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act June 30, 1906. No. 462." On or about September 14, 1909, said company made a further shipment from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey of two other drug preparations labeled, respectively, as follows: "Munyon's Homoeopathic Home Remedies. Packed by the Munyon Remedy Co., Philadelphia. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. No. 462. Munyon's Special Liquid Blood Cure. Price, \$2.00. Munyon's Special Liquid Blood Cure eradicates Syphilis and Scrofula from the Blood, and acts as a tonic to the general system. It cures enlarged tonsils or glands, ulcers and all forms of sores and eruptions. It cures Syphilitic Diseases of the Bones, syphilitic ulcers, syphilitic and scrofulitic skin diseases, removes all impurities from the blood, and tones up the whole system. Caution:—See that the name Munyon is spelled with the letter Y."; and "Munyon's Homoeopathic Home Remedies. Manufactured by the Munyon Remedy Co., Philadelphia. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906, No. 462. Munyon's Blood Cure. Price, 25 cents. Munyon's Blood Cure will positively cure all forms of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Pimples, Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Taints,

Blotches, Liver Spots, Tetters, and all Skin Diseases. It eradicates all impurities from the blood and cures Scrofulitic Eruptions, Rash on the Scalp, Scald Head, Itching and Burning, and any form of unhealthy, blotchy, pimply or scaly skin." Samples from the above shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: Asthma Cure, cane sugar and alcohol, traced by odor; Special Liquid Blood Cure, mercuric chloride (HgCl_2) 0.42 per cent, potassium iodide (KI) 50.78 per cent, milk sugar; Blood Cure, cane sugar. As the findings of analyst and report made thereon indicated that the products were misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Munyon's Homoeopathic Remedy Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course three criminal informations were filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, charging the above shipments and alleging that the products contained therein were misbranded. The first information charged that the "Asthma Cure" above mentioned was misbranded in that the statement "Munyon's Asthma Cure permanently cures asthma by eradicating from the system the conditions which produce this disease," was false and misleading, for the reason that said article was not effective to accomplish the purposes claimed in the aforesaid statement, and it was not effective to permanently cure asthma and to eradicate from the system the conditions which produce said disease; in that the statement "Munyon's Asthma Cure" was false and misleading for the reason that said preparation was not a cure for asthma. The second information alleged that the "Special Liquid Blood Cure" shipped as aforesaid was misbranded in that the statements "Munyon's Special Liquid Blood Cure eradicates syphilis and scrofula of the blood and acts as a tonic to the general system;" "It cures enlarged tonsils or glands, ulcers and all forms of sores and eruptions" was false and misleading for the reason that said preparation was not effective to eradicate syphilis and scrofula from the blood and act as a tonic to the general system or cure enlarged tonsils or glands, ulcers, and all forms of sores and eruptions; in that the statement "It cures syphilitic diseases of the bones, syphilitic ulcers, syphilitic and scrofulitic skin diseases, removes all impurities from the blood and tones up the whole system" was false and misleading, for the reason that it was not effective to cure syphilitic diseases of the bones,

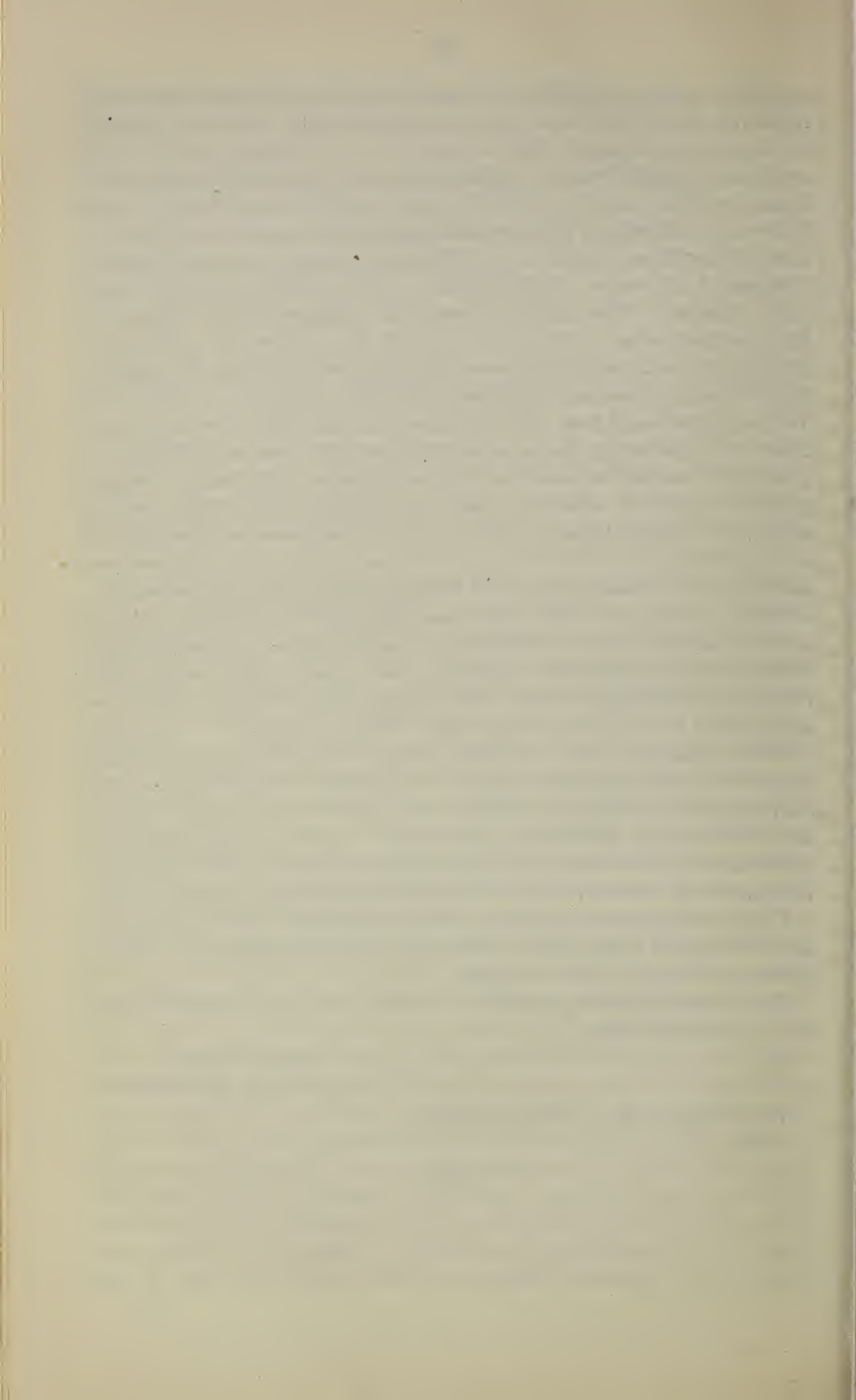
syphilitic ulcers, syphilitic and scrofulitic skin diseases, remove all impurities from the blood and tone up the whole system"; in that the statement "Liquid Blood Cure. * * * tones up the blood, eradicates syphilis from the system and cures syphilitic diseases of the bones, syphilitic ulcers, syphilitic and scrofulitic skin diseases" was false and misleading, because said preparation was not effective to tone up the blood, eradicate syphilis from the system, cure syphilitic diseases of the bones, syphilitic ulcers and syphilitic and scrofulitic skin diseases. The third information charged that "Munyon's Blood Cure" was misbranded in that the statement "Munyon's Blood Cure will positively cure all forms of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Pimples, Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Taints, Blotches, Liver Spots, Tetter, and all Skin Diseases," was false and misleading, because said preparation was not effective to positively cure all forms of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, eczema, pimples, syphilitic affections, mercurial taints, blotches, liver spots, tetter, and all skin diseases; and in that the statement "It eradicates all impurities from the blood and cures scrofulitic eruptions, rash on the scalp, scald head, itching and burning, and any form of unhealthy, blotchy, pimply, or scaly skin" was false and misleading, because said preparation was not effective to eradicate all impurities from the blood and cure scrofulitic eruptions, rash on the scalp, scald head, itching and burning, and any form of unhealthy, blotchy, pimply or scaly skin; in that the statement "Blood remedy * * * for scrofula, enlarged tonsils or glands, ulcers, and all forms of sores and eruptions caused by impure blood" was false and misleading, because said preparation was not an effective remedy for the purposes claimed in the foregoing statement, and did not contain any ingredients which had medicinal virtue to cure scrofula, enlarged tonsils or glands, ulcers, and all forms of sores and eruptions caused by impure blood.

Upon arraignment the above named defendant pleaded guilty to all of the above informations, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$200 in each case, which was paid.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1911.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 875, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

(SUPPLEMENT TO NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 555.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CANNED TOMATOES.

On or about March 25, 1910, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas rendered a decree in favor of the libelant in the case of United States v. 2,000 Cases of Canned Tomatoes shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Texas and seized pursuant to a libel filed alleging adulteration and misbranding, in that a number of said cans contained filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, and also contained salts of tin, a poisonous ingredient which might render said substance injurious to health. R. G. Charles, of Westover, Md., appeared as claimant in the above-entitled case and prosecuted an appeal from the decree of said district court to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The facts of this case are fully set out in Notice of Judgment of this Department No. 555. After a full hearing of said case by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit the following judgment was rendered, affirming the decree of the trial court:

Before PARDEE, McCORMICK, and SHELBY, *Circuit Judges*.

By the COURT:

In this case the lower court found and decreed on evidence supporting the same, as follows:

"On this day came on to be heard the above entitled and numbered cause, and R. G. Charles appeared as claimant to the property therein libeled, after having given cost bond as required by the statute, and thereupon came the United States of America, libelants, by their District Attorney, William H. Atwell, and the claimant in person and by his attorneys, and each and all announced ready for trial.

"The matters of law, as well as of fact being submitted to the Court without a jury, the Court is of the opinion, after having heard the pleadings and testimony and being advised as to the law, and having heard the argument of counsel, that the allegations of the libel are true and that the tomatoes libeled are interstate commerce, from the State of Maryland to the State of Texas, intended for food, and that a portion of the two thousand cases of canned tomatoes is unfit for food, in that the same is decomposed and contains putrid matter, and further that the same contains salts of tin, an ingredient deleterious to health; and it further appearing to the court that there are

in said two thousand cases of canned tomatoes some good cans and some bad cans, as hereinbefore described; and it further appearing to the court that the said two thousand cases of canned tomatoes were seized by the United States Marshal under the said libel, and from the return of the said officer it appears that the same said two thousand cases of canned tomatoes are still in his possession:

"Now, therefore it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas, shall separate the good cans from the bad cans, which said bad cans are herein and hereby condemned, and that after such separation the said Marshal shall deliver to the claimant, R. G. Charles, such cans as are good, and shall destroy such cans as are bad.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the costs of this proceeding shall be taxed against the claimant, the said R. G. Charles, and that the Marshal shall be reimbursed for such expenses in carrying out this judgment as under the law he is entitled to, to be charged and taxed as other costs."

This decree was executed by the marshal and acquiesced in by the claimant who received the good cans and paid the costs.

Now whether we consider the case here to be on writ of error or in the nature of an appeal and all of the assignments of error to be well taken, the only actual relief lies in the matter of costs which, in the court below, have been voluntarily paid by plaintiff in error, and in no case can be adjudged against the United States, *Stanley v. Schwalby*, 162 U. S. 255-272; and which in admiralty practice are within the discretion of the Court, from which no appeal lies. *Dubois v. Kirk*, 158 U. S., 58-67, and cases cited, unless perhaps in case of gross abuse of discretion.

We therefore decline to consider the questions argued as to the constitutionality of the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, and as to the construction of that act in regard to whether manufacturers can exempt their goods from seizure thereunder by contract and surety from consignees not to violate the act, and other questions that seem to be academic.

The decree of the District Court is affirmed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 12, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 876, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OZONE VICHY WATER.

On or about May 31 and June 23, 1909, the Ozone Spring Water Company, Limited, a corporation, New Orleans, La., shipped from the State of Louisiana two consignments of a water labeled: (Principal label) “* * * Etablissement Thermal de Vichy Ozone Sources Minerals (Picture) Copyrighted. Toute personne qui a recouvre la sante en buvant de l’eau Vichy Ozone aux Sources, ne devrai pas cesser l’usage de cette eau. * * * (Various testimonials in French and German) Branch Offices: New York, Washington, D. C., Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta, Memphis, Mobile, Vicksburg, New Orleans.” (On inconspicuous sticker) “Artificial. This vichy is bottled by the Ozone Spring Water Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., United States Department of Agriculture Serial No. 5438;” the former of said shipments being made from the State of Louisiana into the State of New York, and the latter from the State of Louisiana into the State of Kentucky. Analysis and bacteriological examination of samples of this product were made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a domestic artificial water containing the B. coli group of organisms, indicating contamination of the product with fecal matter. As the findings of the analysts and reports thereon indicated that the products were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, said Ozone Spring Water Company, Limited, and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearing. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course two criminal informations were filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana against the said Ozone Spring Water Company, Limited, charging the shipments and alleging that the products were adulterated,

because they consisted of filthy, decomposed, and putrid substances, and that they were misbranded because the principal labels, both from their form and the foreign languages in which written, were such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since from the said labels the products purported to be of foreign origin, when in truth and in fact they were domestic products; because the products were designated as "Vichy," when in truth and in fact their composition did not correspond with the composition of real vichy; because the word "Ozone" used on the label was such as to indicate that ozone was a constituent part of the water, when in truth and in fact it was not; because the words used on the label: "Toute personne qui a recouvre la sante en buvant de l'eau Vichy Ozone aux Sources, ne devrai pas cesser l'usage de cette eau," were false, misleading, and deceptive, and were intended and calculated to convey, and did convey, the impression that the products were natural waters, when in truth and in fact they were artificial; because the label in question contained a list of a large number of branch offices, the statement of the existence of which offices was misleading as the offices do not exist; and because the aforesaid label appearing upon the neck of the bottle in which the product was contained, and the principal label, were both so devised and arranged as to color, method of printing, and wording, as to indicate that the water was a true vichy water, when in truth and in fact it was not, and so as to be an imitation of the label on the genuine Vichy and to convey the impression upon inspection of said bottles that the contents thereof were the true Vichy of foreign origin, which was contrary to fact.

Upon arraignment the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above informations, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs in each case.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 12, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 877, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TURPENTINE.

On or about May 8, June 22, and July 1, 1908, Lorick & Lowrance, Columbia, S. C., shipped from the State of South Carolina into the State of Virginia three barrels of a product invoiced and sold as spirits of turpentine. Samples of this product were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and mineral oil was found to be present. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded Lorick & Lowrance and the parties from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina against the said Lorick & Lowrance, Incorporated, charging the shipments above referred to and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated in that it was sold as and for pure spirits of turpentine, when in truth and in fact it was adulterated because it contained 3.2 per cent of mineral oil.

The cause coming on for hearing, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty to the above information, and trial being had to a jury of the issues involved, and testimony of the witnesses and arguments of counsel having been heard, the court, being fully informed in the premises, charged the jury as follows:

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

The Court is requested by the learned Counsel for the Defendant to give you certain instructions:

1. The Information being for the violation of the Act by the shipment of turpentine alleged to have been adulterated by the addition of mineral oil, if the jury believe

from the evidence that turpentine is a commodity the bulk of which is used for mechanical purposes and only a small percentage is used as a drug, the Jury cannot convict, unless it has been shown by the evidence—beyond a reasonable doubt—that the Defendant knew that the shipment in question was intended for use as a drug.

COURT: I cannot give you that instruction. I am doubtful whether it is a correct statement of the law. Without passing upon that, where a case might arise in which that instruction might be pertinent and important, the Court is of opinion that in this case there is sufficient evidence to go to the Jury that the Defendants were advised that this particular turpentine was to be used as a drug, because the paper which I hold in my hand is the first letter which was addressed by the Hite Company, Roanoke, Va., to the Defendant Company, and that has in broad, plain letters at the top of it, these words: "Dr. S. P. Hite Company, Inc., Manufacturers of Hite's Pain Cure and Other Remedies, also Flavoring Extracts, Staple Drugs, etc.," and in the corner there is a bottle, "Hite's Pain Cure, the Greatest Internal and External Remedy," and the letter is as follows: "Please quote us your bottom price on pure spirits turpentine in 5 gallon, $\frac{1}{2}$ and one barrel lots." That is sufficient advice to this Defendant Company that this particular shipment of turpentine was to be used as a drug.

2. The Information in this case alleging three different shipments of adulterated turpentine, and the evidence tending to show only one instance of adulteration, the Jury cannot convict, unless the evidence connects—beyond a reasonable doubt—the turpentine analyzed with some one particular shipment.

COURT: I cannot give you that instruction; it would be misleading. The testimony of the Manager of the Hite Company was that this turpentine was obtained from Lorick and Lowrance, that there were three shipments, one in May, one in June, and one in July; he was uncertain as to which package this particular turpentine which was sent to the Williamson Grocery Company was taken from. It was taken from one of the three. Now, if the case were otherwise made out, it is uncertain which package this turpentine was taken from, if you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that it was taken from any one, you will consider the testimony as to which one of the packages was most likely to be the one that this turpentine came from. If you believe that it came from any one of the three it will be sufficient, and you will find your verdict, guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, on whichever Count you think it most likely that this package, which is most likely from the testimony that this turpentine came from.

3. The Jury cannot convict in this case unless the evidence has shown beyond a reasonable doubt that the turpentine alleged to have been analyzed was from some one of the barrels alleged to have been shipped by the Defendant.

COURT: The Court gives you that instruction, that is you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the turpentine alleged to have been adulterated came from one or the other of those three shipments by Lorick and Lowrance.

The testimony shows that Hite and Company ordered three times, and that three separate shipments were made, and that out of the three, possibly the three commingled, that certain packages were made up in small bottles, such as have been produced in testimony, and sent to the Williamson Company, West Virginia, some time early in the year following the shipment; that the Government Inspector bought from Williamson and Company several of these boxes filled with these small bottles of turpentine, and upon analysis it was found that the turpentine was adulterated, that it was not pure; that there was three to three and two-tenths per cent of mineral oil in it. If you believe that testimony, then the only question left for you is whether or not the turpentine was adulterated when it was shipped by the Defendants. On the part of the Defendants it has been testified that this turpentine was bought from distillers in the adjoining Counties; they are uncertain as to the particular parties from whom this particular turpentine was bought; that the practice of that Company

was that when turpentine was received to subject to it certain examinations, and they have produced here the instrument by which they examined it, a hydrometer, that demonstrated, for all their purposes, that it was pure turpentine. On the part of the Government, it is contended that the hydrometer that Defendants employed was not such as would enable Lorick and Lowrance to ascertain whether or not there was mineral oil in the turpentine, that that is not a process which would demonstrate the presence or not of mineral oil. You have heard that testimony, you have to determine from it whether or not that contention is true or not. If you believe, and you must believe from the testimony, that the turpentine was adulterated, then you must determine whether or not it was adulterated before it was shipped, whether by Lorick and Lowrance, or by the parties from whom they purchased. If it was adulterated after it passed from their possession, whether in transit on the railroad, or whether it was adulterated by Hite and Company, or by Williamson and Company, after it was received by them, then you cannot hold Lorick and Lowrance responsible. You must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that it was adulterated before it was shipped. It is the shipping of the adulterated drugs which gives this Court cognizance of the offence. If you have reasonable doubt about it you must give the Defendants the benefit of the doubt.

After due deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, whereupon the court entered judgment and imposed a fine of \$50.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 13, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 878, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On or about December 19, 1910, the Bennet Howard Company, Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts 10 cases of a food product invoiced and sold as frozen eggs. Sample from this shipment was procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and two portions taken from said sample showed, respectively, 12,500,000 bacteria per cc., of which 10,000 were of the gas-producing type, and 20,600,000 bacteria per cc., of which 1,000,000 were of the gas-producing type. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and that the said shipment was therefore liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 13, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 10 cases of frozen eggs, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

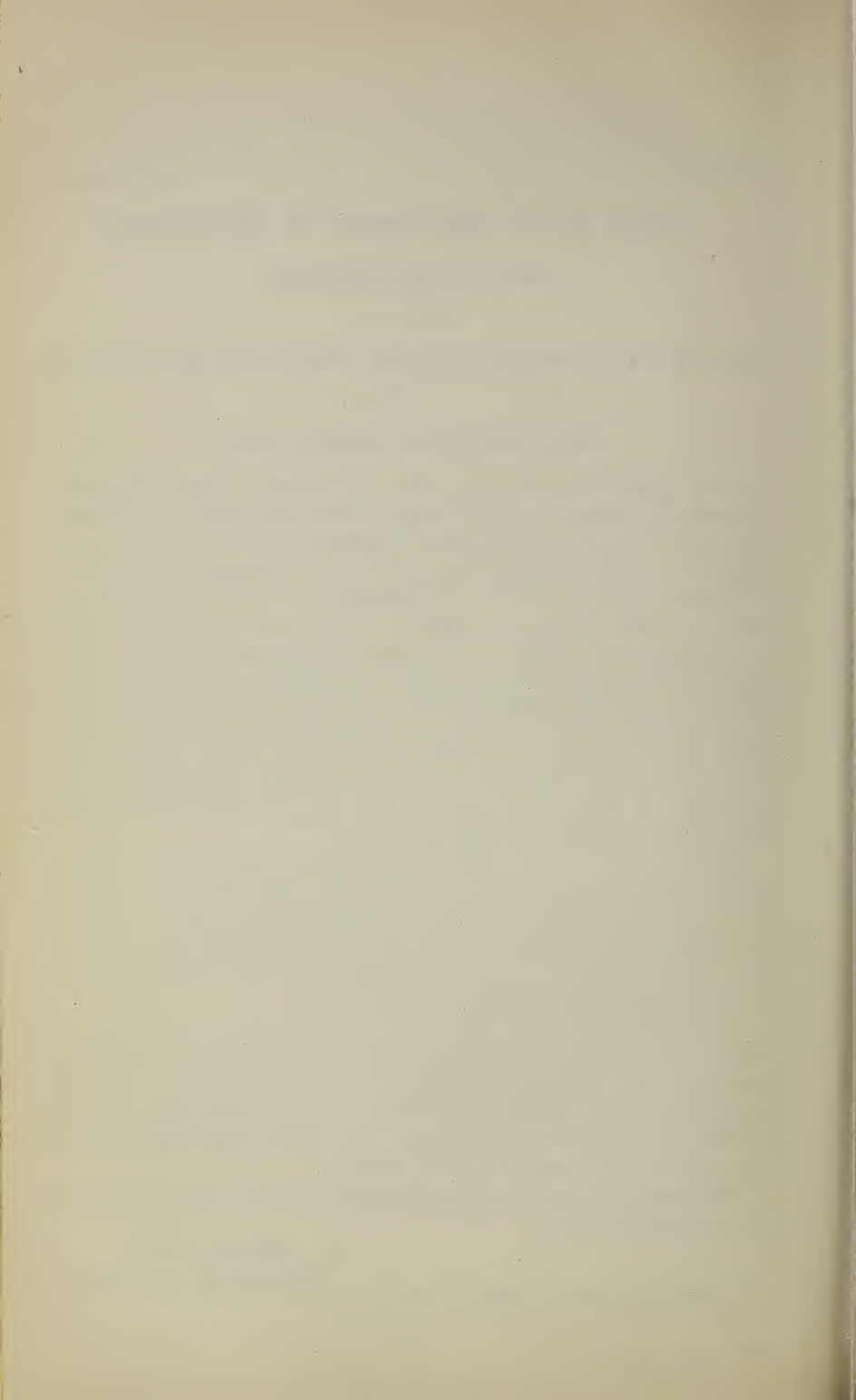
On February 15, 1911, the cause coming on for hearing and no claim to the product having been filed or answer made to the above libel, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in said libel, and ordering the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 13, 1911.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 879, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF OLIVES.

On or about September 29, 1910, the Lehigh Sales Company, importers, New York, N. Y., shipped from the State of New York into the State of Missouri two barrels of black olives. Examination of samples of this product made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed 24 per cent of the product to be decayed and 6.3 per cent worm-eaten. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and that the said shipment was therefore liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said two barrels of black olives, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

The cause coming on for hearing and no claim to the goods seized having been made, and no answer to the allegations in the above libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the reasons alleged in said libel, and ordering the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district, which order was executed on February 9, 1911.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 13, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 880, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On or about October 27, 1910, the Gypsum Canning Company, Port Clinton, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota 60 cases of a food product invoiced and sold as tomato pulp. Samples from this shipment were procured and examined in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain yeasts and spores 65 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter, bacteria 96,000,000 per cubic centimeter, with mold filaments in 90 per cent of the microscopic fields examined. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and that the said shipment was therefore liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On December 16, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said District against 27 of the above casks of tomato pulp which had been seized by virtue of the monition issued by the above court, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated because it consisted of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On February 16, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and no claim to the goods seized having been made, and no answer to the allegations in said libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States as being adulterated, and ordering the destruction thereof by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 15, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 881, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF MACARONI.

On or about October 21, 1910, Ceravolo Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey a consignment of 20 boxes of macaroni labeled: "Steam Mill and Paste Factory—Neapolitan Style—San Giovanni a Teduccio. (Pictorial representations of medals of award, smoking volcano, a body of water, etc.) (Stamped thereon inconspicuously in small type the words): "Manufactured in Philadelphia." Samples of this product were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to be of domestic manufacture. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and that the said shipment was therefore liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 20 cases of macaroni, charging the above shipment and alleging the product to be misbranded in that it was labeled "Steam Mill and Paste Factory—Neapolitan Style—San Giovanni a Teduccio Brand," said labels also depicting a body of water with a smoking volcano in the distance (Bay of Naples and Mount Vesuvius), a Maltese cross, a lion, monogram inscribed "A. R." and seven medals, one of them bearing the inscription "Vittorio Emanuele III Italia," a factory, locomotive and train of cars, and stamped in light green ink in type approximately equivalent to brevier (capitals) directly above the line in an inconspicuous manner, the words "Manufactured in Philada.", all of which labels and inscriptions, delineations, and language were intended by their terms and style of display to indicate that the said macaroni was and purported to be a foreign product, when in truth and in fact it was not a foreign product but was produced in the United States of America, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

The cause coming on for hearing and no claim to the goods seized having been made and no answer to the allegations in said libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the reasons alleged in said libel.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C, *May 15, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 882, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF "UNEMO BRAND" SYRUP.

On or about June 25, 1910, the Alabama-Georgia Syrup Company, a corporation, Montgomery, Ala., shipped from the State of Alabama to the State of Mississippi a quantity of syrup labeled: "Unemo Brand Syrup. Packed by Alabama-Georgia Syrup Company, Montgomery, Alabama. Our Unemo Brand Syrup is a blend of pure Georgia cane and high grade Louisiana syrup with corn syrup to keep same from sugaring or souring. Packed by manufacturers, Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co., Montgomery, Ala." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain 45.6 per cent of commercial glucose (corn syrup). As the findings of the analyst and report made thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Alabama-Georgia Syrup Company and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama against the said Georgia-Alabama Syrup Company, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that the above label was false and misleading, as it conveyed the impression that the product substantially consisted of a blend of cane and high grade Louisiana syrups with an inconsiderable amount of glucose for the purpose of keeping the same from sugaring or souring; when, in truth and in fact, the product consisted of the syrups named with 45.6 per cent of glucose; and in that the proportion or percentage of glucose was not declared in a manner sufficiently clear to disclose to the purchaser that this ingredient amounted to nearly one-half of the entire product.

Upon arraignment the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 15, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 883, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On or about August 3, 1910, there were shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana 63 barrels of a food product, each of said barrels being labeled: "Prussing Bros. Pure Cider Vinegar. 49 Gals. 40 Gr. Chicago, Ill. Mills, Montague, Mich." Analysis of samples of this product made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed it to consist wholly or in part of a mixture of a product high in reducing sugars and dilute acetic acid, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Indiana.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said 63 barrels of vinegar, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated in that said barrels and each of them contained a product with which had been mixed a substance high in reducing sugars and a dilute acetic acid so as to reduce and lower its quality and alleging the product to be misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth, which labels were false and misleading in that they represented the product to be cider vinegar when in truth and in fact it was an imitation of cider vinegar, the statements contained on said labels being calculated to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

The cause coming on for hearing and no claimant to the product having entered an appearance, the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree finding the product to be misbranded as alleged in said libel and condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 15, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 884, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF CORN MEAL.

On or about July 30, 1910, the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company, Baltimore, Md., shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of North Carolina 400 sacks, more or less, of a food product, each of which sacks was labeled: "96 lbs. 2 bushels Bolted Meal, Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company, Baltimore, Md. S." An examination made in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, of a sample of this product weighing 43.65 kilos, showed the presence of 94 beetles, 11 weevils, 16 moths, 29 other insects, and 677 larvæ and mealy worms. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 400 sacks of corn meal, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be in a filthy and decomposed condition and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon the Stone Company, a corporation, Wilmington, N. C., consignee of the above shipment, intervened and set up claim to the ownership of the product involved, and prayed leave to be admitted as defendant in the proceedings, subsequently filing its answer admitting the allegations of the above libel as to the filthy and decomposed condition of the product at the time of its shipment, but denying knowledge of said filthy and decomposed condition until some time after its arrival at destination, when attention of said respondent was, for the first time, through complaint made to it by its customers, called to the condition of said product, whereupon said Stone Company immediately desisted in the sale of said meal, and offering to pay the costs of these proceedings and execute and deliver to the court a good and sufficient bond to the effect that the aforesaid 400 sacks of corn meal should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

The cause coming on for hearing upon the above libel and answer, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, taxing the costs of these proceedings against the above mentioned respondent, and directing the marshal of the above district to release the 400 sacks of the product in question to said respondent upon its filing a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that said respondent should not dispose of the product contrary to law.

Said costs having been paid and bond filed in accordance with the terms of the above decree, the product was forthwith released to said claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 15, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 885, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT— “QUININE WHISKY.”

On or about November 14, 1908, the Quinine Whisky Company, a corporation, Louisville, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Illinois a quantity of a drug product labeled: (On box) “Quinine Whisky prevents and cures colds. Quinine Whisky Co., Louisville, Ky. Guaranteed (etc) U. S. Serial No. 5032.”; (on bottle) “Quinine Whisky is acknowledged the greatest preventive and cure for all malarial complaints ever offered. Acknowledged that for chills and all kinds of fevers, la Grippe, general debility, or a bad cold, there is no preparation more effectual in cure. Is acknowledged by the medical profession throughout the world as the most efficient stimulant known. Acknowledged the greatest tonic for convalescents from typhus and typhoid fever. In preparing quinine whisky nothing but the purest Kentucky whisky is used together with herbs of a laxative nature overcoming the stringent qualities and disguising the bitter taste of quinine, in all producing a most agreeable tonic. For dyspepsia it is invaluable, aids digestion and promotes appetite.” (Sticker on neck of bottle): “Pure Kentucky Whisky. Alcoholic strength 85 per cent. Quinine $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains per ounce. Guaranteed (etc). Serial No. 5032. The Quinine Whisky Co., Louisville, Ky.” A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain 41.33 per cent alcohol and one seventy-fifth of a grain of quinine per ounce. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Quinine Whisky Company and the party from whom the sample was procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts

to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said Quinine Whisky Company, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact it contained under 42 per cent of alcohol by volume, and only one seventy-fifth of a grain of quinine in each ounce thereof, thus falling below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, and further alleging the product to be misbranded because it was incapable of effecting the cures and beneficial results claimed for it in said labels, and because it was represented as containing 85 per cent alcohol by volume and $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains of quinine per ounce, when in truth and in fact it contained less than 42 per cent of alcohol by volume and only one seventy-fifth of a grain of quinine per ounce.

On October 5, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 16, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 886, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about November 19, 1910, The McMechen Preserving Company, Wheeling, W. Va., shipped from the State of West Virginia into the State of Massachusetts a consignment of 301 cases of tomato catsup, each of said cases being labeled: "1910 2 doz. No. 14 Mayflower Brand Tomato Catsup. 1/10 of 1 per cent benzoate of soda. Packed for C. B. Smith Bros., Boston, Mass." Samples of this product were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain yeast and spores 110 per one-sixtieth cmm., bacteria 260,000,000 per cc., with mold filaments present in 66 per cent of the microscopical fields examined. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On December 9, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 301 cases of tomato catsup, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

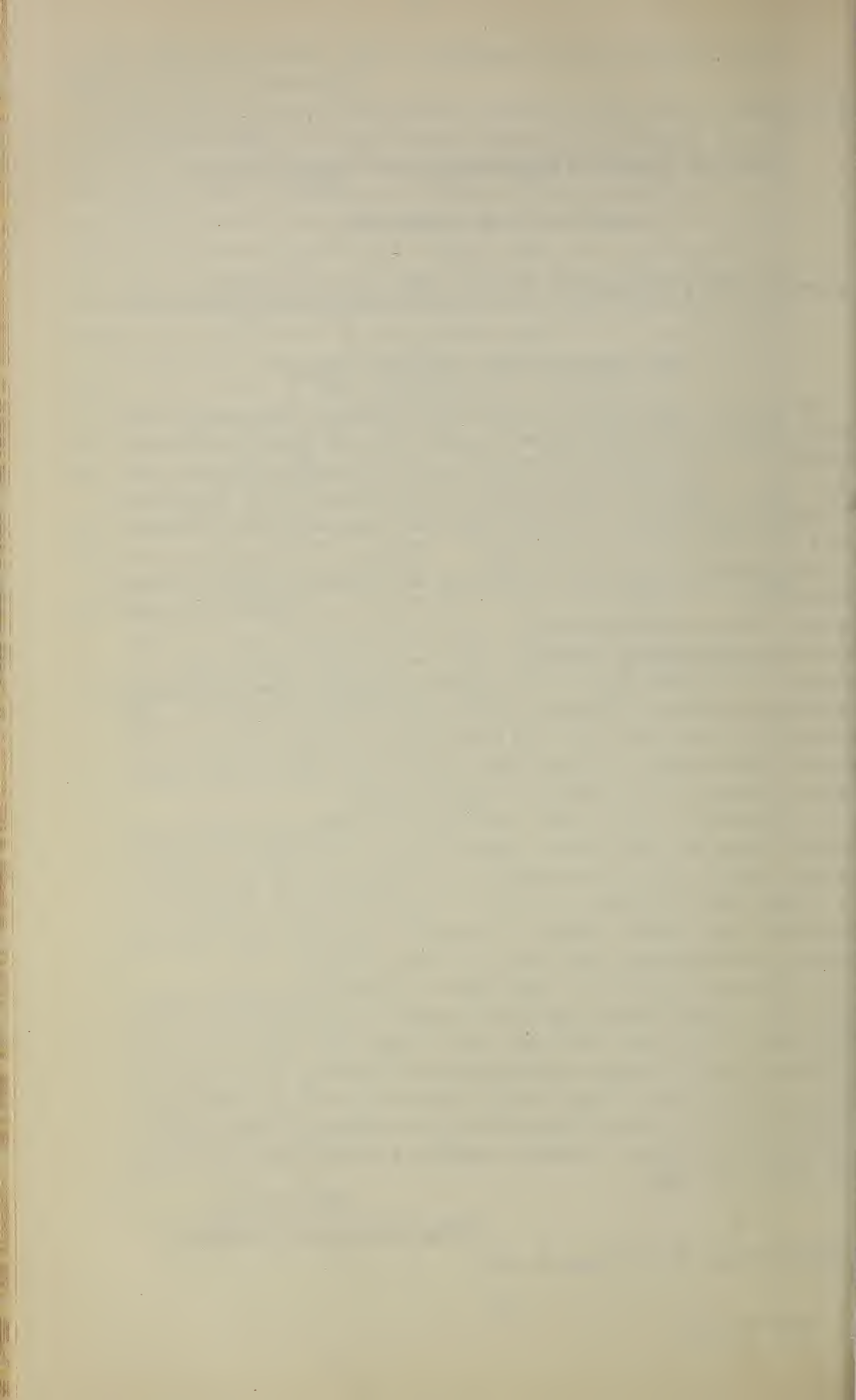
On February 21, 1911, the case came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer having been filed to the allegations of the above libel, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in said libel, and ordering the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 16, 1911.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 887, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about December 1 and 12, 1910, A. C. Soper & Co., New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts two consignments of a food product labeled "A. C. Soper & Co. Pilgrim Brand Catsup Made from tomato pulp, vegetable flavors, salt, and preserved with 1/5 Benzoate of soda. New York." Samples of this product were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain yeasts and spores 95 per one-sixtieth cmm., bacteria 140,000,000 per cc., with mold filaments in 75 per cent of the microscopical fields examined. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 7, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against ten barrels from said shipments then undisposed of, charging the above shipments and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On February 21, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer having been filed to the allegations of the above libel, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in said libel, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 16, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 888, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF POWDERED CLOVES.

On or about January 25, 1910, Thomas M. Curtius, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of California a consignment of a food product labeled: "P. Cloves" and invoiced and sold as "Pure Powd. Cloves." Samples from this shipment were procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to consist of a mixture of allspice tissue and a small amount of exhausted cloves. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Thomas M. Curtius and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said Thomas M. Curtius, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated because allspice and exhausted cloves had been substituted in whole or in part for the article, and alleging the product to be misbranded, in that it was labeled as above set forth so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers, because the label in question would indicate that the product consisted of cloves, when in truth and in fact it consisted of allspice and exhausted cloves.

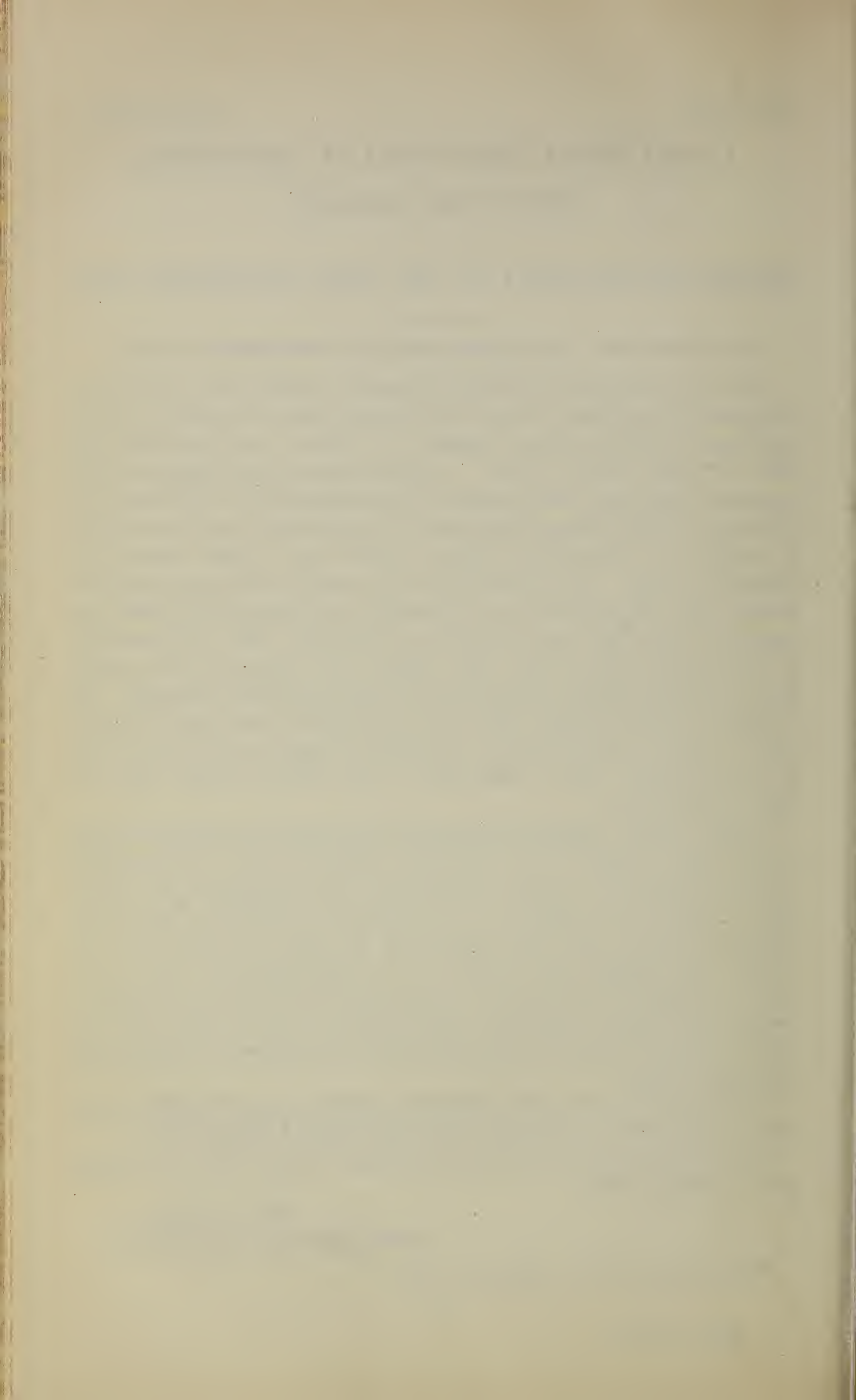
On February 23, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$5.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 16, 1911.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 889, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On or about June 8, 1910, G. H. Lowell, doing business as G. H. Lowell & Co., New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of Iowa a consignment of a food product labeled: "Solid Gold—Prime selected beans, Pure Vanilla Extract. Refined—XXXX Quality. Guaranteed by us under the Pure Food Laws, Certificate No. 5047. G. H. Lowell & Co., 321 Greenwich St., New York." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain vanillin 0.51 per cent, alcohol by volume 26.78 per cent, and coumarin 0.015 per cent. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said G. H. Lowell and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On February 20, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said G. H. Lowell, charging the above shipment, and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated, in that artificial vanillin had been substituted in part for the article "Pure Vanilla Extract", and alleging the product to be misbranded, in that it was labeled as above set forth so as to mislead and deceive purchasers thereof, because it was not a "Pure Vanilla Extract", as represented by said label, but a mixture of vanilla extract and a solution of artificial vanillin. Upon arraignment the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and the court suspended sentence.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1911.



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Gift of [Name]

Gift of [Name]

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 890, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGG PRODUCT.

On or about November 26, 1910, George M. Males, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey a consignment of 35 cans, each containing 30 pounds of frozen egg product. Samples of this product were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain 470,000,000 bacteria per cc., of which 100,000,000 were of the gas-producing type; the appearance of the sample was very poor and odor very offensive; parts of spot eggs were found, and also three flies and one worm. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On December 14, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said 35 cans of frozen egg product, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated, in that it consisted of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On January 3, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer having been filed to the allegations of the above libel, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of the said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 17, 1911.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 891, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"MAKE-MAN TABLETS."

On or about August 19, 1910, there were shipped from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia 180 packages of a drug product labeled: "A Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. Especially prepared for the treatment and cure of dyspepsia, neuralgia, kidney and liver trouble, catarrh, consumption, locomotor-ataxia, wasting diseases, nervous debility, female disorders and all kindred diseases resulting from a worn out nervous system. A certain cure. Distinctively a tonic to build up the system and contains no poison. They are nature's greatest aid to repair the nervous system giving power of endurance and capacity to enjoy every pleasure. An ideal remedy for all nervous troubles. The effect is immediate and no doubt of results exist. They make men and women strong. Directions inside—Prepared only by the Make-Man Tablet Co., Chicago, U.S. A. * * * Make-Man Tablets make blood * * * for * * * 'overdoing,' loss of sleep, over exhaustion resulting from indiscriminate sexual intercourse. Therefore, any man that finds his health impaired, his vital force lacking as a result of 'overdoing' can replenish this lost power by the timely use of Make-Man Tablets. If you would be healthy and strong of nerve and muscle and brain, under the constant strain of over-exertion and maintain the normal supply of blood, you must assist dame nature to refill the empty blood reservoirs. It's a simple proposition: keep up the supply of blood and you'll be all right and fit for business. Take an honest health medicine that appeals to your sick nerve cells. Directions inside—Prepared only by the Make-Man Tablet Co., Chicago, U. S. A." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to consist essentially of white sugar-coated tablets of aloes, arsenic, strychnine, potassium sulphate, iron carbonate and oxide

and siliceous material. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

In due course a libel was filed in the Supreme Court of said District against the said 180 packages of Make-Man Tablets, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be misbranded, in that it was labeled as above set forth, which labels were exaggerated, false, and misleading because the product was not a brain, blood, or nerve food, because it contained poison, because it was not adapted to or suitable for the treatment of the several diseases or disorders above mentioned, or any of them, or a cure therefor, and because it was not adapted to or suitable for the purpose of making blood, or for the purpose of replenishing "lost power" in man, or for the purpose of restoring lost vitality, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On February 17, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and there being no claimant to the product or answer to the allegations of the above libel, the court issued its decree finding the product to be misbranded as alleged in said libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering its destruction by the marshal for the said District.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 17, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 892, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "STRAWBERRY FRUIT FLAVOR" AND "RASPBERRY FRUIT SYRUP."

On or about December 4, 1909, and June 2, 1910, the Metropolitan Tartar Company, a corporation, Newark, N. J., shipped from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York consignments of two food products labeled, respectively: "Metarco Fruit Flavor. Made from selected fruit. Strawberry Natural Flavor. Non-Chemical. Non-Ethereal. Uncolored. Guaranteed under Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Serial number 5518. Highly Concentrated fruit juices and nothing else. Metropolitan Tartar Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.," and "Raspberry Fruit Syrup. Contains benzoate soda less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Harmless coloring matter less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. * * * Metropolitan Tartar Co., Newark, N. J." Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the former was found to consist largely of flavoring materials foreign to the strawberry, and the latter to contain little or no raspberry fruit syrup but in place thereof foreign flavoring matter and artificial color. As the findings of the analyst and reports thereon indicated that the products were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, said Metropolitan Tartar Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On October 18, 1910, two criminal informations were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey

against the said Metropolitan Tartar Company, one charging the first of the above shipments and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated because there had been substituted wholly or in part for "strawberry natural flavor" an artificial strawberry flavoring, either distillate of orris root or oleo resin of orris, in imitation of natural strawberries, and alleging the same to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading because the article did not consist of "strawberry natural flavor" and was not composed of "highly concentrated fruit juices and nothing else" but was an adulterated product as above set forth. The other of the above-mentioned informations charged the second of the above shipments and alleged that the product so shipped was adulterated because there had been substituted wholly or in part for "raspberry fruit syrup" an artificial raspberry flavoring, either the distillate of orris root or oleo resin of orris, in imitation of natural raspberries, and that the product was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact it did not consist of "raspberry fruit syrup" but contained little or no raspberry fruit syrup and was an adulterated product as above set forth.

On November 29, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to both the above informations, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 in each case.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 18, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 893, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PASTE.

On or about October 19, 1910, the Sachem-Mead Company, Guilford, Conn., shipped from the State of Connecticut into the State of New Jersey a consignment of 86 barrels of tomato paste. Samples of this product were procured and examined in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain 800,000,000 bacteria per gram and 80 yeasts and spores per one-sixtieth milligram, with mold filaments present in 95 per cent of the microscopic fields examined, and numerous portions of decayed tissue visible to the eye. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On November 12, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against 25 barrels of the above product then remaining undisposed of, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated, in that it consisted of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On December 6, 1910, the cause came on for hearing and no claimant to the above product having appeared or answer having been filed to the allegations of the above libel, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in said libel, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 19, 1911.*



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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 894, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PASTE.

On or about November 5, 9, and 11, 1910, the J. H. Hoffecker Canning Company, Smyrna, Del., shipped from the State of Delaware into the State of New Jersey three consignments of, respectively, 84, 60, and 58 barrels of tomato paste. Samples from these shipments were procured and examined in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the sample from the first of said shipments was found to contain 1,000,000,000 bacteria per gram and 250 yeasts and spores per one-sixtieth milligram, with mold filaments present in 77 per cent of the microscopic fields examined, and numerous mold fragments large enough to be visible to the naked eye; the sample from the second shipment was found to contain 1,250,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and 700 yeasts and spores per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter, with mold filaments present in 65 per cent of the microscopic fields examined, and numerous pieces of decayed tissue visible to the naked eye; and the sample from the third shipment was found to contain 15,000,000 bacteria per gram, and 1,800 yeasts and spores per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter, with mold filaments present in one-fifth of the microscopic fields examined. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and reports thereon that the product contained in said three shipments was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On November 12, 15, and 17, 1910, libels were filed against the above three shipments, respectively, charging the same, and alleging that the products so shipped were adulterated, in that they consisted of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substances, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the products.

In due course the above causes came on for hearing, and no appearance having been filed by any claimant of the products, the court issued its decrees in said causes condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the causes alleged in said libels, and ordering the destruction of the products by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 19, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 895, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF "FLAVOR OF LEMON AND CITRAL."

On or about August 16, 1907, the Nave-McCord Mercantile Co., St. Joseph, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas a quantity of a food product labeled: "Eden Brand Flavor of Lemon and Citral, Natural Color; a pure flavor; for flavoring Ice Cream, Jellies, Custards, Pastry, etc. Put up for Armstrong Bros., Atchison, Kansas." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain no lemon oil, citral by weight 0.027 per cent. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Nave-McCord Mercantile Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri against the said Nave-McCord Mercantile Co., charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be misbranded.

The defendant demurred to the information on the ground that it was insufficient in law. The demurrer was overruled, and the defendant entered a formal plea of not guilty. The case was tried to the court, and the defendant found guilty and fined \$200 and costs. An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which court reversed the judgment of the trial court, for the reasons appearing in the following opinion:

SANBORN, Circuit Judge, delivered the opinion of the court.

The Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, a manufacturing corporation, challenges its conviction of a violation of the Act of June 30, 1906, 34 Stat., part 1, Chap. 3915, page 768, for the prevention of the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated, or misbranded, or poisonous, or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and

assigns as error that the court below overruled its demurrer to the information under which it was convicted. That information consisted of three counts. The first count charged that the Company misbranded a fluid it made and sold by labeling it "Flavor of Lemon and Citral"—"A Pure Flavor," when in fact this fluid "did not then and there contain any measurable and appreciable quantity of lemon oil, which said lemon oil in measurable and appreciable quantity is a necessary and essential ingredient of a pure lemon flavor." But the fluid was not marked or labeled a pure lemon flavor and the count contained no averment that lemon oil in measurable quantities was an essential ingredient of a pure flavor of lemon and citral and hence it charged no offense.

The second count charged a misbranding of the same fluid which the pleading declared "was a fluid substance purporting and represented to be lemon and citral flavor," in that the Company labeled it "A Pure Flavor," "which said marking and labeling" the information avers, "was intended to convey to the purchasing public the meaning that said article of food was a pure flavor or extract derived from the lemon fruit containing, among other things, the oil of lemon and citral derived from such fruit, when in truth and in fact said article of food contained no pure lemon flavor, in that it contained no measurable amount of lemon oil and did contain an added substance not derived from the lemon fruit, to-wit, citral, and when in truth and in fact pure fruit flavors are derived either from the fruit directly or by the solution of the essential oil of the fruit through the medium of alcohol." But the fluid according to this count was represented to be a lemon and citral flavor and was branded a pure flavor. The plain and incontrovertible meaning of such a brand was not that the fluid was a pure flavor of lemon, but that it was a pure flavor of lemon and citral, and the averment that the Company intended that the purchasing public should interpret the label to mean that which it clearly did not indicate and which the information does not aver, that any purchaser ever understood it to mean, could not constitute a misbranding. In reality this charge is that the fluid contained no pure lemon flavor but contained an added substance not derived from the lemon fruit, to-wit, citral, and that it was branded a pure flavor of lemon and citral. This was a true and not a false branding. If the Company had branded the fluid a pure flavor of lemon it might have violated the law, because it also had the flavor of citral, and if the pleader had averred that the oil of lemon in appreciable quantities was an essential ingredient of a pure flavor of lemon and citral and that this fluid contained none of it the count might have stated an offense. But no such averment was made and the second count failed to state facts sufficient to constitute a violation of the law.

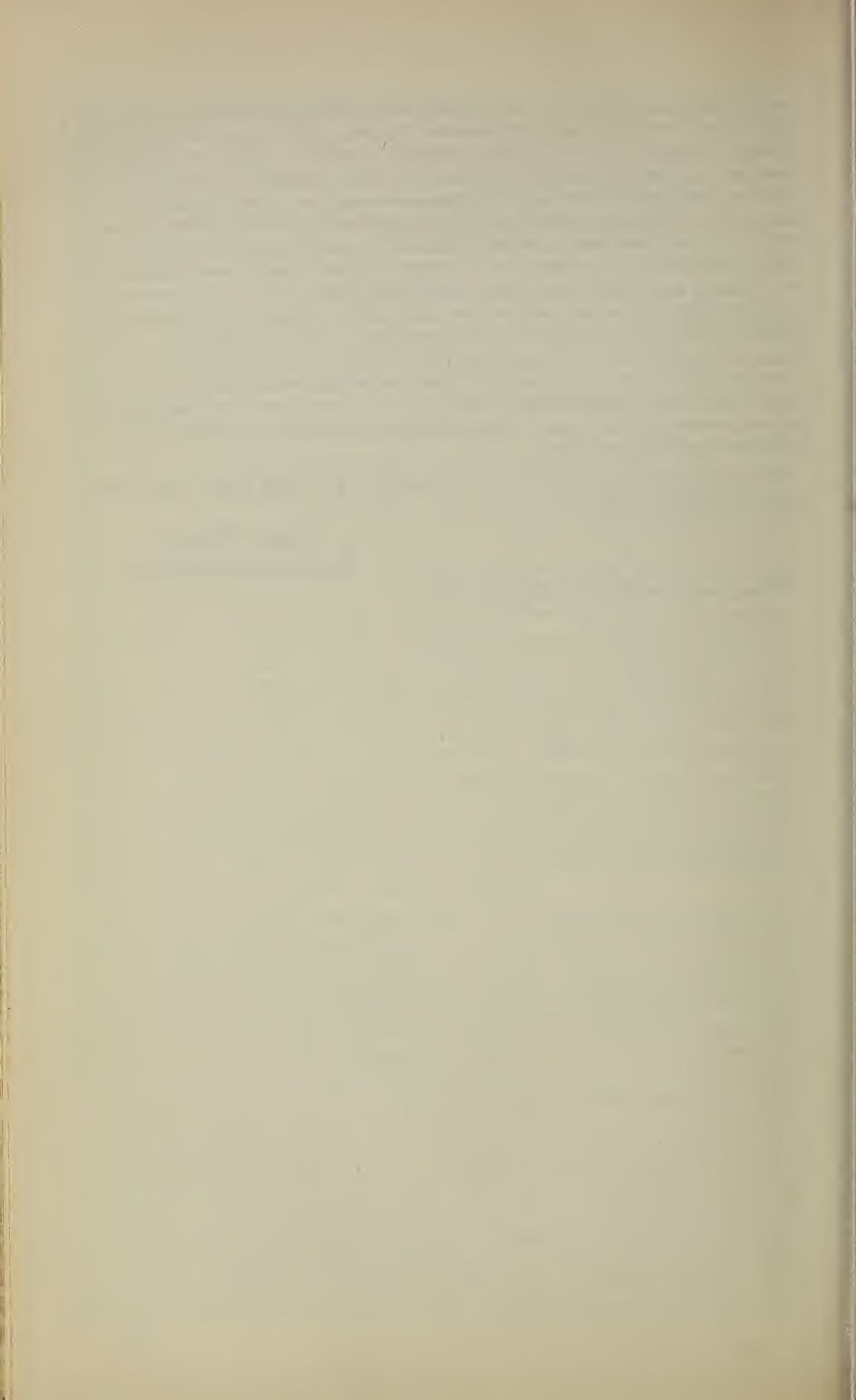
The third count of the information charged that the Company adulterated and misbranded this fluid which purported and was represented to be lemon and citral flavor by marking and labeling it "Flavor of Lemon and Citral"—"A Pure Flavor," by which statements the count declares the Company "designed and intended the public to understand and believe that said food product was a pure flavor and extract of lemon," when these marks and labels "were false and misleading in this—that said article, so manufactured, prepared and shipped * * * was an imitation of the true lemon flavor commonly called lemon extract so commonly used and employed in the preparation of food products, and of far less value, strength and efficacy than said true lemon flavor." But an innuendo may not change, add to or enlarge the sense of expressions beyond their usual acceptance and meaning. It may serve as an explanation but not as a substitute. Wharton's Criminal Pleading & Practice, 9th Ed., Sec. 181a, and cases there cited. The usual acceptance and meaning of the label "Flavor of Lemon and Citral"—"A Pure Flavor" distinctly negatives the idea that it describes a pure flavor and extract of lemon and the expression "a pure flavor and extract of lemon" cannot be substituted by pleading or proof for that which the defendant actually used and then the defendant be convicted upon the substituted label which it never conceived. Nor may an averment that a defendant

intended that a label should be understood by the public to mean the opposite of its ordinary and accepted interpretation make its use a misbranding or constitute a violation of the law. The truth is that when the averments of this count are read and construed together they clearly disclose the facts that the fluid made and sold by the defendant was not a pure lemon extract or a pure lemon flavor, or any imitation thereof, that the defendant never placed any label or mark upon it which indicated that it was or which could mislead a purchaser, but that by its declaration through the label that it was a flavor of lemon and citral it clearly notified all purchasers that the fluid was neither a pure lemon extract nor a pure lemon flavor. There is no averment of any facts which disclose any adulteration of this flavor of lemon and citral and the averment fails to state sufficient facts to constitute a violation of the law. *United States v. Hess*, 124 U. S. 483, 486, 487; *United States v. Post*, 113 Fed. 852. The demurrer to the information should have been sustained and as this conclusion disposes of the case it is unnecessary to consider other alleged errors and the judgment below is reversed and the case is remanded to the District Court with instructions to discharge the defendant below.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 20, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 896, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On or about May 10, 1910, Robert S. J. Steuart and Edward J. Knatz, trading as the Enterprise Coffee Company and Steuart, Knatz & Co., Baltimore, Md., shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Delaware a quantity of a food product labeled "Gold Star (Picture of star) Trade Mark. Roasted Coffee Java Flavor. Manufactured by the Enterprise Coffee Co., Baltimore, Md." Samples of this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. The product was found to be from an old crop of that grade of coffee known as Mellowed Rio, ordinarily termed a Golden Rio. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, said Robert S. J. Steuart and Edward J. Knatz and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland against the said Robert S. J. Steuart and Edward J. Knatz, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because the label above set forth bore the false and misleading statements that the product possessed a Java flavor, which words conveyed the erroneous impression that said article of food consisted of Java coffee in such quantity as to give it the flavor of Java coffee, when, as a matter of fact, it did not consist of Java coffee in any amount and did not possess a Java flavor.

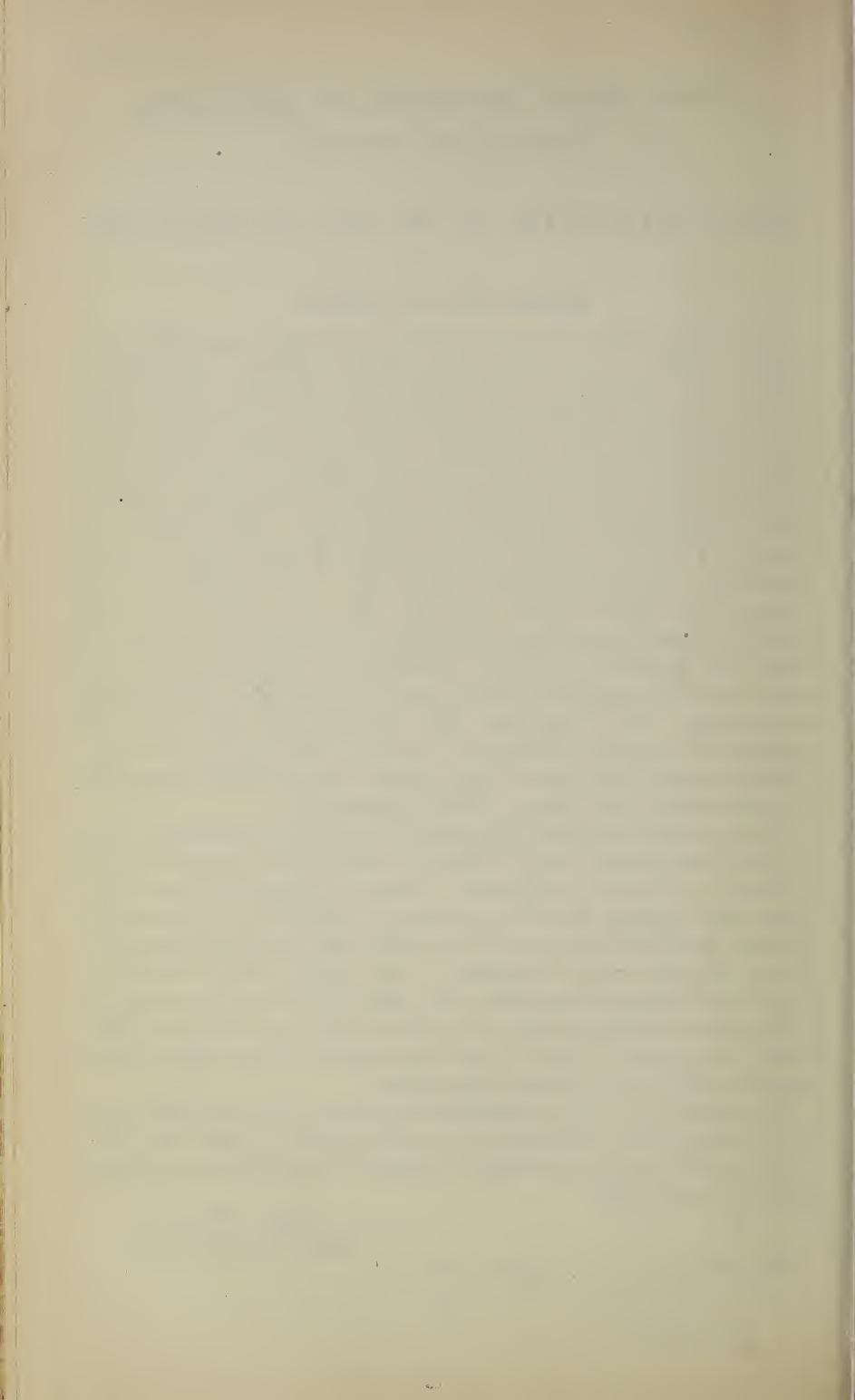
On January 14, 1911, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a joint fine of \$5.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 20, 1911.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 897, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF PORK AND BEANS.

On or about April 30, 1910, Charles G. Summers & Co., Incorporated, Baltimore, Md., shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania a quantity of a food product labeled "Conqueror Brand Pork and Beans. Guaranteed * * * No. 16559 by Charles G. Summers & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain beans, partly uncooked, with no visible evidence of any pork. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Charles G. Summers & Co., Incorporated, and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, against the said Charles G. Summers & Co., Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, when, as a matter of fact, the product did not consist of pork and beans, but merely of beans.

On January 14, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 20, 1911.*



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

BY JAMES M. SMITH, LL.D.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, from the first discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus, to the present time. This work is designed to give a full and accurate account of the progress of the American people, from the first settlement of the continent by the English, to the present time. It is intended to be a complete and reliable source of information for all who are interested in the history of the United States. The work is divided into two volumes, the first of which contains the history from the first discovery of the continent to the year 1776, and the second volume contains the history from 1776 to the present time. The work is written in a clear and concise style, and is intended to be a complete and reliable source of information for all who are interested in the history of the United States.

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The second volume of this work contains the history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It gives a full and accurate account of the progress of the American people, from the first settlement of the continent by the English, to the present time. The work is divided into two volumes, the first of which contains the history from the first discovery of the continent to the year 1776, and the second volume contains the history from 1776 to the present time. The work is written in a clear and concise style, and is intended to be a complete and reliable source of information for all who are interested in the history of the United States.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

1854

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 898, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"INDIAN TAR BALSAM."

On or about June 8, 1910, John B. Hurtt and Thomas D. Hurtt, copartners, trading as John B. Hurtt & Son and as The Indian Tar Balsam Company, Baltimore, Md., shipped from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia a quantity of a drug product labeled: (On carton) "Indian Tar Balsam For the relief of coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, and all inflamed conditions of the lungs and air passages. Price 25 cents. Full directions inside. Prepared only by the Indian Tar Balsam Co., Baltimore, Md. No cure no pay * * *. J. B. Hurtt & Son, Proprietors, Baltimore, Md. Guaranteed * * * Serial No. 9750"; (on bottle) "Indian Tar Balsam The never failing remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, and all kinds of throat and lung affections * * * Indian Tar Balsam Co., Baltimore, Md., Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists." Packed with the product was a circular which contained, among other statements, the following: "Indian Tar Balsam * * * It is without a peer as a curative in all forms of throat and lung diseases and every species of inflammation from whatever cause arising, no matter how acute or chronic, or where located * * * One dose will often remove a sudden case of croup while a few doses never fail * * *." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of oil about 60 per cent (indicating tar), and an aqueous solution 40 per cent, the oil floating and being partly volatile, with an odor of tar, and the aqueous solution containing morphine derivatives and some unimportant substances dissolved from the tar and undetermined ingredients. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said John B. Hurtt and Thomas D. Hurtt and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture

reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland against the said John B. Hurtt and Thomas D. Hurtt, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because the bottle in which it was shipped bore no statement thereon of the quantity and proportion of opium and morphine derivatives contained in such drug, and because the statements as to the curative properties of the product appearing in the above labels and circular were false and misleading, as the product would not effect said cures and was not a never-failing remedy, as alleged in said labels and circular.

On January 14, 1911, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a joint fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 20, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 899, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF ICE CREAM CONES.

On or about April 4 and 11, 1910, respectively, the Globe Biscuit Specialty Works, a corporation, Baltimore, Md., shipped two consignments of a food product labeled "The Globe Biscuit Specialty Works, Baltimore, Md., Cones (Guaranty Legend) Serial No. 23761. This box contains 100 cones," the former of said consignments being shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Illinois and the latter from the State of Maryland into the State of Wisconsin. Samples of these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and boric acid was found in the product contained in both shipments, the proportion of boric acid in the former being 0.10 per cent, and in the latter 0.13 per cent. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Globe Biscuit Specialty Works and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course two criminal informations were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland against the said Globe Biscuit Specialty Works, one for each of the above shipments, charging the same and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it contained an added poisonous ingredient, to wit, boric acid, which might render the said article of food injurious to health.

On January 14, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to both of the above informations, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10 in each case.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 20, 1911.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST
IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED
THE SEVERAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT
AND THE SEVERAL DECREES OF THE
COURTS OF JUSTICE
IN THE YEAR OF HIS MAJESTY'S REIGN
1649

By JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY
AND OF LONDON
IN TWO VOLUMES
THE FIRST

LONDON
Printed by J. B. at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church
1688

THE SECOND

LONDON
Printed by J. B. at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church
1688

THE THIRD

LONDON
Printed by J. B. at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church
1688

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 900, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On or about November 29, 1909, The Lord-Mott Company, Incorporated, Baltimore, Md., shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Louisiana a quantity of a food product labeled "Old Reliable Brand Tomato Pulp (Picture of red ripe tomato) Old Reliable Brand—Packed by Lord-Mott Co., Inc., Balto., Md., U. S. A. Guaranteed by Lord-Mott Co. to comply with Pure Food Law." Samples of this shipment were procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a trimming stock product with yeasts and spores 375 per one-sixtieth cmm. and numerous bacteria, estimated at 200,000,000 per cc.; molds were found in nearly every microscopical field examined, and a considerable amount of sand was present. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Lord-Mott Company, Incorporated, and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland against the said Lord-Mott Company, Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of decomposed tomatoes and because sand had been substituted in part for the said tomato pulp.

On January 14, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 20, 1911.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

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INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 1 TO 900.

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 3); Beverages, including waters and medicated soft drinks (p. 11); Drugs (p. 13).]

FOODS.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| Alfalcorn. (<i>See</i> Chicken feed.) | | Blackberries: | |
| Alfalfa meal: | | Godfrey, C. H., & Son..... | 36 |
| Kornalfalfa Feed Milling Co..... | 608 | Ogburn, J. S., & Co..... | 26, 27 |
| Alfarine: | | Ogburn, J. W..... | 26 |
| Alfalfa Milling Co..... | 868 | Blackberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Blackberry.) | |
| Allen's Red Tame Cherry. (<i>See</i> Cherry sirup.) | | Blackberry preserves. (<i>See</i> Preserves, Blackberry.) | |
| Almond extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Almond.) | | Bleached flour. (<i>See</i> Flour, Bleached.) | |
| Anderson's compound jam: | | Blueberries: | |
| Boyle, John, & Co..... | 499 | Schoodock Pond Packing Co..... | 442 |
| Apple butter: | | Wyman, Jasper, & Son..... | 488 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co..... | 702 | Boss chop feed: | |
| Apple cider vinegar. (<i>See</i> Vinegar.) | | Great Western Cereal Co..... | 468 |
| Apple jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Apple.) | | Bran: | |
| Apples: | | Arkadelphia Milling Co..... | 231 |
| Bruns Bros. Grocery Co..... | 87 | Breakfast foods. (<i>See</i> Manana gluten; Scotch oats; Uncle Sam Anti-Dyspeptic.) | |
| Doebereiner, M. J..... | 367 | Buckwheat flour: | |
| Doyle, Michael, & Co..... | 89, 255 | Capital Milling Co..... | 129 |
| Elyria Canning Co..... | 64 | Ela Manufacturing Co..... | 118 |
| Erie Preserving Co..... | 57 | Harrison, W. H., & Co..... | 263 |
| Funsten, R. E., Dried Fruit & Nut Co.... | 161 | Horpel, Louis, & Co..... | 60 |
| Goddard, Joseph A., & Co..... | 64 | King Cereal & Mfg. Co..... | 317 |
| Godfrey, C. H., & Son..... | 36 | Newmark, M. A., & Co..... | 129 |
| Hulman & Co..... | 57 | Read, C., & Co..... | 31 |
| Kahn, L..... | 89 | Scott, Catherine..... | 118 |
| Miller, W. Clarence..... | 255 | Smith, S. V..... | 481 |
| Shaeffer, William E..... | 504 | Staley, H. B., & Co..... | 124 |
| Silbernagel Co. (Ltd.)..... | 89 | Westport Cereal Mills..... | 481 |
| Wallerstein Produce Co..... | 457, 519 | Buffalo brand pie filling: | |
| Apricot jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Apricot.) | | Johnson, Edward C..... | 580 |
| Apricots: | | Johnson, H. A., Co..... | 580 |
| Armsby, J. K., Co..... | 114 | Walz, Henry J..... | 580 |
| California Canneries Co..... | 92 | Butter: | |
| Cochran Grocery Co..... | 186 | Beatrice Creamery Co..... | 351 |
| Howard, I. R..... | 330 | Crawford, Frank..... | 812 |
| Levi, Simon, Co..... | 589 | Elgin Creamery Co..... | 42 |
| Waters, G. H..... | 330 | Fox River Butter Co..... | 67 |
| Witwer Bros. Co..... | 92 | Herman, G..... | 332 |
| Aunt Jemima's sugar cream: | | Hollis & Rich Butter Co..... | 812 |
| Rigney & Co..... | 384 | Nice & Schreiber Co..... | 713 |
| Badger dairy feed: | | Pfister, Louis..... | 351 |
| Krause, Charles A., Milling Co..... | 172 | Pond, S. P., Co..... | 713 |
| Baking powder: | | Redman, Corinne H..... | 42 |
| Colburn, A., & Co..... | 364 | Reynolds & Co..... | 721 |
| Consolidated Grocery Co..... | 155 | Weber, Gus H..... | 67 |
| Continental Baking Powder Co..... | 155 | Butter, Apple. (<i>See</i> Apple butter.) | |
| Southern Mfg. Co..... | 363 | Butter, Ladled: | |
| Banana extract. (<i>See</i> Extract Banana.) | | Crawford, Frank..... | 836 |
| Banner feed: | | Butter, Peach. (<i>See</i> Peach butter.) | |
| Dewald, N..... | 171 | Butterol, Concreta: | |
| Quaker Oats Co..... | 171 | Lowell, G. H., & Co..... | 343 |
| Beans: | | Calcium acid phosphate. (<i>See</i> Phosphate, Calcium acid.) | |
| Bloomington Canning Co..... | 39 | Cane sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Cane.) | |
| Dailey, E. G., Co..... | 84 | Catsup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.) | |
| Muskogee Wholesale Grocer Co..... | 93 | Cereals: | |
| Reedsburg Canning Co..... | 93 | Acme Mills Co..... | 105 |
| Beans and pork. (<i>See</i> Pork and beans.) | | New England Food Co..... | 96 |
| Biscuits, Frou Frou: | | (<i>See also</i> Feeds.) | |
| Fallin, Ira S..... | 696 | | |
| Holland Rusk Co..... | 696 | | |
| Kellog, H., & Sons..... | 696 | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| Cerecut: | N. J. No. | Corn—Continued. | N. J. No. |
|--|---------------|--|------------------------------|
| Cereal Products Co..... | 298 | Iowa Canning Co..... | 511 |
| Cheese: | | Keisel, Fred J., Co..... | 38 |
| Baird Bros..... | 137 | McCord-Collins Mercantile Co..... | 52, 53 |
| Behle, Otto..... | 870 | Morrill Canning Co..... | 342 |
| Crosby & Meyers..... | 137, 138, 704 | Otoe Preserving Co..... | 126 |
| Dow, A. C., & Co..... | 705 | Plummer Mercantile Co..... | 63 |
| Githens, Rexsamer & Co..... | 154 | Ranney-Davis Mercantile Co..... | 511 |
| Horton, George B., & Sons..... | 546, 556 | Rosen & Flarsheim..... | 471 |
| McKinniss, F. D., Co..... | 546 | Smith-Yingling Co..... | 40 |
| Moore Bros. Co..... | 556 | Corn alfalfa horse feed: | |
| Muscatine French Cheese Co..... | 431 | Guthrie & Co..... | 322 |
| Mustin Robertson Co..... | 138 | Corn chop: | |
| Phenix Cheese Co..... | 154 | McEwen Grain Co..... | 540 |
| Cheese, Longhorn: | | Corn flour: | |
| Cuddy, John..... | 651 | Hoge & McDowell Co..... | 396 |
| Cheese, MacLaren's Imperial: | | Standard Cereal Co..... | 396 |
| MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.).. | 790, 848 | Corn meal: | |
| Cheese, Neufchatel: | | Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co..... | 884 |
| Kraft, J. L., & Bros..... | 291 | Newport Mill Co..... | 358 |
| Lawrence, W. A., & Son..... | 566 | Stone Co..... | 884 |
| Phenix Cheese Co..... | 576 | Weilder, Sam. W., Co..... | 170 |
| Sharpless, P. E., Co..... | 562 | Corn sirup. (See Sirup, Corn.) | |
| Cheese, Neufchatel cream: | | Cottonseed meal: | |
| Michigan Produce Co..... | 344 | Asheville Grocery Co..... | 179 |
| Cheese, Neufchatel cream (Mohawk): | | Hunter Bros. Milling Co..... | 173 |
| International Milk Products Co..... | 851 | Tennessee Fibre Co..... | 179, 755 |
| Cheese, Roquefort: | | Wells, J. Lindsay, Co. (Inc.)..... | 109, 756, 757, 758, 794, 798 |
| MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co..... | 341 | Country Club condensed milk: | |
| Cherries: | | Scio Condensed Milk Co. (Inc.)..... | 845 |
| Dunkley Co..... | 178 | Cream: | |
| Michigan Vacuum Canning Co..... | 178 | Alnutt, John H..... | 445 |
| Ratcliff-Sanders Grocer Co..... | 178 | Blough, Elijah E..... | 185 |
| Spratlen-Anderson Mercantile Co..... | 72 | Bosley, George W..... | 331 |
| Woodscross Canning & Pickling Co..... | 72 | Boyer, Albert A..... | 425 |
| Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.) | | Dixon, Charles H..... | 479 |
| Cherry sirup. (See Sirup, Cherry.) | | Edgerton Creamery Co..... | 513 |
| Chicken feed: | | Fisher, John..... | 586 |
| Capital Grain & Mill Co..... | 404 | Harley, Samuel C..... | 185, 241, 308 |
| Chamberlain, W. F., Feed Co. (Inc.)..... | 729 | Howard, Lynden W..... | 268 |
| (See also Hen-e-ta bone grits.) | | Irvine, John..... | 307 |
| Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.) | | Kelly, Carter..... | 446 |
| Cloves: | | Kephart, George M..... | 451 |
| Clarke, John..... | 529 | Myers, Thomas F..... | 336 |
| Curtius, Thomas M..... | 888 | Parks, Charles M..... | 484 |
| Clymer's brand jam: | | Swart, Arthur..... | 264, 558 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co..... | 476, 698 | Thomas, Stephen A..... | 285 |
| Codfish: | | Thompson, William L..... | 485 |
| Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co..... | 778 | Todd, J. B..... | 513 |
| Mason, Ehrman & Co..... | 506 | White, Ben..... | 430 |
| Union Fish Co..... | 506 | Cream-x-cel-o: | |
| Concreta butterol. (See Butterol, Concreta.) | | Acme Extract Chemical Works..... | 402 |
| Condensed milk. (See Milk, Condensed.) | | Eckert, Edwin G..... | 402 |
| Corn: | | Creme waffles. (See Waffles, Creme.) | |
| Allen Bros. Co..... | 564 | Crystal eggs. (See Eggs, Crystal.) | |
| Atlantic Canning Co..... | 128, 410 | Currant jam. (See Jam, Currant.) | |
| Audubon Canning Co..... | 38, 422, 440 | Currant jelly. (See Jelly, Currant.) | |
| Bloomington Canning Co..... | 39 | Currants: | |
| Carthage Cannery..... | 95 | Greek Currant Co..... | 356 |
| Chancy, A. N., Co..... | 440 | Holzbeierlein, Michael..... | 188 |
| Flarsheim, M. J..... | 471 | Sanford, Don A..... | 531 |
| Fort Des Moines Canning Co..... | 52, 53, 564 | Wells, Joseph..... | 531 |
| Getz Bros. & Co..... | 440 | Custard: | |
| Grand Island Canning Co..... | 63 | Horpel, Louis..... | 166 |
| Gunther, F. T., Grocery Co. (Inc.)..... | 95 | Desiccated eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated.) | |

FOODS—Continued.

| Dragées, Silver: | | N. J. No. | Extract, Lemon—Continued. | | N. J. No. |
|---|--|--------------------|--|--|-----------|
| French Silver Dragée Co. 249, 543 (suppl. to 249) | | | Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Co..... | | 339 |
| Oriental Dragée Co..... | | 176 | Frank Tea & Spice Co..... | | 823 |
| Egg noodles. (See Noodles, Egg.) | | | Hall-Whitney Mfg. Co..... | | 644 |
| Eggs: | | | Hallock-Denton Co..... | | 277 |
| Armour & Co..... | | 675 | Harrison, W. H., & Co..... | | 281 |
| Buffalo Cold Storage Co..... | | 295, 482 | Heekin Spice Co..... | | 71 |
| Cohen, Samuel..... | | 103 | Hetfield Extract & Mfg. Co..... | | 627 |
| Cornwell, Charles W..... | | 675 | Hilbert, A. J., & Co..... | | 141 |
| Culver, E., & Co..... | | 295 | Kimball Bros. & Co..... | | 411 |
| Eberle, C., & Sons..... | | 46 | Knoxville Drug Co..... | | 585 |
| Golden & Co..... | | 22 | Lowe, J. L..... | | 585 |
| Rogerson, F., Co..... | | 7 | Mackie, Albert, Grocer Co..... | | 130 |
| Spencer & Howes..... | | 46 | Meyer Bros. Drug Co. (Inc.)..... | | 738 |
| Eggs, Crystal: | | | Mobile Drug Co..... | | 152 |
| St. Louis Crystals Egg Co..... | | 657, 859 | Newmark Bros..... | | 601 |
| Eggs, Desiccated: | | | Paddock Coffee & Spice Co..... | | 136 |
| Adams Baking Co..... | | 613 | Rippey, William..... | | 444 |
| Cloud, L. V..... | | 362 | Sauer, C. F., Co..... | | 532 |
| Columbia Desiccated Egg Co... 227, 305, 359, 665 | | | Schmidt, K. J..... | | 774 |
| Country Club Egg Co..... | | 676, 850 | Semrad Chemical Co..... | | 661 |
| Crandall Petee Co..... | | 682 | Spies, Chas., & Co..... | | 150 |
| Holmes & Son..... | | 227 | Standard Extract Co..... | | 532 |
| Monarch Desiccated Egg Co..... | | 272 | Styron, Beggs & Co..... | | 237 |
| National Bakers' Egg Co..... | | 544 | Suffolk Drug & Extract Co..... | | 147 |
| St. Louis Crystals Egg Co. (Inc.)..... | | 747 | Symms-Utah Grocery Co..... | | 637 |
| Wood & Selick..... | | 614 | Thompson & Taylor Spice Co..... | | 149 |
| Eggs, Evaporated: | | | Tillman & Bendel..... | | 416 |
| Armour & Co..... | | 252 | Townsend, B. H., & Co..... | | 807 |
| Weaver, C. H., & Co..... | | 618 | Ullman, Dreifus & Co..... | | 689 |
| Eggs, Frozen: | | | Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.) | | 739 |
| Althoff, Charles B..... | | 782 | Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co..... | | 194 |
| Bennet Howard Co..... | | 878 | Wrisley, Allan B., Co..... | | 660, 662 |
| Iowa Butter & Eggs Co..... | | 462 | Extract, Lemon (Messina): | | |
| James, Elijah E..... | | 782 | Warner-Jenkinson Co (Inc.)..... | | 733 |
| Males, George M..... | | 890 | Extract, Lemon and citrai: | | |
| Malter, Max, Co..... | | 492 | Nave-McCord Mercantile Co..... | | 895 |
| National City Dairy Co..... | | 782 | Extract, Lemon, compound: | | |
| Rosebrock, F. E., & Co. (Inc.)..... | | 825 | Althur Victor..... | | 768 |
| Sloan, Henry C., Co..... | | 494, 736 | Ketchum & Co..... | | 768 |
| Smithson, R..... | | 377, 486, 537, 873 | Extract, Lemon peel: | | |
| Vollands, D., Sons..... | | 782 | Gumpert, Sally..... | | 806 |
| Eggs, Liquid: | | | Horowitz, Harry..... | | 806 |
| Brown, Morris..... | | 224 | Extract, Maple: | | |
| Sloan, Henry C., & Co..... | | 224 | Crescent Mfg. Co..... | | 163 |
| Eggs, Preserved whole: | | | Gumpert, Sally..... | | 806 |
| Hipolite Egg Co..... | | 508 | Horowitz, Harry..... | | 806 |
| Thomas & Clarke..... | | 508 | Extract, Orange: | | |
| Evaporated eggs. (See Eggs, Evaporated.) | | | Paul Mfg. Co..... | | 856 |
| Extract, Almond: | | | Semrad Chemical Co..... | | 661 |
| Midland Grocery Co..... | | 142 | Steelman & Archer (Inc.)..... | | 861 |
| Extract, Banana: | | | Webb Mfg. Co..... | | 408 |
| Webb Mfg. Co..... | | 405 | Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.) | | 739 |
| Extract, Lemon: | | | Extract, Peach: | | |
| Atwood & Steele Co..... | | 313 | Webster, E. R., & Co..... | | 520 |
| Beggs, Frank L..... | | 237 | Extract, Peppermint: | | |
| Burke, Nicholas, Co. (Ltd.)..... | | 115 | Cook & Bernheimer (Inc.)..... | | 775 |
| California Perfume Co..... | | 500 | Extract, Pineapple: | | |
| Campbell, J. S., Co..... | | 259 | Mobile Drug Co..... | | 152 |
| Christian Bros. Co..... | | 534 | Extract, Raspberry: | | |
| Closset & Devers..... | | 536 | Dwight-Edwards Co..... | | 91 |
| Crandall Petee Co..... | | 684 | Extract, Rose: | | |
| Cumberland Mfg. Co..... | | 56 | Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.) | | 739 |
| Dreifus, Samuel..... | | 689 | Extract, Strawberry: | | |
| Dwight-Edwards Co..... | | 91 | Dwight-Edwards Co..... | | 91 |
| Earl, Clark W..... | | 480 | Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Co..... | | 339 |

FOODS—Continued.

| Extract, Strawberry—Continued. | N. J. No. | Feeds, International gluten: | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|--|---------------|
| Howell, H. B., & Co. (Ltd.)..... | 143 | Globe Elevator Co..... | 315 |
| King Bros., Shillstone & Saint (Ltd.).. | 122, 218 | Feeds, International sugared: | |
| Metropolitan Tartar Co..... | 892 | International Sugar Feed Co..... | 533, 691 |
| Newton Tea & Spice Co..... | 380 | Worke, R. H., & Co..... | 533 |
| Warner-Jenkinson Co..... | 246 | Feeds, Michigan gluten: | |
| Extract, Vanilla: | | Michigan Starch Co..... | 116, 117 |
| Blanke-Baer Chemical Co..... | 242 | Feeds, Mueller's molasses grain: | |
| Crown Mfg. Co..... | 640 | Dickerson, Samuel T., jr..... | 435 |
| Ennis, Hanly, Blackburn Coffee Co..... | 148, 478 | Hellman, Joseph W..... | 174 |
| Fitch, John H., Co..... | 140 | Mueller, E. P..... | 174, 256, 435 |
| Gumpert, Sally..... | 806 | Pillsbury, Herbert P..... | 256 |
| Hall-Whitney Mfg. Co..... | 663 | Feeds, Oneida mixed: | |
| Heekin Spice Co..... | 48 | Waller, A., & Co..... | 400 |
| Heinle, Charles L., Specialty Co..... | 389 | Feeds, Royal corn and oat: | |
| Horowitz, Harry..... | 806 | Beck Cereal Co..... | 809 |
| Interstate Chemical Co..... | 139 | Feeds, Stafolife: | |
| Lowell, G. H..... | 889 | Lawrence & Hamilton Feed Co. (Ltd.) | 104, 477 |
| Ludlow-Robson Co. (Inc.)..... | 548 | Feeds, Surene dairy: | |
| McCormick & Co..... | 135 | American Milling Co..... | 432 |
| Meyer Bros. Drug Co. (Inc.)..... | 738 | Feeds, Sugarota horse, sheep, and dairy: | |
| Monroe Pharmacal Co..... | 151 | North West Mills Co..... | 810 |
| Paddock Coffee & Spice Co..... | 123 | Feeds, Trueblood's Harvest Queen: | |
| Paul Mfg. Co. (Inc.)..... | 842 | Alfalfa Milling Co..... | 868 |
| Puhl Mfg. Co..... | 320 | Fig jam. (See Jam, Fig.) | |
| St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills..... | 301 | Figs: | |
| Sauer, C. F., Co..... | 532 | Loose Wiles Biscuit Co..... | 813 |
| Schmidt, K. J..... | 774 | Fish: | |
| Shepard Baking Powder Co. (Inc.)..... | 730, 740 | Adamson, W. L., Co..... | 306 |
| Standard Extract Co..... | 532 | Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co..... | 779 |
| Steinbock & Patrick..... | 14 | Haff, A. W..... | 666 |
| Williams, R. C., & Co..... | 692 | Higgins, Charles C., Co..... | 306 |
| Woodworth, C. B., Sons Co..... | 5 | Kingsland & Comstock..... | 664 |
| Wisley, Allan B., Co..... | 662 | McIntyre, J. K., Co..... | 306 |
| (See also Vanoleum.) | | Monterey Packing Co..... | 365 |
| Extract, Wintergreen: | | Morano, Antonio..... | 779 |
| McMurray, William..... | 764 | Orr, W. J., Fish Co..... | 306 |
| Farina. (See Gluten farina.) | | (See also Codfish; Sardines.) | |
| Feeds: | | Flavor. (See Extract.) | |
| Biles, J. W., Co..... | 102 | Flavoring powder, Vanilla: | |
| Bridgeport Mills..... | 464 | Semrad Chemical Co..... | 659 |
| Capital Grain & Mill Co..... | 66 | Flour: | |
| Huff, Jesse B..... | 464 | Allen, H. F..... | 439 |
| Kelly, L. H..... | 464 | Brewer, W. C., & Co..... | 113 |
| Mountain City Mill Co..... | 786 | Carter, Seymour..... | 12 |
| Read Bros..... | 463 | The Gardner Mill..... | 12 |
| Wells, J. Lindsay Co..... | 230 | Hutton, C. A., Flour Co..... | 443 |
| (See also Bran; Cerecut; Chicken feed; Meal; | | Kansas Milling and Export Co..... | 799 |
| Oats.) | | La Grande Milling Co..... | 439 |
| Feeds, Alfaline: | | Orrville Milling Co..... | 13, 17 |
| Alfalfa Milling Co..... | 868 | Riverton Mills Co..... | 113 |
| Feeds, Badger dairy: | | Wasco Warehouse Milling Co..... | 443 |
| Krause, Charles A., Milling Co..... | 172 | Woodworth, E. S., & Co..... | 374 |
| Feeds, Banner: | | (See also Buckwheat; Corn; Gluten; Milk; | |
| Dewald, N..... | 171 | and Rye flours.) | |
| Quaker Oats Co..... | 171 | Flour, Bleached: | |
| Feeds, Boss chop: | | Aetna Mill & Elevator Co..... | 382 |
| Great Western Cereal Co..... | 468 | Alsop Process Co. (writ of mandamus)..... | 498 |
| Feeds, Corn alfalfa horse: | | Lexington Mill & Elevator Co..... | 722 |
| Guthrie & Co..... | 322 | Shawnee Milling Co. (bill in equity)..... | 497 |
| Feeds, Corn chop: | | Udpike Milling Co. (bill in equity)..... | 497 |
| McEwen Grain Co..... | 540 | Frou Frou biscuits. (See Biscuits, Frou Frou.) | |
| Feeds, Globe flour middlings: | | Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.) | |
| Daily, E. P..... | 119 | Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.) | |
| Globe Elevator Co..... | 314 | Fruit sirup. (See Sirup, Fruit.) | |
| Feeds, Gluten: | | | |
| Clinton Sugar Refining Co..... | 391 | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| Globe flour middlings: | | Jelly, Currant: | |
| Daily, E. P. | 119 | Colorado Canning Co. | 811 |
| Globe Elevator Co. | 314 | Lindenberg, William J. | 811 |
| Gluten farina: | | Long Syrup Refining Co. | 415 |
| Acme Mills Co. | 250 | Turnbull, James. | 811 |
| Gluten feed: | | Jelly, Fruit: | |
| Clinton Sugar Refining Co. | 391 | Spencer, W. M., & Son. | 872 |
| Gluten flour: | | Jelly, Grape: | |
| Acme Mills Co. | 250 | Colorado Canning Co. | 811 |
| The Birkett Mills. | 3 | Lindenberg, William J. | 811 |
| Grains. (See Feeds.) | | Turnbull, James. | 811 |
| Grape jelly. (See Jelly, Grape.) | | Jelly, Plum: | |
| Hen-e-ta bonegrits: | | Colorado Canning Co. | 811 |
| Hen-e-ta Bone Co. | 625 | Lindenberg, William J. | 811 |
| Herring: | | Turnbull, James. | 811 |
| Grilly, J. H. | 257 | Jelly, Raspberry: | |
| Whitfield, J. A., Co. | 257 | Colorado Canning Co. | 811 |
| Holland rusk. (See Rusk, Holland.) | | Lindenberg, William J. | 811 |
| Honey: | | Turnbull, James. | 811 |
| Boeckmann, A. | 269 | Jelly, Sugar-glucose: | |
| Pahl, E. R., & Co. | 352 | Johnson, Edward C. | 580 |
| Rogers Holloway Co. | 18, 19, 20, 21 | Johnson, H. A., Co. | 580 |
| Ice: | | Walz, Henry J. | 580 |
| American Ice Co. | 299 | Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.) | |
| Kimberly, Samuel A. | 299 | Lemon extract. (See Extract, Lemon.) | |
| Ice cream: | | Lemon oil: | |
| Bischof, Joseph J. | 438 | Hutchinson, David W. | 196 |
| Wallis, Hugh. | 213 | Shoemaker & Busch. | 393 |
| Ice cream clams: | | Weeks, O. J. | 505 |
| Consolidated Wafer Co. (Inc.) | 672 | Linseed meal: | |
| Ice cream cones: | | Brown, Robert B., Oil Co. (Inc.) | 728 |
| Consolidated Wafer Co. (Inc.) | 672, 724, 725 | Liquid eggs. (See Eggs, Liquid.) | |
| Globe Biscuit Specialty Works. | 899 | Loganberry jam. (See Jam, Loganberry.) | |
| McPike Drug Co. | 814 | Loganberry preserves. (See Preserves, Loganberry.) | |
| Star Wafer Co. | 668, 814, 831 | Longhorn cheese. (See Cheese, Longhorn.) | |
| Valvona Marchiony Co. | 669 | Macaroni: | |
| Ice cream powder, Cream-x-cel-o: | | Atlantic Macaroni Co. | 167, 487 |
| Acme Extract & Chemical Works. | 402 | Ceranola Bros. | 881 |
| Eckert, Edwin G. | 402 | Clarksburg Importing Co. | 804 |
| International gluten: | | Lacavora, Carmen. | 776 |
| Globe Elevator Co. | 315 | Manoco, Salvatore. | 776 |
| International sugared feeds: | | Ricchezza, A. | 600 |
| International Sugar Feed Co. | 533, 691 | Romeo, F., & Co. | 491 |
| Worke, R. H., & Co. | 533 | Trinacria Macaroni Works. | 804 |
| Jam, Apricot: | | Ventrone, F. P. | 167 |
| Stetson-Barrett Co. | 716 | Verno, L. | 776 |
| Jam, Cherry: | | Viviano, V., & Bros. | 262, 658, 849 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 476 | (See also Noodles; Spaghetti.) | |
| Stetson-Barrett Co. | 716 | Macaroni, Egg: | |
| Jam, Compound (Anderson's): | | Barber & Perkins. | 652 |
| Boyle, John, & Co. | 499 | Cleveland Macaroni Co. | 652 |
| Jam, Currant: | | MacLaren's Imperial cheese: | |
| Home Fruit Co. | 641 | MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.) .. | 790, 848 |
| Sauber, Samuel Y. | 641 | Manana Gluten breakfast food: | |
| Jam, Fig: | | Fuller, Dr. Frank. | 470 |
| Stetson-Barrett Co. | 716 | Health Food Co. | 470 |
| Jam, Loganberry: | | Maple flavo: | |
| Bishop & Co. | 602 | Gumpert, Sally. | 806 |
| Jam, Quince: | | Horowitz, Harry. | 806 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 476, 698 | Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.) | |
| Jam, Strawberry: | | Maple sugar: | |
| Bishop & Co. | 602 | Beeman, J. M., & Son. | 107 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 476, 698 | Mapleine: | |
| Jelly, Apple: | | Crecent Mfg. Co. | 163 |
| Williams Bros. Co. (Inc.) | 238, 552 | Meal: | |
| Jelly, Blackberry: | | Weilder, S. W. | 44 |
| Colorado Canning Co. | 811 | (See also Alfalfa, Corn, Cottonseed, Linseed, | |
| Lindenberg, William J. | 811 | and Rice meals.) | |
| Turnbull, James. | 811 | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| Metarco fruit flavor: | | N. J. No. | Milk—Continued. | | N. J. No. |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Metropolitan Tartar Co..... | | 892 | Nostheide, Henry..... | | 125 |
| Michigan gluten feed: | | | Null, William C..... | | 287 |
| Michigan Starch Co..... | | 116, 117 | Peoples, Charles, jr..... | | 125 |
| Milk: | | | Perry, W. H..... | | 125, 588 |
| Allen, John..... | | 88 | Piercy, Mrs. M. S..... | | 510 |
| Altemus, Frank E..... | | 88 | Poore, Julia..... | | 88 |
| Altman, George P..... | | 347 | Reed, John G..... | | 867 |
| Armstrong, Laban B..... | | 335 | Reeves, George R..... | | 214 |
| Atwood, T. J..... | | 527 | Reeves, Willie..... | | 125 |
| Bean, Mike..... | | 628 | Robinson, Lyman T..... | | 214 |
| Berman, Soul..... | | 88 | Sanger, William A..... | | 88 |
| Boberink, Henry A..... | | 219, 607, 673, 674 | Schackle, Stephen..... | | 125 |
| Bosworth, A. A..... | | 521 | Schapiro, Albert..... | | 88 |
| Boyle, M..... | | 132 | Schutte, Lewis..... | | 638 |
| Brosius, John T..... | | 867 | Shumaker, Maggie..... | | 514 |
| Bruce, W. E..... | | 421 | Siddall, Blanche D..... | | 88 |
| Carney, Charles W..... | | 437 | Smith, Hiram H..... | | 460 |
| Carr, Nettie..... | | 267 | Soper, William W..... | | 228 |
| Chaffee, O. S..... | | 524 | Stark, Frank..... | | 419 |
| Chichester, Washington B..... | | 265 | Strassen, Daniel..... | | 8, 9 |
| Corbin, Thomas..... | | 125 | Stup, David..... | | 214 |
| Danielson, Jonas..... | | 528 | Terry, Clark O..... | | 523 |
| Deterding, C..... | | 11 | Vernon, Charles E..... | | 88 |
| Ducker, Henry..... | | 125 | Volz, Joseph..... | | 62 ⁹ |
| Dunnaway, Owen..... | | 125 | Walter, Charles A..... | | 229 |
| Earnshaw, J. W..... | | 517 | Warner, C. L., jr..... | | 525 |
| Evers, B., & Sons..... | | 125 | Whitehead, William W..... | | 88 |
| Feaster, Edgar W..... | | 338 | Williams, C. E..... | | 132 |
| Ficke, W. M..... | | 125 | Wilson, Charles G..... | | 787 |
| Fisher, John..... | | 586 | Willson, George A..... | | 538, 719, 788 |
| Fitzgerald, William..... | | 526 | Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co..... | | 206 |
| Geiger, Joseph..... | | 125 | Wise, George A..... | | 88 |
| Green Meadow Dairy Co..... | | 867 | Zimmerman, William D..... | | 370 |
| Griebler, Andreas..... | | 37 | Milk, Condensed: | | |
| Griffith, Howard..... | | 88 | Libby, McNeill & Libby, Ltd. (Inc.)..... | | 223 |
| Groger, Henry..... | | 81 | Scio Condensed Milk Co. (Inc.)..... | | 845 |
| Groger, Theodore..... | | 125 | Milk, Powdered: | | |
| Hall & Lewis..... | | 512 | Beckman, W. E., & Co..... | | 273 |
| Harbin, Charles..... | | 88 | Ekenberg Milk Products Co..... | | 273 |
| Hattenkemer, Philip..... | | 88 | Milk flour: | | |
| Hildebrand, George L..... | | 312, 557 | Behrend, F..... | | 211 |
| Hogan, W. F..... | | 125 | Kuhnle, H. J., Co..... | | 211 |
| Holt, Patrick B..... | | 88 | Mince-meat: | | |
| Horine, Edwin M..... | | 503 | Brenneman, W. H..... | | 765, 766 |
| Huff, William..... | | 423 | Rice, Ervin A., Co..... | | 639 |
| Jarboe, Grover F..... | | 88 | Molasses: | | |
| Jennings, W. G..... | | 522 | Berry-Maybrun Co..... | | 234 |
| Johnson, W. F..... | | 125 | Christianson, Harry C..... | | 846 |
| Jones, Lawrence B..... | | 502 | Coe, C. E..... | | 270 |
| Kaiser, Fred E..... | | 632 | Duff, P., & Sons..... | | 667 |
| Kanode, Robert E..... | | 214 | Duff, Robert P..... | | 667 |
| Kirby, J. C..... | | 125 | Hobart, Henry L..... | | 846 |
| Klein, M. J..... | | 420 | Kitzmiller, Edward A..... | | 667 |
| Knott, Thomas E..... | | 753 | McGinnis, George B..... | | 846 |
| Koechlin, Edward J..... | | 680 | National Mfg. Co..... | | 541 |
| Kotzenberg, J. C..... | | 132 | Penick & Ford..... | | 2 |
| Lewis, Richard..... | | 512 | Philadelphia Horse & Cattle Molasses Co..... | | 254 |
| Mace, Frank..... | | 88 | White, Wilson, Drew Co..... | | 24 |
| Mack, Albert..... | | 214, 590 | Molasses grain. (See Mueller's molasses grain.) | | |
| Markell, Frank H..... | | 847 | Mueller's molasses grain: | | |
| Meiman, John..... | | 125 | Dickerson, Samuel T., Jr..... | | 435 |
| Meyer, Jacob..... | | 515 | Hellman, Joseph W..... | | 174 |
| Mullins, B. M., & Sons..... | | 125 | Mueller, E. P..... | | 174, 256, 435 |
| Nestley Bros..... | | 587 | Pillsbury, Herbert P..... | | 256 |
| | | | Neufchatel cheese. (See Cheese, Neufchatel.) | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| Noodles, Egg: | | N. J. No. | Olives—Continued. | | N. J. No. |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|---|--------------------|-----------|
| Barber & Perkins..... | 652 | | Pastene, P., & Co..... | 648 | |
| Cleveland Macaroni Co..... | 652, 734 | | Psaki Bros..... | 647, 649, 817, 818 | |
| Sinclair, Edward S..... | 734 | | Oneida mixed feed: | | |
| (See also Macaroni; Spaghetti.) | | | Waller, A., & Co..... | 400 | |
| Noodles, Yando egg: | | | Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.) | | |
| Bisi, Ernesto..... | 686 | | Oysters: | | |
| U. S. Macaroni Co..... | 686 | | Decker, D. B..... | 447 | |
| Oats: | | | Roberts, Lee J..... | 789 | |
| Bartlett Commission Co..... | 58 | | Rowe, H. C., & Co..... | 448, 475 | |
| Central National Bank..... | 378 | | Ozone vichy water: | | |
| Conklin, H. K..... | 452 | | Ozone Spring Water Co. (Ltd.)..... | 876 | |
| Edgar, J. B., Grain Co. (Inc.)..... | 759 | | Peach butter: | | |
| Gibbons, John T..... | 650 | | Van Lill, S. J., Co..... | 592 | |
| Harsh, Alex. C., & Co..... | 76, 409 | | Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.) | | |
| Interstate Warehouse & Elevator Co..... | 101 | | Peach preserves. (See Preserves, Peach.) | | |
| McLemore Grain Co..... | 406 | | Peaches: | | |
| Miller, L. F., & Sons..... | 334, 582 | | Armsby, J. K., Co..... | 34, 35 | |
| Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.)..... | 452, 650, 748, 749, 752 | | California Canneries Co..... | 92 | |
| Polk, James K..... | 409 | | Cochran Grocery Co..... | 186 | |
| Rothschild, D., Grain Co..... | 385 | | Kern, Henry P..... | 153 | |
| St. Louis Hay & Grain Co..... | 378 | | Miller, Clagett Co..... | 153 | |
| Wade, John, & Sons..... | 381 | | Ridenour-Baker Mercantile Co..... | 34 | |
| Williams, P. P., Grain Co..... | 379 | | Whiteman, C. P..... | 35 | |
| (See also Cereals.) | | | Witwer Bros. Co..... | 92 | |
| Oats, Scotch. (See Scotch oats.) | | | Peanuts: | | |
| Oil. (See Olive oil.) | | | Farr, W. Alfred..... | 368 | |
| Olive oil: | | | Vegetarian Meat Co..... | | |
| Bertin & Lepori..... | 417 | | Pears: | | |
| Bertolli, F..... | 617 | | California Canneries Co..... | 92 | |
| Brina, Guido..... | 80, 473 (suppl. to 80) | | Witwer Bros. Co..... | 92 | |
| Calogera, George P..... | 386, 710 | | Peas: | | |
| Cristani, Maria..... | 247 | | Hohenadel, P., Jr., Canning Co..... | 43, 321 | |
| Cusimano & Tujague Co..... | 574 | | Humphreys, J. F., & Co..... | 90 | |
| Drake Bros. Co..... | 605 | | Kewaunee Canning Co..... | 542 | |
| Drivas, George..... | 360 | | Reynolds Preserving Co..... | 90 | |
| Farrington & Whitney (Inc.)..... | 751 | | Van Camp Packing Co..... | 70, 165 | |
| Fiore, A., & Co..... | 706, 819 | | Wichita Wholesale Grocery Co..... | 542 | |
| Garrasi, Ettore M..... | 489 | | Pepper: | | |
| Getz Bros & Co..... | 441 | | Bennett, Sloan & Co..... | 297 | |
| Gross, Anna..... | 340 | | Calumet Tea & Coffee Co..... | 288 | |
| Gross, Ignatius..... | 340 | | Dean, Harry W..... | 158 | |
| Italian Importing Co. (Inc.)..... | 832 | | Frank Tea & Spice Co..... | 835 | |
| King Bros., Shilstone & Saint (Ltd.)..... | 133, 217 | | Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co..... | 210 | |
| Lange Bros..... | 348 | | Idaho Wholesale Grocery Co..... | 516 | |
| Lekas & Drivas..... | 360 | | Interstate Chemical Co..... | 28 | |
| Lucca Olive Oil Importing Co..... | 453, 634 | | Long Bros. Grocery Co..... | 120 | |
| Maddaloni, Donato..... | 535 | | Newton Tea & Spice Co..... | 655 | |
| Marchesini, Gaetano..... | 397 | | Parrish Bros..... | 159 | |
| Marchesini Bros..... | 617, 654 | | Powell-Sanders Co..... | 75 | |
| Palma, Concetta..... | 634 | | Spies, Chas., & Co..... | 164 | |
| Philadelphia Importing Product Co..... | 489 | | Wixon Spice Co..... | 516 | |
| Standard Trading Co..... | 80 | | Phosphate, Calcium acid: | | |
| Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... | 565 | | Provident Chemical Co..... | 300, 656 | |
| Swift & Co..... | 472 | | Pineapple: | | |
| Tujague, Leon..... | 574 | | Dudley, U. H., & Co..... | 456 | |
| Viviano, S., & Bros..... | 783 | | Hawaiian Development Co..... | 436 | |
| de Vivo, Pasquale..... | 244 | | Parrott & Co..... | 436 | |
| Olives: | | | Reese, Parvin & Co..... | 456 | |
| Arezzo, Vincenzo, & Co..... | 817 | | Taylor, Paul, Brown Co..... | 456 | |
| Cacciola Bros..... | 817 | | Pineapple extract. (See Extract, Pineapple.) | | |
| Cusimano & Tujague Co..... | 578 | | Pineapples: | | |
| Favalora, F. G..... | 577 | | Pearl City Fruit Co. (Ltd.)..... | 695 | |
| Lehigh Sales Co..... | 879 | | Plum jelly. (See Jelly, Plum.) | | |
| Lekas & Drivas..... | 869 | | Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Pepper-mint.) | | |
| Marrone & Lofaro..... | 560 | | | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------------|--|------------|
| Plums: | | Silver dragées. (<i>See</i> Dragées, Silver.) | |
| California Canneries Co..... | 92 | Sirup: | |
| Witwer Bros. Co..... | 92 | Corn Products Refining Co..... | 458 |
| Pork and beans: | | Farrell & Co..... | 110,302 |
| Summers, Charles J., & Co..... | 897 | Gross, Kelly & Co..... | 302 |
| Powdered eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Powdered.) | | Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co..... | 469 |
| Powdered milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Powdered.) | | Rigney & Co..... | 325 |
| Preserved eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Preserved whole.) | | Sirup, Cane: | |
| Preserves: | | Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co..... | 127 |
| Middleby, Joseph, jr. (Inc.)..... | 567 | Tolman, John A., & Co..... | 271 |
| Numsen, William & Sons (Inc.)... | 108,212,222 | Wilder, D. R., Mfg. Co..... | 106,324 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co..... | 703 | Sirup, Cherry: | |
| Williams Bros. Co. (Inc.)..... | 551,552,553,554 | Lima Fruit Juice Co. (Inc.)..... | 372,549 |
| Preserves, Blackberry: | | Sirup, Corn: | |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co..... | 701 | Bubb, George, & Sons..... | 100 |
| Preserves, Loganberry: | | Corn Products Refining Co..... | 100 |
| Long Syrup Refining Co..... | 415 | Sirup, Corn and sorghum compound: | |
| Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co..... | 509 | St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Co..... | 699 |
| Preserves, Peach: | | Sirup, Fruit: | |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co..... | 700 | National Sales Co..... | 328 |
| Preserves, Raspberry: | | Shields, Victor E..... | 328 |
| Johnson, Thomas V. L..... | 581 | Shields, William H..... | 328 |
| Logan, Hiram H..... | 581 | Sirup, Maple: | |
| Logan, Johnson & Co..... | 581 | Baker, W. L..... | 802 |
| Prunes: | | Baker Preserving Co..... | 209 |
| Dowling, Albert..... | 833 | Charboneau, E. A., Co..... | 98 |
| Northwest Fruit Association..... | 833 | Glafke, W. B., Co..... | 591 |
| Quince jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Quince.) | | Gordon Syrup Co..... | 412 |
| Raisins: | | Israel, Chas., & Bros..... | 198 |
| Armsby, J. K., Co..... | 531,596 | Nathan, Jacob M..... | 793 |
| Berg, John C..... | 146 | Pacific Coast Syrup Co..... | 74,99 |
| Comly Flannigan & Co..... | 162 | Rigney & Co..... | 384,403 |
| Connecticut Pie Co..... | 145 | Scanlon, H. Y..... | 47 |
| Doebereiner, M. J..... | 367 | Souder Syrup Co..... | 33 |
| Ewald, John C..... | 162 | Scully, D. B., Syrup Co..... | 290 |
| Malaga Packing Co..... | 145 | Sherman, Charles W..... | 603 |
| Paden, R. J. (or A. J.)..... | 316 | Tolman, John A., & Co..... | 271 |
| Rosenberg Bros. & Co..... | 531 | Western Reserve Syrup Co..... | 47,283,376 |
| Walker, W. B., & Sons..... | 596 | Wood, Daniel..... | 603 |
| Wells, Joseph..... | 531 | Sirup, Raspberry: | |
| Raspberry extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Raspberry.) | | Metropolitan Tartar Co..... | 892 |
| Raspberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Raspberry.) | | Sirup, Sorghum: | |
| Raspberry sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Raspberry.) | | Corn Products Refining Co..... | 857 |
| Rice: | | Sirup, Unemo brand: | |
| Harris, S. H..... | 190 | Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co..... | 882 |
| Rice meal: | | Sorghum. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Corn; Sirup, Sorghum.) | |
| West Point Mill Co..... | 579 | Spaghetti: | |
| Roquefort cheese. (<i>See</i> Cheese, Roquefort.) | | Nunziato, L., & Son..... | 493 |
| Rose extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Rose.) | | (<i>See also</i> Macaroni, Noodles.) | |
| Royal corn and oat feed: | | Stafolife: | |
| Beck Cereal Co..... | 809 | Lawrence & Hamilton Feed Co. (Ltd.)... | 104,477 |
| Rusk, Holland: | | Stock feed. (<i>See</i> Feeds.) | |
| Schellings, Joseph..... | 429 | Strawberry extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Strawberry.) | |
| Rye flour: | | Strawberry jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Strawberry.) | |
| Hastings Milling Co..... | 131 | Sucrose dairy feed: | |
| Kern, J. B. A., & Sons..... | 69 | American Milling Co..... | 432 |
| Northern Milling Co..... | 354 | Sugar: | |
| Salad oil. (<i>See</i> Olive oil.) | | Corn Products Refining Co..... | 723 |
| Salt: | | Sugar-glucose jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Sugar-glucose.) | |
| Inland Crystal Salt Co..... | 280 | Sugarota horse, sheep, and dairy feeds: | |
| Powell-Sanders Co..... | 280 | North West Mills Co..... | 810 |
| Sardines: | | Tomato ketchup: | |
| Bowers, B. O., Co..... | 282,395 | Alart & McGuire..... | 599,670 |
| Northern Maine Packing Co..... | 490 | Atlas Preserving Co..... | 838 |
| Rosenstein Bros..... | 490 | Brierre, Paul & Co..... | 599 |
| Scotch oats: | | | |
| Quaker Oats Co..... | 620 | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| Tomato ketchup—Continued. | | N. J. No. | Unemo brand syrup: | | N. J. No. |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|-----------|
| Chance's, R. C., Sons..... | 763,805,821 | | Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co..... | 882 | |
| Cree, H. E..... | 604 | | Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.) | | |
| Diamond Mfg. Co..... | 474 | | Vanilla flavoring powder. (See Flavoring powder, Vanilla.) | | |
| Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co., Inc..... | 732 | | Vanoleum: | | |
| Jersey Packing Co..... | 781 | | Corrizzo Extract Co..... | 619 | |
| McMehen Preserving Co..... | 586 | | Vinegar: | | |
| New Blue Grass Canning Co..... | 622 | | Baltimore Mfg. Co..... | 61,62,394,561 | |
| Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works..... | 827 | | Barrett & Barrett..... | 289,318,690 | |
| Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co..... | 827 | | Board, Armstrong & Co..... | 311,584 | |
| Soper, A. C., & Co..... | 700,761,587 | | Braun, A., Mfg. Co..... | 195,195 suppl. | |
| Squire-Dingee Co..... | 388 | | Carroll, M. O., Grocery Co..... | 169 | |
| Swaine, F. G., & Son..... | 805 | | Chandler, B. T., & Son..... | 653 | |
| Van Camp Packing Co..... | 111 | | Erdmann's, H., Sons..... | 570 | |
| Van Lill, S. J., Co..... | 79,156 | | Gordon, Charles W..... | 679 | |
| Weller, J., Co..... | 604 | | Gordon Vinegar Co..... | 189,679 | |
| Tomato paste: | | | Gregory, O. L..... | 597 | |
| Hoffecker, J. H., Canning Co..... | 894 | | Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co..... | 286,593 | |
| Kelty, Saml. L..... | 801 | | Gregory Wallace Vinegar Co..... | 616 | |
| Roncoroni, Pietro, Co..... | 762,767,803 | | Harbauer-Marleau Co..... | 187,274,687,720,815 | |
| Sachem-Mead Co..... | 893 | | Harrison, H. P., & Co..... | 561 | |
| Tomato pulp: | | | Hirsh, Charles L..... | 197 | |
| Gypsum Canning Co..... | 880 | | Hughes, R. M., & Co..... | 278 | |
| Hearn Co..... | 717 | | Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co..... | 23 | |
| Lord-Mott Co., (Inc.)..... | 900 | | Ingham Vinegar Co..... | 398 | |
| Norris, W. E., & Co..... | 744 | | Jennings, Carl C..... | 844,864 | |
| Philadelphia Pickling Co..... | 744 | | Jennings, S. W..... | 844,864 | |
| Phillips Packing Co..... | 800 | | Jones Bros. & Co..... | 852 | |
| Tomatoes: | | | Keller-Lorenz Co..... | 243 | |
| Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co..... | 671 | | Knadler & Lucas..... | 169,373,853 | |
| Ayars, C. B., Canning Co..... | 671 | | Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co..... | 168,200,621,685 | |
| Boyle, John, Co..... | 369 | | Mills Preserving Co..... | 199 | |
| Charles, R. G..... | 555,875 (suppl. to 555) | | Mount Pickle Co..... | 678 | |
| Dixon Canning Co..... | 518 | | Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co..... | 193,232,688 | |
| Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co..... | 97 | | Oklahoma Supply Co..... | 23 | |
| Levin, Isador..... | 455 | | Paxton & Gallagher Co..... | 626 | |
| Macklin, J. W..... | 251 | | Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co..... | 73,240,855 | |
| Newburg Canning Co..... | 542 | | Prussing Bros..... | 304,642,883 | |
| Pierson, J. J..... | 518 | | Ritchie & Co..... | 373 | |
| Ridenour-Baker-Bragdon Co..... | 77 | | Robinson Cider & Vinegar Co..... | 207 | |
| Riverdale Canning Co..... | 97 | | Saunders, E. A., Sons Co..... | 62 | |
| Sears & Nichols Co..... | 85 | | Southern Fruit Produce Co..... | 597 | |
| Seeman Bros..... | 251 | | Spence-Nunnamaker Co..... | 61 | |
| Syracuse Canning Co..... | 77 | | Spielmann Bros. Co..... | 399,626,681 | |
| Wichita Wholesale Grocery Co..... | 542 | | Steinhorst Morrin Pickle Co..... | 645 | |
| Wilson, Dr. W..... | 542 | | Union Vinegar Co..... | 844,864 | |
| Towle's Log Cabin maple syrup: | | | Wafes, Creme: | | |
| Glafke, W. B., Co..... | 591 | | De Boer & Dik..... | 808 | |
| Trueblood's Harvest Queen feed: | | | Whey product. (See Butter.) | | |
| Alfalfa Milling Co..... | 868 | | Wine vinegar. (See Vinegar.) | | |
| Uncle Sam Anti-Dyspeptic breakfast food: | | | Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Wintergreen.) | | |
| Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Co..... | 865 | | | | |

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED SOFT DRINKS.

| Apple cider. (See Cider.) | | N. J. No. | Brandy: | | N. J. No. |
|--|-----|-----------|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Apple phosphate. See Phosphate, Apple.) | | | Consolidated Importing Co..... | 683 | |
| Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.) | | | Heymanson, Julius..... | 683 | |
| Basic lithia water: | | | Brandy, Apricot: | | |
| Wood, Otis H..... | 59 | | Chevalier, F., Co..... | 413 | |
| Beer: | | | Independent Distilling Co..... | 858 | |
| Benwood Brewing Co..... | 866 | | Brandy, Peach: | | |
| Fallert, Joseph, Brewing Co..... | 51 | | Chevalier, F., Co..... | 414 | |
| Heim Brewing Co..... | 65 | | Cafe-Coca compound: | | |
| Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Co..... | 866 | | Athens Bottling Works..... | 235 | |
| Blackberry cordial: | | | Bowden, C. C..... | 235 | |
| Independent Distilling Co..... | 858 | | Bowden, F. H..... | 235 | |

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED SOFT DRINKS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | Kola: | N. J. No. |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| California waters of life: | | Warner-Jenkinson Co. | 784 |
| Foster & Foster. | 830 | Kola-Ade: | |
| Celery Cola: | | Kola-Ade Co. | 310 |
| Altman, J. W. | 326 | Kos-Kola: | |
| Birmingham Celery Cola Co. | 326 | Sethness Co. | 296 |
| Bradley, J. G. | 326 | Laevison's Cream ale: | |
| Hawkins, J. F. | 326 | Friedman, H. | 834 |
| Champagne wine. (See Wine, Champagne.) | | Laevison, A. M., & Co. | 834 |
| Chicory. (See Coffee and chicory compound.) | | Laevison's Doctor Fizz: | |
| Cider: | | Friedman, H. | 834 |
| Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co. | 6 | Laevison, A. M., & Co. | 834 |
| Knadler & Lucas. | 615 | Laevison's Temperine: | |
| Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. | 6 | Friedman, H. | 834 |
| Sehon, Stephenson & Co. | 615 | Laevison, A. M., & Co. | 834 |
| Semmes-Kelly Co. | 1 | Lemonade powder: | |
| Coca cream: | | Columbia Mfg. Co. | 279 |
| American Beverage Co. (Inc.) | 741, 742 | Morrissey, Charles T. | 279 |
| Coffee: | | Londonderry lithia water: | |
| Blanke, C. F., Tea & Coffee Co. | 275, 387 | Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co. | 822 |
| Bower, Frank A. | 772 | Orangeade powder: | |
| Bower & Bartlett. | 772 | Columbia Manufacturing Co. | 279 |
| Canby, Ach & Canby Co. | 215 | Morrissey, Charles T. | 279 |
| Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co. | 55 | Peach Brandy. (See Brandy, Peach.) | |
| Dannemiller Coffee Co. | 545 | Phosphate, Apple: | |
| Dayton Spice Mills Co. | 49, 355 | Warner Jenkinson Co. (Inc.) | 796 |
| Enterprise Coffee Co. | 896 | Pluto concentrated mineral water: | |
| Fitch, John H., Coffee Co. (Inc.) | 547 | French Lick Springs Hotel Co. | 121 |
| Knatz, Edward J. | 896 | Port wine. (See Wine, Port.) | |
| Leva Bros. | 371 | Reichs-Quellen Gesellschaft: | |
| Louisiana Molasses Co. (Ltd.) | 530 | Meisezahl, Charles. | 78 |
| Lowry Coffee Co. | 611 | Meisezahl, Charles, Mfg. Co. | 78 |
| McKimmey, Morrisette & Co. | 611 | Meisezahl, John. | 78 |
| Orr, Jackson & Co. | 50 | Rock Spring lithia water: | |
| Reilly-Taylor Co. | 177, 407 | Arlington Bottling Co. | 94 |
| Roberts, Thomas & Co. | 383 | Rococola: | |
| Southern Coffee Mills. | 50 | Lehman-Rosenfeld Co. | 466 |
| Steuart, Robert S. J. | 896 | Sherry. (See Wine, Sherry.) | |
| Thomson & Taylor Spice Co. (Inc.) | 841 | Sparkling Burgundy wine. (See Wine, Sparkling Burgundy.) | |
| U. S. Coffee Refining Co. | 4 | Sussus Wasser: | |
| Westfeldt Bros. | 563 | Lindsay, John C., & Co. | 375 |
| Winter-Loeb Grocery Co. | 407 | Tea: | |
| Young Bros. (Inc.) | 677 | New Orleans Import Co. | 829 |
| Coffee and chicory compound: | | Temperine, Laevison's: | |
| Cheek-Neal Coffee Co. | 714 | Friedman, H. | 834 |
| Cola queen: | | Laevison, A. M., & Co. | 834 |
| Warner-Jenkinson Co. (Inc.) | 785 | Tuckahoe lithia water: | |
| Cola syrup: | | Tuckahoe Mineral Springs Co. | 424 |
| Mound City Extract Co. (Inc.) | 731 | Vermouth: | |
| Cream ale, Laevison's: | | Bloomingdale Bros. | 461 |
| Friedman, H. | 834 | Water, Basic lithia: | |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co. | 834 | Wood, Otis H. | 59 |
| Curaçoa: | | Water, California waters of life: | |
| De Claremont, A., Co. (Inc.) | 746 | Foster & Foster. | 830 |
| Diamond distilled water: | | Water, Diamond distilled: | |
| Finley, F. H., & Sons. | 175 | Finley, F. H., & Sons. | 175 |
| Doctor Fizz, Laevison's: | | Water, Great Bear Spring: | |
| Friedman, H. | 834 | Great Bear Spring Co. | 41 |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co. | 834 | Water, Londonderry lithia: | |
| Grape juice: | | Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co. | 822 |
| Bass Islands Vineyards Co. | 450 | Water, Ozone vichy: | |
| Great Bear Spring water: | | Ozone Spring Water Co. (Ltd.) | 876 |
| Great Bear Spring Co. | 41 | Water, Pluto concentrated mineral: | |
| Ginger ale: | | French Lick Springs Hotel Co. | 121 |
| American Beverage Co. (Inc.) | 741 | | |
| Koca Nola: | | | |
| Koca Nola Co. | 202 | | |

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED SOFT DRINKS—Continued.

| Water, Reichs-Quellen Gesellschaft: | N. J. No. | Wine: | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| Melsezahl, Charles..... | 78 | Dorn, John G..... | 83 |
| Meisezahl, Charles, Mfg. Co..... | 78 | Schmidt, jr., A., & Bros. Wine Co..... | 83 |
| Melsezahl, John..... | 78 | Sweet Valley Wine Co..... | 83 |
| Water, Rock Spring lithia: | | Wine, Champagne: | |
| Arlington Bottling Co..... | 94 | Ripin, Benjamin..... | 828 |
| Water, Sussus Wasser: | | Wine, Hochheimer: | |
| Lindsay, John C., & Co..... | 375 | Empire State Wine Co..... | 711 |
| Water, Tuckahoe lithia: | | Wine, Port: | |
| Tuckahoe Mineral Springs Co..... | 424 | Garguilo, P., & Co..... | 737 |
| Whisky: | | Independent Distilling Co..... | 824 |
| Davis & Atkins..... | 361 | Wine, Sherry: | |
| Gooderham & Worts..... | 15 | Garguilo, P., & Co..... | 737 |
| Hannis Distilling Co..... | 353 | Wine, Sparkling Burgundy: | |
| Kohlmeyer, Jacobs & Hyamns Co. (Ltd.)..... | 353 | Ripin, Benjamin..... | 828 |
| Lanahan, William, & Sons..... | 595 | Wiseola: | |
| Louisiana Distillery Co. (Ltd.)..... | 68 | Wiseola Co..... | 594 |
| Person's, C., Sons..... | 15 | | |
| Ross, Chas. H., & Co..... | 45, 350 | | |
| Thierman, H. A., & Co..... | 349 | | |

DRUGS.

| Aceton: | N. J. No. | Bitters (Fernet-Branca): | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| Wheeler, Horace N..... | 233 | Dunno, F..... | 726 |
| Anadol: | | Gandolfi, L., & Co..... | 726, 839 |
| Wheeler, C. G..... | 795 | Imperial Distilling Cordial Co. (Inc.)..... | 839 |
| Wheeler Chemical Works..... | 795 | Bitters (Fernet Milan): | |
| Analgin tablets: | | Saunig, A., & Co..... | 743 |
| Analgin Tablet Co..... | 276 | Blackberry cordial, H. F. L. Hamilton: | |
| Burns, George W..... | 276 | Shufeldt, Henry A., & Co..... | 612 |
| Aniseed sirup, Gauvin's: | | Blackburn's cascara, etc.: | |
| Gauvin, J. A..... | 773 | Blackburn, Robert..... | 32 |
| Antimalarico, Ferro-China: | | Victor Remedy Co..... | 32 |
| Saunig, A., & Co..... | 745 | Blood cure, Munyon's: | |
| Asafetida: | | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 |
| Bruen, Ritchey & Co..... | 583 | Blood cure, Munyon's Special liquid: | |
| Curtius, T. M..... | 854 | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 |
| Ritchey, William P..... | 583 | Brant's soothing balm: | |
| Smith, Kline & French Co..... | 854 | Brant, J. W., Co. (Ltd.)..... | 777 |
| Thompson, F. A., & Co..... | 157 | Break-up-the-grip tablets: | |
| Asthma cure, Dr. B. W. Hair's: | | Langham, John D..... | 707 |
| Cochran, Margaretta R..... | 837 | Bromo febrin: | |
| Cochran, Robert H..... | 837 | Smaw, William H..... | 182 |
| Hair, Dr. B. W..... | 837 | Brunner's greaseless peroxide cream: | |
| McClelland, Westanna..... | 837 | Barrett, Fred T..... | 840 |
| Asthma cure, Munyon's: | | Brunner, John..... | 840 |
| Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 | Peroxide Specialty Co..... | 840 |
| Az-ma-syde: | | Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.) | |
| Asthma Remedy & Mfg. Co..... | 727 | Burwell's Instantaneous Headache Cachets: | |
| Doble, Arthur H..... | 727 | Lowe, Willis H., Co..... | 820 |
| Balmwort, compound fluid: | | Cactico hair grower: | |
| Prescription Products Co..... | 697 | Graham, Mrs. Gervaise..... | 715 |
| Balsam, Indian Tar: | | Cadomene concentrated compound, tincture: | |
| Hurt, John B., & Son..... | 898 | Prescription Products Co..... | 697 |
| Beaver and oil compound: | | Camphor: | |
| Spiegel, Morris..... | 239 | Arthur Chemical Co..... | 221 |
| Belladonna leaves: | | Dow & Snell Co. (Inc.)..... | 550 |
| Peek, Joseph A..... | 871 | Cancer, Johnson's mild combination treatment | |
| Velsor, Joseph H..... | 871 | for: | |
| Belladonna root: | | Johnson, O. A..... | 266 |
| Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 | Cancer and scrofula cure, Mixer's: | |
| Bitters: | | Mixer, Charles W..... | 797 |
| Imperial Distilling & Cordial Co..... | 483 | Cancer cure: | |
| (Bitters) Antimalarico, Ferro-China: | | Curry, Dr., Cancer Cure Co..... | 507 |
| Saunig, A., & Co..... | 745 | Miller, A. J..... | 635 |
| Bitters, cocaïnized pepsin cinchona: | | Cancerine: | |
| Davis, R. W., Drug Co..... | 735 | Wilson, C. Henry..... | 427 |
| Miller, J. F..... | 735 | | |

DRUGS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Cancerol: | | Eyelin: | |
| Leach, Leon T..... | 606 | Eyelin Co..... | 181 |
| Cardiol, Compound essence of: | | Face lotion: | |
| Prescription Products Co..... | 697 | Phillips Medical Co..... | 862 |
| Cascara, Blackburn's, etc.: | | Fahrney's, Dr., teething sirup: | |
| Blackburn, Robert..... | 32 | Fahrney, D., & Son..... | 144 |
| Victory Remedy Co..... | 32 | Falling's headache powder: | |
| Catarrh, Remedy for hay fever and: | | Falling-Nellis Drug Co..... | 624 |
| Ryno, E. H..... | 323 | Falck's One-Minute headache cure: | |
| Catarrh tablets, Stuart's: | | Carslake, Will H..... | 418 |
| Stuart, F. A., Co..... | 718 | Falck, John A., Co..... | 418 |
| Cloves—Amboyna, Powdered: | | Febrisol, Tilden's: | |
| Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 | Tilden Co..... | 780 |
| Cocain: | | Flag salt: | |
| Crescelius, Charles..... | 646 | Flag Salt Remedy Co..... | 495 |
| Cocain hydrochlorid: | | "Funny-how-quick" headache and neuralgia | |
| Abell, J. Roach..... | 10 | cure: | |
| Cocainized pepsin cinchona bitters: | | Funny-how-quick Co..... | 568 |
| Davis, R. W., Drug Co..... | 735 | Harriman, J. Maro, Drug Co..... | 568 |
| Miller, J. F..... | 735 | Gauvin's aniseed sirup: | |
| Cod liver oil, Elixir of: | | Gauvin, J. A..... | 773 |
| Ingram, Frederick F., & Co..... | 598 | Geneva gin. (See Gin, Geneva.) | |
| Cod liver oil compound: | | Gentian root, Powdered: | |
| St. Johns, H. W., Co..... | 303 | Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 |
| Waterbury Chemical Co..... | 303 | Germ killer, Egyptian deodorizer and: | |
| Coke extract: | | Paul Mfg. Co..... | 856 |
| Kumfort Co..... | 309 | German siedlitz salts: | |
| Pilsbury, A. L., jr..... | 236 | American Granule & Tablet Co..... | 843 |
| Scott, J. A..... | 309 | Gin, Buchu: | |
| Cold and gripe tablets: | | Baird-Daniels Co..... | 134 |
| Tinsman, J. F..... | 769 | Beitzel, A. E..... | 134 |
| Waldron Drug Stores..... | 769 | Bouvier, Dr. C., Specialty Co..... | 160 |
| Colocynth, Powdered: | | Gin, Damiana: | |
| Gilpin, Langdon & Co. (Inc.)..... | 183 | Kaufman, Henry F..... | 245 |
| Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills..... | 192 | Gin, Geneva: | |
| McIlvaine Bros..... | 390 | Blum, A., jr.'s Sons (Inc.)..... | 770, 771 |
| Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co..... | 292 | Gin-Seng-Gin: | |
| Cordial. (See Blackberry cordial.) | | Gin-Seng-Gin Co..... | 327 |
| Cough cure, Kickapoo: | | Shields, Victor E..... | 327 |
| Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co..... | 826 | Shields, William H..... | 327 |
| Cuforhedake Brane-fude, Harper's: | | Gowan's pneumonia cure: | |
| Harper, Robert N..... | 25 | Gowan Medical Co..... | 180 |
| Damiana extract: | | Graham's, Mrs., dandruff cure: | |
| Stearns, Frederick, & Co..... | 345 | Graham, Mrs. Gervaise..... | 454 |
| Damiana gin. (See Gin, Damiana.) | | Grip, Break-up-the, tablets: | |
| Damiana Royal Brand Celebrated nerve invigorator: | | Langham, John D..... | 707 |
| Steinhardt Bros. & Co..... | 501 | Gripe tablets, Cold and: | |
| Danderrine: | | Tinsman, J. F..... | 769 |
| Knowlton Danderrine Co..... | 284 | Waldron Drug Stores..... | 769 |
| Dandruff cure, Mrs. Graham's: | | H. H. H. medicine, D. Dodge Tomlinson's celebrated: | |
| Graham, Mrs. Gervaise..... | 454 | Aschenbach & Miller, Inc..... | 863 |
| Deodorizer and germ killer, Egyptian: | | Hair coloring, Eau Subline: | |
| Paul Mfg. Co..... | 856 | Guilmard, Hippolyte..... | 434 |
| Drug-habit cure: | | Hair grower, Cactico: | |
| Starnes, W. A..... | 694 | Graham, Mrs. Gervaise..... | 715 |
| Tucker, W. J..... | 693 | Hair tonic, La Tosca: | |
| Eames' Tonic headache wafers: | | Lombardo, J. L..... | 319 |
| Celery Cracker Medicine Co..... | 449 | Hair's, Dr. B. W., asthma cure: | |
| Eau Sublime hair coloring: | | Cochran, Margaretta R..... | 837 |
| Guilmard, Hippolyte..... | 434 | Cochran, Robert H..... | 837 |
| Egyptian deodorizer and germ killer: | | Hair, Dr. B. W..... | 837 |
| Paul Mfg. Co..... | 856 | McClelland, Westanna..... | 837 |
| Epp-o-tone: | | Hamilton, H. F. L., blackberry cordial: | |
| La Cattel Mfg. Co..... | 433 | Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co..... | 612 |
| | | Harper's Cuforhedake Brane-fude: | |
| | | Harper, Robert N..... | 25 |

DRUGS—Continued.

| Hay fever and catarrh, Remedy for: | | Hydrogen peroxid—Continued. | |
|---|-----|--|---------------|
| Ryno, E. H..... | 323 | James, John W..... | 575 |
| Headache and neuralgia cure, "Funny-how-quick:" | | Towns & James..... | 575 |
| Funny-how-quick-Co..... | 568 | Indian Tar Balsam: | |
| Harriman, J. Maro, Drug Co..... | 568 | Hurt, John B., & Son..... | 898 |
| Headache cachets, Burwell's Instantaneous: | | Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment for cancer: | |
| Lowe, Willis H., Co..... | 820 | Johnson, O. A..... | 266 |
| Headache cure, Falck's One-Minute: | | Kickapoo cough cure: | |
| Carlsake, Will H..... | 418 | Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co..... | 826 |
| Falck, John A., Co..... | 418 | Kinne's Sure headache cure: | |
| Headache cure, Kinne's: | | Kinne Medicine Co..... | 346 |
| Kinne Medicine Co..... | 346 | Knox's Head-ake powders: | |
| Headache cure, Dr. Kohler's Antidote: | | Pullen-Richardson Chemical Co..... | 428 |
| Kohler Mfg. Co..... | 329 | Kohler's, Dr., Antidote: | |
| Headache cure, O. K.: | | Kohler Mfg. Co..... | 329 |
| Houston Drug Co..... | 208 | Kurakoff: | |
| Headache cure, Dr. Parker's Universal: | | Lewis, Charles A..... | 750 |
| Plank, W. R., Drug Co..... | 191 | Lambert's Wine of Coca: | |
| Headache cure, Ramon's Pepsin: | | Lambert, Benjamin L..... | 204 |
| Brown, Henry R..... | 465 | La Tosca hair tonic: | |
| Brown Mfg. Co..... | 465 | Lombardo, J. L..... | 319 |
| Headache cure, Sherman's: | | Laudanum: | |
| Woodward, Orator F..... | 709 | National Spice Co..... | 459 |
| Headache cure, Stanley's Instant: | | Reakirt Drug Co..... | 333 |
| Pierson, Stanley K..... | 708 | Wampole, Henry S., & Co..... | 226 |
| Headache cure, Wells' Dime: | | Lopez Specific Special Compound: | |
| Wells Medicine Co..... | 630 | Lopez Remedy Co..... | 816 |
| Headache powder, Failing's: | | Riggs, John A..... | 816 |
| Failing-Nellis Drug Co..... | 624 | Make-Man tablets: | |
| Headache powders: | | Affleck, Philip G..... | 201 |
| Gearan, J. F..... | 569 | Man-Make Tablet Co..... | 201, 294, 891 |
| Headache powders, Dr. Peters': | | Microbe killer, Radam's: | |
| Delaware Drug Co..... | 643 | Radam's Microbe Killer Co..... | 236 |
| Headache powders, Sure Pop: | | Swift, Dean, Co..... | 205 |
| Sure Pop Co..... | 633 | Mixer's cancer and scrofula cure: | |
| Headache powders, U-re-ka: | | Mixer, Charles W..... | 797 |
| Perlitich Pharmacy..... | 260 | Mother's Friend: | |
| Headache remedy, Mrs. Summers' Harmless: | | Bradfield Regulator Co..... | 203, 366, 636 |
| Summers, Gabriel R..... | 631 | Muco-Solvent: | |
| Vanderhoof & Co..... | 631 | Gatlin Drug Co..... | 54 |
| Headache tablets, Howe's: | | Muco-Solvent Co..... | 54 |
| Howe Medicine Co..... | 573 | Munyon's asthma cure: | |
| Headache tablets, Huthwelker's: | | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 |
| Huthwelker, Adam C..... | 225 | Munyon's blood cure: | |
| Headache tablets, Telephone: | | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 |
| Horn, Charles W..... | 392 | Munyon's special liquid blood cure: | |
| Headache wafers, Eames' Tonic: | | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 |
| Celery Cracker Medicine Co..... | 449 | Nerve invigorator, Damiana Royal Brand Celebrated: | |
| Headache wafers, Rexall: | | Steinhardt Bros. & Co..... | 501 |
| United Drug Co..... | 559 | Neuralgia cure, "Funny-how-quick" headache and: | |
| Headake powders, Knox's: | | Funny-how-quick Co..... | 568 |
| Pullen-Richardson Chemical Co..... | 428 | Harriman, J. Maro, Drug Co..... | 568 |
| Hed-ake, Preston's: | | O. K. headache cure: | |
| Parker-Blake Co. (Ltd.)..... | 258 | Houston Drug Co..... | 208 |
| Henbane, Powdered: | | Painease: | |
| Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 | Jordan, Louis W..... | 860 |
| Hodnett's Gem soothing syrup: | | Parker's, Dr., Universal headache cure: | |
| Hodnett, Alfred T. G..... | 401 | Plank, W. R., Drug Co..... | 191 |
| Howe's headache tablets: | | Pepsette: | |
| Howe Medicine Co..... | 573 | American Beverage Co. (Inc.)..... | 742 |
| Huthwelker's headache tablets: | | Peroxid of hydrogen. (See Hydrogen peroxid.) | |
| Huthwelker, Adam C..... | 225 | | |
| Hydrogen peroxid: | | | |
| Bene, John..... | 575 | | |
| Eimer & Amend..... | 216 | | |

DRUGS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| Peroxide cream, Brunner's Greaseless: | | Sporty Days Invigorator: | |
| Barrett, Fred T..... | 840 | Simon, J., & Sons..... | 426, 791 |
| Brunner, John..... | 840 | Sporty Days Invigorator Co..... | 791 |
| Peroxide Specialty Co..... | 840 | Stanley's Instant headache cure: | |
| Peter's, Dr., headache powders: | | Pierson, Stanley K..... | 708 |
| Delaware Drug Co..... | 643 | Stuart's Adhesive plaster pad: | |
| Pine, Concentrated oil of: | | Stuart, F. J..... | 496 |
| Foose, A. P..... | 30 | Stuart's catarrh tablets: | |
| Globe Pharmaceutical Co..... | 30 | Stuart, F. A., Co..... | 718 |
| Pilkinton, William E..... | 30 | Sulphur, Liquid: | |
| Plaster pad, Stuart's Adhesive: | | Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co..... | 29 |
| Stuart, F. J..... | 496 | Menefee, R. N..... | 29 |
| Pneumonia cure, Gowan's: | | Summers', Mrs., Harmless headache remedy: | |
| Gowan Medical Co..... | 180 | Summers, Gabriel R..... | 631 |
| Preston's Hed-Ake: | | Vanderhoof & Co..... | 631 |
| Parker-Blake Co. (Ltd.)..... | 258 | Sure Pop headache powders: | |
| Quinine-whisky: | | Sure Pop Co..... | 633 |
| Quinine Whisky Co..... | 112, 885 | Sure Thing Tonic: | |
| Radam's microbe killer: | | Furst Bros..... | 261 |
| Radam's Microbe Killer Co..... | 623 | Teething syrup, Dr. Fahrney's: | |
| Swift, Dean, Co..... | 205 | Fahrney, D., & Son..... | 144 |
| Radol: | | Teething syrup, Dr. Winchell's: | |
| Dupuis, Dennis Rupert..... | 184 | Emmert Proprietary Co..... | 610 |
| Ramon's Pepsin headache cure: | | Telephone headache tablets: | |
| Brown, Henry R..... | 465 | Horn, Charles W..... | 392 |
| Brown Mfg. Co..... | 465 | Tilden's Febrisol: | |
| Rexall headache wafers: | | Tilden Co..... | 780 |
| United Drug Co..... | 559 | Tomlinson's, D. Dodge, celebrated H. H. H. | |
| Rock candy drips and whisky: | | medicine: | |
| Rosenthal, H., & Son..... | 467 | Aschenbach & Miller (Inc.)..... | 863 |
| Salt-peter: | | Tonic, Sure Thing: | |
| Sonneborn, L., Sons (Inc.)..... | 86 | Furst Bros..... | 261 |
| Sartoin skin food: | | Tragacanth, Gum: | |
| Foose, A. P..... | 16 | National Aniline & Chemical Co..... | 572 |
| Globe Pharmaceutical Co..... | 16 | Turmeric: | |
| Pilkinton, William E..... | 16 | Peek, Joseph A..... | 871 |
| Mixer, Charles W..... | 797 | Velsor, Joseph H..... | 871 |
| Seidlitz salts, German: | | Turpentine: | |
| American Granule & Tablet Co..... | 843 | Carolina Pine Products Co..... | 220 |
| Senna Alex. leaves: | | Frank Tea & Spice Co..... | 337 |
| Peek, Joseph A..... | 871 | Gulf Mfg. Co. (Ltd.)..... | 539 |
| Velsor, Joseph H..... | 871 | Heekin Spice Co..... | 248 |
| Sherman's headache cure: | | Kendall, Dr. B. J., Co..... | 220 |
| Woodward, Orator F..... | 709 | Lorick & Lowrance (Inc.)..... | 877 |
| Skin food, Epp-o-tone: | | United States Turpentine & Linseed Oil Co..... | 712 |
| La Cattel Mfg. Co..... | 433 | Winn, W. R..... | 792 |
| Skin food, Sartoin: | | U-re-ka headache powders: | |
| Foose, A. P..... | 16 | Perlitch Pharmacy..... | 260 |
| Globe Pharmaceutical Co..... | 16 | Wells's dime headache cure: | |
| Pilkinton, William E..... | 16 | Wells Medicine Co..... | 630 |
| Skin food, Mme. Yale's, etc.: | | Whisky. (See Quinine-whisky.) | |
| Kann, S., & Sons Co..... | 82 | Winchell's, Dr., teething syrup: | |
| Wilson, Maude Yale Bishop..... | 82 | Emmert Proprietary Co..... | 610 |
| Soemnoform: | | Wine of Coca, Lambert's: | |
| De Trey, E., & Sons..... | 571 | Lambert, Benjamin L..... | 204 |
| Frantz, Jacob F..... | 571 | Wintergreen essence: | |
| Osborne, Dean C..... | 571 | Dallemand Co..... | 293 |
| Sheppard, John R..... | 571 | Witch hazel: | |
| Whiteley, George H..... | 571 | Hilbert, A. J., & Co..... | 609 |
| Soothing balm, Brant's: | | Ranney Drug Co..... | 357 |
| Brant, J. W., Co. (Ltd.)..... | 777 | Scott, Dr., Medicine Co..... | 609 |
| Soothing syrup, Hodnett's Gem: | | Yale's, Mme., skin food, etc.: | |
| Hodnett, Alfred T. G..... | 401 | Kann, S., & Sons Co..... | 82 |
| | | Wilson, Maude Yale Bishop..... | 82 |

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 901, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"PINK ROOT."

On or about February 11, 1910, John C. Muth and John S. Muth, copartners, trading as Muth Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md., shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia a quantity of a drug product labeled: "3 Lbs., Powd. Pink Root, No. 1423, Guaranteed by Muth Brothers & Company, Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore, Md." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist largely of *ruellia*. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said John C. Muth and John S. Muth and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, against the said John C. Muth and John S. Muth, charging the above shipment, and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated because it was sold under the name "Pink Root," recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said authorities official at the time of the investigation. Said test required that Pink Root be composed of the dry rhizome and roots of the *Spigelia marilandica*, whereas the product shipped as afore-said contained a large amount of *ruellia*, a foreign substance. The information further alleged the product so shipped to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth when in truth and in fact the product did not consist of powdered pink root, but of powdered pink root mixed with a quantity of *ruellia*, a foreign substance.

On January 14, 1911, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a joint fine of \$10.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 22, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 902, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF ALFALFA HAY.

On or about January 28, 1910, the Nebraska-Colorado Company, Lexington, Nebr., shipped from the State of Nebraska into the State of Georgia a consignment of 20,000 pounds of alfalfa hay. T. G. Hudson, commissioner of agriculture for the State of Georgia, acting by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused a sample from the above shipment to be procured and examined, and the product was found to consist in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, musty, moldy, and decomposed alfalfa hay. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the said commissioner of agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 20,000 pounds of hay, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, of musty, moldy, and decomposed alfalfa hay, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

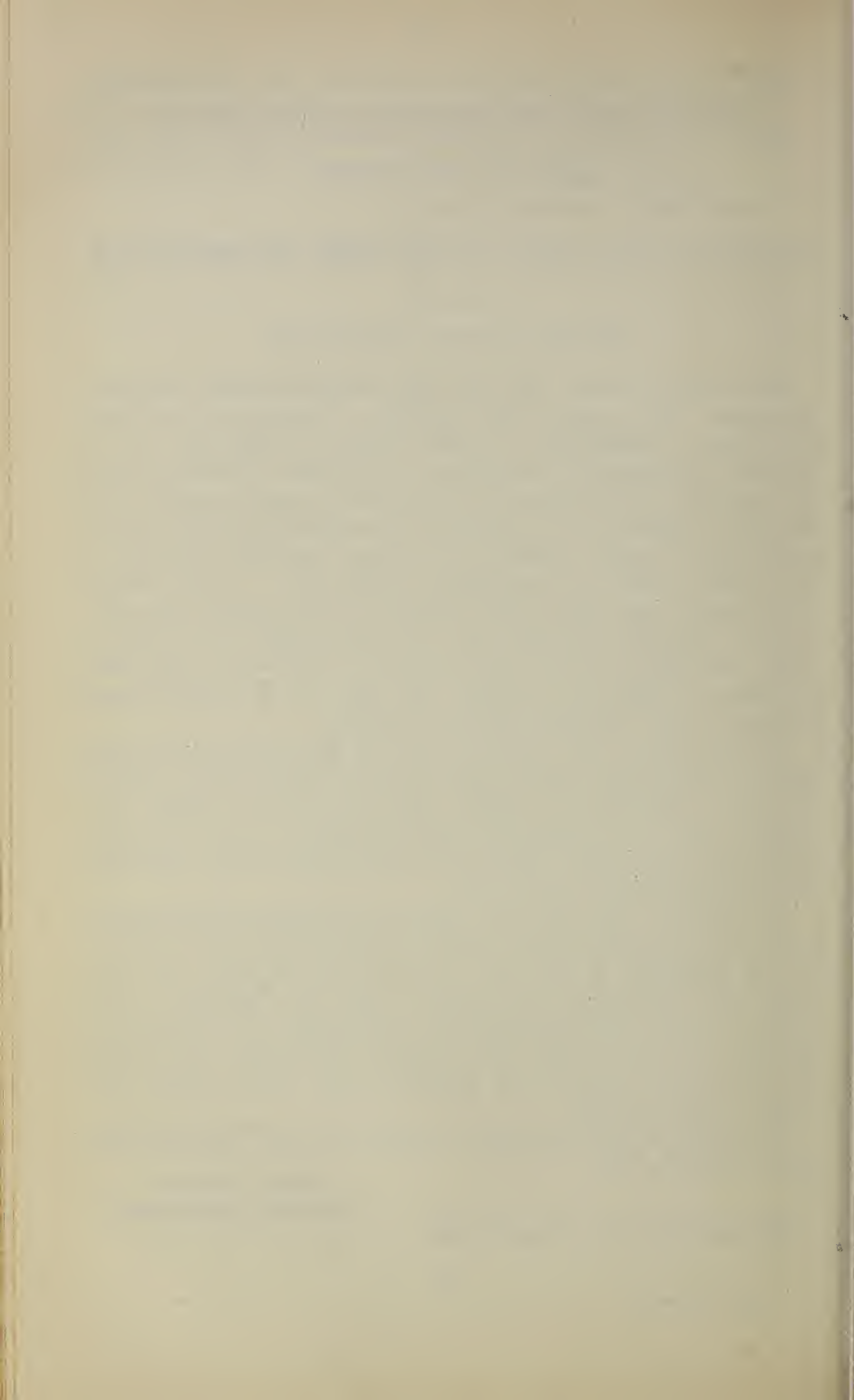
On March 29, 1910, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the above product having entered an appearance, and no answer to the allegations of the above libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, found the allegations of said libel to be true, and issued its decree condemning and forfeiting said product to the use of the United States as adulterated, and ordering the destruction thereof by the marshal of said district, which order was forthwith executed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 22, 1911.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 903, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"STANGE'S GENUINE ANTISPASMODIC OR CRAMP DROPS."

On or about July 16, 1910, E. J. Abel and Minnie Abel, copartners, trading as E. J. Abel & Co., Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania a quantity of a drug product labeled in Norwegian, the translation of which reads as follows: "Stange's Genuine Antispasmodic or Cramp Drops; for spasms, cramps, vertigo and headache. Dose: 30 to 60 drops three to four times a day on sugar or in a little water; for children 15 to 20 drops. Prepared by E. J. Abel, Successor to C. Stange, Examined Norwegian Pharmacist, Chicago." Packed with the product was a circular, also in Norwegian, which contained among other statements the following: "Stange's Genuine Antispasmodic or Cramp Drops. Recommended as a sure remedy against spasms, cramps, vertigo, pressure on the heart, pain in the chest, and headache. * * * *". Sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be an alcoholic solution of ether, oil of peppermint, color, and undetermined matter. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said E. J. Abel and Minnie Abel and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On December 13, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois against the said E. J. Abel and Minnie Abel, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because the labels aforesaid purported that the article was a cure or remedy against spasms, cramps, vertigo, pressure on the heart, pain

in the chest, and headache, when in truth and in fact it was not a cure or remedy for said disorders, and because the product contained alcohol and ether, and no statement as to the presence of said ingredients appeared on the labels upon the product.

On January 4, 1911, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and on February 28, 1911, the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 22, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 904, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about October 11, 1909, the Kansas City Preserving Company, Kansas City, Mo., sold and delivered to the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Company, of said city, a quantity of a food product labeled "Congress Brand Tomato Catsup, 1/10 of one per cent benzoate of soda, Packed for Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Company, Kansas City, Mo.," with which product was furnished a guaranty of the former firm that the product complied with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. On or about October 19, 1909, the said Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Company shipped a consignment of the above product from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, in the identical condition in which purchased by said company from the Kansas City Preserving Company aforesaid. Samples from this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain bacteria estimated at 75 million per cc., with yeasts at the rate of 52 per one-sixtieth cmm., some decayed tissues present, and molds abundant. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Kansas City Preserving Company, the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Company, and the party from whom the samples were procured, opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that there had been a violation of the act on the part of the Kansas City Preserving Company, guarantor, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On August 16, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri against the said Kansas City Preserving Company, charging the said guaranty and shipment, and alleging that the said Kansas City Preserving Company knew that the said Kansas City Wholesale Grocery

Company purchased the product in question with the intent and purpose to sell the same in interstate commerce, and that the said Kansas City Preserving Company knowingly guaranteed said products as above set forth, charging the shipment of the product in interstate commerce by the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Company as above set forth, and alleging that the product so shipped and guaranteed was adulterated because it consisted in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substances, and also misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact the product was not tomato catsup, but an imitation thereof, consisting in large part of a putrid, decomposed, and filthy animal or vegetable substance, offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article (tomato catsup).

On November 9, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 23, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 905, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On or about July 30, 1910; and August 12, 1910, the Cuddy Cheese Company, Sheboygan, Wis., shipped from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Maryland two consignments of a food product labeled: "Cuddy Cheese Company, Selected Full Cream Cheese (picture of red cross with word 'Cheeses' printed across the arms) Sheboygan, Wis." Examination made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, of one box of cheese taken from the former of the above shipments showed it to be short in weight, being marked on the box "49," when the actual weight thereof was only 47 pounds 9 ounces; examination made by said Bureau of one box taken from the latter shipment showed it to be also short in weight, being marked "50," when the actual weight was only 48 pounds; the numbers above referred to being understood in the usage of the trade as declarations of the number of pounds of cheese contained in each box so marked. In addition to the above boxes, 59 other boxes containing these shipments were weighed and showed a total net shortage of 98 pounds. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Cuddy Cheese Company, and the parties from whom the samples were procured, were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On February 11, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin against the said Cuddy Cheese Company, charging the shipment of July 30, 1910, and alleging that the product so shipped bore a label which, among other things, contained information that the box or package containing said cheese contained 49 pounds of that

product, which was false and misleading for the reason that the box in question only contained 47 pounds 9 ounces of cheese.

On February 13, 1911, the defendant company appeared by John Cuddy, its president, and entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 23, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 906, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"BRADBURY'S CAPI-CURA."

On or about March 6, 1909, James J. Cramer, doing business as the Cramer Drug Company, Boston, Mass., shipped from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Michigan a quantity of a drug product labeled "Bradbury's Capi-Cura (trade mark). For headache and neuralgia. Cramer Drug Company, Cut Price Store 38-40 Beach Street, Boston, Mass." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain acetanilid, caffeine, quinine, salol, sodium bicarbonate, and camphor. As it appeared from the finding of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said James J. Cramer and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On November 18, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts against the said James J. Cramer, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that it contained acetanilid, and the package containing the product failed to bear any statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid therein contained.

On February 27, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 23, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 907, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"SEPTICIDE."

On or about December 9, 1909, and July 8, 1910, the Septicide Company, a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., shipped from the State of Wisconsin into the District of Columbia two consignments of a drug product labeled: (On bottle) "* * * Trade mark Septicide. To destroy the germs of disease and for preventing decay, stopping inflammation and destroying septic material. * * * prepared solely by the Septicide Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 225. Directions. * * * Take internally four times a day, 2 tablespoonfuls half hour before meals. Write for special directions. Menstruation, suppressed—is readily regulated by taking Septicide; rheumatism (inflammatory) take two tablespoonfuls five or six times a day, and bathe the parts or bind them with a compress wet with septicide; the inflammation will quickly subside * * * For the cure of * * * cancer * * * Brights Disease, consumption, tuberculosis, * * * diphtheria * * * inflammatory rheumatism * * * suppressed menstruation, cancer—keep septicide on the parts until the disease disappears." In the pamphlet packed with the product appear the following statements: "The most wonderful antiseptic ever discovered; a perfect antiseptic, germicide, deodorizer and disinfectant; * * * Septicide destroys the germs by means of gases. These gases * * * when taken internally or applied externally will actually pass through the entire system as only a gas can, and will destroy all disease germs, no matter where or how deep they may be seated; it is efficacious wherever there is inflammation, as it will arrest it at once; Diphtheria, croup * * * and sore throat—Septicide is really a specific for these complaints; * * * By a persistent use of the remedy the inflammation will be subdued very readily." "Bright's disease of the kidneys * * * Septicide has cured some of the worst cases" "When we discovered that our solution would kill the cancer germ, we made an extra effort to find such sufferers * * * and had them try it; the results were most

marvelous." Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be water containing small amounts of sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid, with traces of nitrates. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Septicide Company was afforded an opportunity for hearing. As it appeared after hearing held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On January 24, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin against the said Septicide Company, charging the above shipments, and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded for the reason that it was labeled as above set forth and did not possess the curative properties nor the value as a germicide, disinfectant, and deodorizer which said label represented it to possess; and for the further reason that said product did not possess therapeutic properties adequate to attain any of the cures claimed on said label.

On February 13, 1911, the defendant corporation appeared by Orange Williams, its secretary and treasurer, and entered a plea of guilty, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 23, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 908, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"NYAL'S HEADACHE WAFERS."

On or about August 13, 1909, Frederick Stearns & Co., a corporation, Detroit, Mich., shipped from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois a quantity of a drug product labeled: "Nyal's Headache Wafers. Acetanilide 4 grains with caffeine alkaloid 1 grain in each wafer. For Headaches. Of value in neuralgia, La Grippe, Rheumatism and all allied pains. Prepared for New York and London Drug Company, New York, U. S. A. * * *" A circular packed with the product contained, among other statements, the following: "Nyal's Headache Cure. It does not produce any bad after effects. * * * nor does the system become habituated to its use so as to produce a noxious drug habit." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist essentially of acetanilide, caffeine, and starchy material. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Frederick Stearns & Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On February 17, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan against the said Frederick Stearns & Co., charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, and the statements contained in the above label and circular were false, misleading, and deceptive to the purchasers, in that the use of the word "Nyal's" was fictitious; in that the words "Nyal's Headache Cure" appearing on the printed circular above referred to were false and misleading, as the product was not a cure for headache; in that said circular contained

the words "it does not produce any bad after effects" and "nor does the system become habituated to its use so as to produce a noxious drug habit," when as a matter of fact the product does produce bad after effects upon the user thereof, and from the use thereof the system does become habituated to its use so as to produce a noxious drug habit.

On February 27, 1911, the defendant corporation appeared by Wayland Stearns, its second vice-president, and entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$2.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 909, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"NICHOLS' COMPOUND KOLA CORDIAL."

On or about May 14, 1909, Billings, Clapp & Co., a corporation, Boston, Mass., shipped from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New Jersey a quantity of a drug product labeled: "Nichols' Compound Kola Cordial. Combines the tonic and stimulating properties of kola, coca and strychnine and presents the combined virtues of these factors unimpaired and in the most palatable form possible. Especially available in all cases of mental, muscular and nervous depression. Each fluid ounce represents Kola Nut 40 grains, Coca Leaves 40 grains, Strychnine 2/100 grain. Dose, one teaspoonful, as directed. Guarantee clause No. 2385. Prepared and introduced by Billings, Clapp & Company, Manufacturing Chemists, Boston. Alcohol 20 %. Each fluid ounce contains .2 cocaine." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a syrupy liquid consisting essentially of 15.48 per cent alcohol by volume, 48.6 nonvolatile material, composed of 42.05 per cent sugar, 0.017 per cent caffeine, a small quantity of coca leaf alkaloids, including cocaine, a small quantity of strychnine, and phosphoric acid. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Billings, Clapp & Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On April 13, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts against the said Billings, Clapp & Co., charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded, because it was labeled "Nichols' Compound Kola Cordial" when in truth and in fact

it was not manufactured by Nichols and was not Kola; because it was labeled "Alcohol 20 %," when in truth and in fact it did not contain 20 per cent of alcohol; and because the product did not contain the proportion and amounts of cocaine, kola nut, coca leaves, and strychnine which the above label represented it to contain.

On April 20, 1910, the defendant corporation appeared by its counsel and entered a plea of not guilty to the above information, which plea it withdrew on February 27, 1911, substituting therefor a plea of guilty, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 910, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On or about September 21, 1910, the Spielmann Brothers Company, Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana a quantity of a food product labeled "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar, 6 per centum—Spielmann Brothers Company, Mfgs." Samples of this product were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to consist in part of distilled vinegar, or a dilute solution of acetic acid, and a material high in reducing sugars, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Indiana.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States of said district against the 22 barrels of the product so shipped, which were all that the marshal was able to seize on the motion issued by said court, charging the above shipment, and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated in that a dilute solution of acetic acid and a product high in reducing sugars had been mixed and packed therewith so as to injuriously affect its quality and alleging the product to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact the product was not a cider vinegar, as alleged in said labels, but an imitation of cider vinegar, said labels being therefore such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On December 27, 1910, the cause came on for hearing and there being no appearance on the part of any claimant to the product, and no answer to the above libel having been filed, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, finding the 22 barrels in question to be misbranded for the reason that the product was not

cider vinegar, but an imitation thereof, and ordering the sale of the product at public auction by the marshal of said district, and that from the proceeds of such sale the costs of such proceedings should be paid, and the residue, if any, covered into the Treasury of the United States, for the use and benefit of the said United States; and further ordering that the marshal, before making such sale, should obliterate all marks, brands, and labels as to the contents of said barrels which were in violation of the provisions of the act.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 911, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF ICE CREAM CONES.

On or about July 8, 1910, there were found on the dock of the Southern Pacific Company, Pier 48, North River, New York City, 41 crates, containing 1,608 boxes of ice cream cones, owned by the Consolidated Wafer Company, New York City, and delivered by said company on the dock in question for shipment, in two consignments from the State of New York into the State of Texas. The boxes in question were labeled "Ice Cream Cones—Manufactured by the Consolidated Wafer Company." Two samples from these shipments were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and were found to contain boric acid. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 9, 1910, two libels were filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, one against 23 of said crates, and the other against the remaining 18 crates, charging the entry of the above product into interstate commerce, and alleging that the said product contained boric acid, a deleterious ingredient, which might render the articles injurious to health, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon the said Consolidated Wafer Company entered its appearance and filed its answers to the above libels, which, however, it subsequently withdrew, and consented by stipulations to the entry of decrees of condemnation and forfeiture against the products.

On March 3, 1911, the causes came on for hearing, upon the above libels and stipulations, and the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decrees, sustaining the allegations of the above libels, ordering the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district, and assessing the costs of these proceedings upon the said Consolidated Wafer Company.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 25, 1911.*

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
LONDON: Printed by J. BARNES, in Pall-mall; and by J. JOHNSON, in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1790.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, is a work of great interest and importance. It is a work which has been long and anxiously expected, and which is now at length published. The author, Mr. Johnson, is a man of great talents and industry, and his work is a most valuable and interesting one. It is a work which will be read with great interest and pleasure by all who are interested in the history of the city of Boston, and by all who are interested in the history of the United States.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 912, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On or about November 9, 1909, Isaac Rheinstrom, Maurice G. Rheinstrom, Robert I. Rheinstrom, and Walter L. Bodman, trading as the I. Rheinstrom & Sons Co., Ludlow, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of New York a quantity of a food product labeled: "Imperial Brand Maraschino Cherries, Artificially colored. * * * Cherries in Maraschino * * * Serial No. 3999, Pure Food Guarantee." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain no maraschino. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said I. Rheinstrom & Sons Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On June 22, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Kentucky against the above-mentioned copartners, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth when as a matter of fact the cherries were not maraschino cherries nor were they packed in maraschino.

On October 18, 1910, the defendants entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a joint fine of \$5.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 25, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 913, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF STOCK FEED.

On or about February 18 and 23, 1909, the Acme Milling Company, a corporation, Talbott, Tenn., shipped from the State of Tennessee into the State of North Carolina two consignments of a stock feed labeled: "Acme Feed. Mfg. by Acme Milling Co., Talbott, Tenn. Guar. analysis protein 16.00%, fat 5.00%, fibre 7.17%. Made from wheat bran, wheat, wheat middlings, corn meal, wheat shorts, wheat screenings, and corn bran." Samples of these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the samples of the product analyzed were found to contain 13.63 per cent and 13.41 per cent of protein, respectively. As the findings of the analysts and reports thereon indicated that the product was misbranded the said Acme Milling Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee against the said Acme Milling Company, charging the above shipments and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded, because it was guaranteed in the above label to contain 16 per cent of protein, when in truth and in fact it only contained 13.63 per cent of protein in one case and 13.41 per cent of protein in the other case.

On August 2, 1910, the defendant appeared and admitted the verity of the facts charged in the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 25, 1911.*



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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 914, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On or about January 9, 1911, the Northern Wisconsin Produce Company, Manitowoc, Wis., shipped from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Georgia 100 boxes of cheese, invoiced as "S. Daisys" and bearing on the exterior of each of said boxes a penciled number, indicating the weight of the cheese contained therein. Seventy-five of said cheeses were weighed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the results showed a total shortage of $53\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, or 3.23 per cent in the amounts indicated by the labels on said 75 boxes. As the report of the examination showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the 75 boxes of cheese, which were all that then remained undisposed of from the original shipment of 100 boxes, charging the shipment in question and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled so as to represent that the 75 cheeses in question weighed 1,656 pounds, when in truth and in fact they weighed only $1,602\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, the labels in question being such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser regarding the actual amount of cheese in the boxes in question. Thereupon it was stipulated by and between the Kelley Brothers Company, consignee and claimant of the product, and the attorney for the United States, that the case be submitted to the court without the intervention of a jury, the allegations of said libel being admitted by said claimant.

The cause coming on for hearing on the above libel and stipulation, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, finding the 75 boxes in question to be misbranded and directing the marshal of said district to label said boxes of cheese so as to indicate the true weight thereof, and advertise and sell the same as provided

by law, with the proviso, however, that the product should be delivered to the above-mentioned claimant upon its execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned that said claimant should label the said boxes of cheese so as to indicate the true weight thereof and should not sell or dispose of said cheeses in violation of law, the costs of these proceedings to be paid by the claimant. The costs having been paid and bond furnished in accordance with the terms of the above decree, the product was released to said claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 25, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 915, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On or about May 4, 1910, Arturo Marchesini, Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin a quantity of a food product labeled: "Italy—Pure Olive Oil—Imported from Termini, Imerese, Sicilia." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain about 25 per cent cottonseed oil. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Arturo Marchesini and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On September 16, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, against the said Arturo Marchesini, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated within the meaning of the act in that cottonseed oil had been added to and substituted in part for the olive oil. The information further alleged that the product was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading because it purported that the product was a pure olive oil, when in truth and in fact it contained about 25 per cent of cottonseed oil, and was invoiced and sold to the purchaser as pure olive oil when it was an imitation thereof, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article (pure olive oil).

On September 26, 1910, the defendant was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty to the above information. Subsequently trial of the issues involved was had to a jury, which resulted in a verdict of

guilty on February 24, 1911, upon which verdict the court entered judgment on March 7, 1911, and imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 916, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On or about April 26, 1910, Gaetano Marchesini, doing business under the firm name of Marchesini Brothers, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey a quantity of alleged olive oil, which was labeled: "Olio per Insalata Sopraffino Fiore Brand, Cotton Salad Oil, Extra Qualita" and "Olio Sopraffino Remo Fabrrini Fubmeo." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist largely of cottonseed oil. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Gaetano Marchesini and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course an indictment was brought by the grand jurors of the United States in and for the Southern District of New York against the said Gaetano Marchesini, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product above described as "Olio Sopraffino Remo Fabrrini Fubmeo" was misbranded because the label thereon indicated that the article was a foreign product, namely olive oil, when in truth and in fact it was not a foreign product but was of domestic origin, and alleging said product to be adulterated because cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for olive oil therein, and further alleging that the product bearing the other of the labels above set forth was misbranded because the label thereon indicated that the product was olive oil when in truth and in fact it consisted largely of cottonseed oil. The indictment further charged that the said Gaetano Marchesini had previously, to wit, on April 14, 1910, pleaded guilty to an information charging him with the shipment of a quantity of misbranded olive oil from the State of New York into the State of

Texas on March 17, 1909, on which plea of guilty said defendant was fined \$100 on April 28, 1910, and that the offense upon which the present indictment was based was, therefore, a "subsequent offense" for which the punishment provided in section 2 of the act is "not exceeding \$300 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, in the discretion of the court."

On February 21, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and defendant having entered a plea of not guilty to the above indictment, evidence was heard on the part of the plaintiff, at the conclusion of which the attorney for the defendant moved to dismiss the indictment on the ground of failure on the part of the prosecution to sustain the charge that the oil in question was sold for the purpose of misleading the public, which motion was sustained by the court, and the jury directed to return a verdict for the defendant because (in the language of the court) "In the case of one of the cans of cottonseed oil involved all of the statements as to its being olive oil had been erased and all that appeared on the face of said can was that it was oil for salad, the price charged for the product being such as to prevent any customer from being deceived in respect to the contents of said can, taken in connection with the other facts in the case." To this ruling of the court the Government noted an exception.

Decisions of United States District and Circuit Courts and United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, adverse to the Government, will not be considered final until acquiescence shall have been published.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 917, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On or about October 16, 1909, P. H. Sugrue, doing business under the firm name of P. H. Sugrue & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania a quantity of a food product labeled: (On one end of barrels) "Jacob Haller Groc. Co. Pure Cider Vinegar, Erie, Pa."; (on other end of barrels) "50 Sept. 4, 1908. Mfd. by P. H. Sugrue & Co." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist wholly or in part of a mixture of dilute acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, and a foreign material, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said P. H. Sugrue and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio against the said P. H. Sugrue, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because a substance composed of a mixture of dilute acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, and a foreign material had been mixed and packed with the article above referred to so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect the quality and strength of said article, and had been substituted wholly or in part therefor, and alleging that the product was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading, as the product so shipped was not a pure cider vinegar, but an adulterated product as above set forth, prepared in imitation of and sold under the distinctive name of another article, viz, "Pure Cider Vinegar."

On February 16, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 918, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF LEMON FLAVOR.

On or about January 29, 1910, the William Edwards Company, Incorporated, Cleveland, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan a quantity of two food products, labeled, respectively, "Avondale Brand Terpeneless Lemon Flavor Mixture, artificially colored, Oil Lemon $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, Water 52%, Alcohol $45\frac{1}{2}\%$. With a trace of Vegetable color; Guaranteed by the William Edwards Company, Cleveland, O., Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1373."; and (on bottle) "Clifton Brand Lemon Flavor Mixture, Oil Lemon $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, Water $46\frac{1}{2}\%$, Alcohol 50%. Guaranteed by the Wm. Edwards Co., Cleveland, O., Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 1373," on the carton inclosing which bottle there was a label identical with the foregoing, with the exception of the following statement: "Oil Lemon 4%, Water 46%, Alcohol 50%." Samples of the above products were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the former was found to contain but 0.2 per cent of lemon oil, and the latter but 0.8 per cent of lemon oil. As the findings of the analyst and reports thereon indicated that the above products were misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said William Edwards Company, Incorporated, and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings had that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On August 15, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio against the said William Edwards Company, Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the products so shipped were misbranded because they were labeled as above set forth, which labels were such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the

belief that the former product contained $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the latter $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent of lemon oil, when, in fact, the former contained only 0.2 per cent and the latter only 0.8 per cent thereof.

On February 16, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 919, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"THE INFALLIBLE HEADACHE TABLET."

On or about March 7, 1910, the Infallible Headache Tablet Company, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Massachusetts a quantity of a drug product labeled: "Infallible Headache Tablets, manufactured only by the Infallible Headache Tablet Co., Columbia X Roads, Pa., U. S. A. They contain no opium, morphine, or opiates of any kind but are sold expressly on their merits—Price 25 cents. An infallible cure for bighead, sick or nervous headache, neuralgia, sciatica, and all nervous pains due to irregular menstruation. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Two and one-half grains acetanilid in each tablet. No. 8652 * * * See enclosed circular." Packed with the product was a circular containing, among other statements, the following: "Infallible Headache Tablets are a reliable remedy for headache, sciatica, acute rheumatism, neuralgia, and all nervous pains due to irregularities of menstruation. Two tablets combined with two grains of quinine cannot be excelled for breaking up a cold. These tablets contain no narcotics of any kind, neither will they cause heart failure." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist principally of acetanilid, caffeine, talc lactose, organic acid, and coloring matter. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Infallible Headache Tablet Company and the party from whom the sample was procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On October 18, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsyl-

vania against the said Infallible Headache Tablet Company charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded by reason of the label and circular above referred to, which represented the product to be an infallible cure for certain diseases and of great therapeutic value in the treatment of acute rheumatism when, as a matter of fact, it was not an infallible cure for the affections first mentioned or of especial benefit in the treatment of the same, nor of any therapeutic value whatsoever in the treatment of rheumatism, because the tablets used as directed for breaking up a cold would not contribute in any way to the cure of said affection, and because the statement that said tablets would not cause heart failure conveyed the false impression that the tablets contained no ingredients which would injuriously affect the heart; when, as a matter of fact, they contained acetanilid, a heart-depressing drug, and caffeine.

On January 17, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 920, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF JAMAICA GINGER COMPOUND.

On or about July 26, 1910, Iler & Co., a corporation, Omaha, Nebr., shipped from the State of Nebraska into the Territory of New Mexico a quantity of a food product labeled: "Compound of Jamaica Ginger and Grain Distillates (Guarantee Legend) Serial No. 5313. Ginger Compound with Grain Distillates. Proof 100." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain capsicum. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Iler & Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On March 7, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska against the said Iler & Co. charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because a certain substance, capsicum, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and injuriously affect the quality of the article, said capsicum having been substituted wholly or in part for the article jamaica ginger.

On March 13, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 921, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about November 13, 1909, Robert Cuddihy, Henry B. Corey, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, doing business under the firm name of Alart & McGuire, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana a quantity of a food product labeled: "Extra Special O. K. Catsup—48—Alart & McGuire, N. Y., P. B. C. This Catsup is made from tomatoes, is free from coloring and is preserved with benzoate of soda, one-tenth of one per cent." On or about March 4, 1910, the same firm shipped from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana another consignment of catsup, part of which was labeled: "Extra spiced O. K. Catsup—Alart & McGuire, N. Y.—1/10 of 1% benz. of soda used as preservative—W. 1"; and part; "Hottentot Catsup. Only the purest of ingredients used in this mixture absolutely guaranteed—Serial No. 1281. Packed by Alart and McGuire, New York." Samples from these shipments were procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product bearing the first of the above labels was found to contain yeasts and spores 60 per one-sixtieth cmm, bacteria estimated at not less than 75,000,000 per cc, with abundant molds and some decayed tissue; the product bearing the second label was found to contain yeasts and spores 100 per one-sixtieth cmm, bacteria estimated at not less than 85,000,000 per cc, and abundant molds; while the product bearing the last of the above labels was found to contain yeasts and spores 90 per one-sixtieth cmm, bacteria estimated at not less than 80,000,000 per cc, with abundant molds. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the above product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said firm of Alart & McGuire and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said Robert Cuddihy, Henry B. Corey, and Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, charging the above shipments and alleging that the catsup so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On March 15, 1911, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$100.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 26, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 922, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about October 24, December 8, and December 27, 1910, A. C. Soper & Co., New York City, shipped into the State of Massachusetts three consignments of tomato catsup, aggregating 30 barrels. The first of these consignments was shipped from the State of New York, the second from the State of Pennsylvania, and the third from the State of New Jersey. Samples from these shipments were procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain yeasts and spores 70 per one-sixtieth cmm. bacteria 165,000,000 per cc, with mold filaments present in 75 per cent of the microscopic fields examined. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On February 13, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 30 barrels of tomato catsup, charging the above shipments and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 9, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer having been filed to the allegations of the above libel, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in said libel and ordering that the product be destroyed by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 27, 1911.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 923, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF MEAL PRODUCT—"MAISFUTTER."

During the month of January, 1911, the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company, Baltimore, Md., shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of New Jersey eight cars containing meal product packed in sacks of about 140 pounds each, which were labeled: "Maisfutter (bust cut of man) Axa Gesetzlich Geschutzt." A sample from this shipment was procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of a filthy* and decomposed vegetable matter. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said eight cars of meal product, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated within the meaning of the act because it consisted of a filthy and decomposed matter, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company, aforesaid, entered its appearance and filed a claim to the product in question.

On March 16, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and the claimants admitting the allegations of the above libel and consenting to the entry of a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the causes alleged in said libel; with a proviso, however, that the product should be released to the claimants upon the payment of the costs of these proceedings and the filing of a satisfactory bond, conditioned, that the said product should not be sold until it had been subjected to a cooling process and made fit for consumption by animals, and that it should not be disposed of for any other than animal food purposes,

and not at all until it had been examined by an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced to be fit for animals.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 27, 1911.*

923



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 924, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF HARRIS' LITHIA WATER.

On or about February 15, 1911, there were offered for sale in the District of Columbia 92 bottles of alleged lithia water, which were labeled: "Nature's Remedy—Harris' Lithia Water, for the liver, kidneys, stomach, and the bladder, and all affections attendant upon a uric acid condition—This water is unequalled for the cure of rheumatism, gout, constipation, all forms of dyspepsia, stone in the bladder, catarrh of the stomach, Bright's disease, dropsy, nausea, haematuria and catamenial derangements, and all diseases of the blood", said label bearing in addition directions for taking, and a certified analysis, which analysis contained, among other things, the statement that the product contains 2.86 grains of lithium bicarbonate per imperial gallon. A sample of the above product was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain only a spectroscopic trace of lithium, about 0.02 milligram per liter, insufficient to give the therapeutic effect of lithia water. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

In due course a libel was filed in the Supreme Court of the said district against the said 92 bottles of Harris' Lithia Water, charging the above offering for sale, and alleging that the product in question was misbranded within the meaning of the act because it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact the product did not contain an appreciable amount of lithium, nor one one-hundredth of the amount or proportion of lithium bicarbonate per imperial gallon

stated upon the label as aforesaid, and would not give the therapeutic effect of lithium when a reasonable quantity of said water was consumed, and because said water was not a lithia water nor entitled by reason of its ingredients to be so called, but was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article (lithia water), the labeling in question being such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser; and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon Thomas H. Atkinson, Washington, D. C., consignee of the 92 bottles in question, entered his appearance as claimant to the above product, and filed his plea and answer admitting the allegations of the above libel, and consenting that a decree of condemnation be entered against said goods, and petitioning that the 92 bottles above referred to be delivered to him upon the payment of the costs of these proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that the product should not be sold or disposed of contrary to law.

On March 8, 1911, the cause came on for hearing on the above libel and answer, and the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, finding the above mentioned 92 bottles of Harris' Lithia Water to be misbranded as alleged in said libel, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, with the proviso, however, that upon the payment by said claimant of all the costs of this proceeding and execution of the bond described in his answer, the said 92 bottles be released to said claimant. The said costs having been paid and bond furnished, in accordance with the terms of the decree, the goods were released to claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 925, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about October 6, 1910, the McMechen Preserving Company, Wheeling, W. Va., shipped from the State of West Virginia into the State of Illinois 800 cases of a food product, which cases were labeled: "2 Doz. No. 12 Bunny Brand Catsup—2021—John W. Bunn & Company, Springfield, Illinois." The retail units contained in said cases were each labeled: "Bunny Brand Tomato Catsup—Made from whole, ripe tomatoes, granulated sugar, spices, vinegar, onions, prepared with $\frac{1}{10}$ of one per cent benzoate of soda. Packed for John W. Bunn & Company, Springfield, Illinois." A sample from this shipment was procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain 40 million bacteria per cc., and 190 yeasts and spores per one-sixtieth cmm., with mold filaments present in 80 per cent of the microscopical fields examined. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of said act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

On November 28, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district, against the said 800 cases of tomato catsup, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 16, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer to the allegations of the above libel having been filed, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the product to be adulterated as alleged in the above libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 926, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

On or about May 11 and 26, 1909, Jacob Fellenstein and William Fellenstein, trading as the Consumers Supply Company, St. Joseph, Mo., shipped two consignments of a food product labeled "Blackberry (Design of Blackberry) Cordial", the former being shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and the latter from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma. Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be an imitation product containing glucose, saccharine, benzoic acid, and a coal-tar dye. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated the product to be adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Jacob and William Fellenstein and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course two criminal informations were filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri against the said Jacob and William Fellenstein, one for each of the above shipments, charging the same and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because glucose, saccharine, benzoic acid, and an artificial coloring matter in the form of a coal-tar dye had been substituted wholly or in part for blackberry cordial. The informations also alleged the product to be misbranded because it was labeled

as above set forth, by which label it was represented and held out as blackberry cordial, when in truth and in fact it was an imitation of blackberry cordial, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, blackberry cordial.

On March 7, 1911, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the above informations, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$100 apiece in each of said cases, the costs of prosecution to be shared equally by said defendants.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 31, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 927, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On or about December 6, 1909, the Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Company, Saginaw, Mich., shipped from the State of Michigan into the State of Minnesota 100 barrels of a food product labeled: "Highland brand fermented pure cider vinegar—50 gallons—4½%." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of a mixture of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a foreign material high in reducing sugars, and added ash material, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said 100 barrels of vinegar, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a foreign material high in reducing sugars and added ash material or mineral substances had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article, cider vinegar; and also alleging the product to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth in such manner as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was pure cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was an adulterated product as above set forth, prepared in imitation of and sold under the distinctive name of

another article, pure cider vinegar, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon the said Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Company filed its claim to the above product and its answer to the above allegations of the libel, but subsequently consented that the above cause should proceed as if no answer or claim had been filed by it therein.

On December 6, 1910, the cause came on for hearing, and the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree finding that twenty-two barrels of vinegar, which were all that the marshal was able to seize, were misbranded as alleged in said libel, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the United States, with the proviso, however, that the said twenty-two barrels should be released to the above-mentioned claimant upon the payment of all the costs of said proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that the said twenty-two barrels should not be sold or disposed of contrary to law.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 31, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 927, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On or about December 6, 1909, the Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Company, Saginaw, Mich., shipped from the State of Michigan into the State of Minnesota 100 barrels of a food product labeled: "Highland brand fermented pure cider vinegar—50 gallons—4½%." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of a mixture of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a foreign material high in reducing sugars, and added ash material, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said 100 barrels of vinegar, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a foreign material high in reducing sugars and added ash material or mineral substances had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article, cider vinegar; and also alleging the product to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth in such manner as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was pure cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was an adulterated product as above set forth, prepared in imitation of and sold under the distinctive name of

another article, pure cider vinegar, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon the said Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Company filed its claim to the above product and its answer to the above allegations of the libel, but subsequently consented that the above cause should proceed as if no answer or claim had been filed by it therein.

On December 6, 1910, the cause came on for hearing, and the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree finding that twenty-two barrels of vinegar, which were all that the marshal was able to seize, were misbranded as alleged in said libel, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the United States, with the proviso, however, that the said twenty-two barrels should be released to the above-mentioned claimant upon the payment of all the costs of said proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that the said twenty-two barrels should not be sold or disposed of contrary to law.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 31, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 928, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MAPLE SYRUP.

On or about October 4, 1909, the C. D. Cannon Maple Company, Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of California 495 cases and 55 jackets of syrup, labeled: "Cannon's 'Autumn Leaf Brand' Canadian Maple and Sugar Syrup. Prepared by C. D. Cannon Maple Co., Chicago, U. S. A.", and nine cases of syrup labeled: "Pure Vermont Maple Sap Syrup. C. D. Cannon Maple Co., Chicago, U. S. A." Two samples from the above shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, one from each of the products bearing the above labels, the results of which analyses showed each of said products to consist of approximately 50 per cent cane sugar syrup and 50 per cent maple syrup. As the findings of the analyst and reports thereon indicated that the product bearing the first of the above labels was misbranded and the product bearing the other of the above labels was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On December 29, 1909, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 495 cases, 55 jackets, and 9 cases above referred to, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product contained in said 495 cases and 55 jackets was misbranded because it was labeled "Cannon's 'Autumn Leaf Brand' Canadian Maple and Sugar Syrup," which signified to the purchaser that the product consisted of more than 50 per cent of maple syrup and was manufactured from maple produced in the Dominion of Canada, and because the word "and" between the

words "maple" and "sugar", appearing on said cases and jackets and on said labels thereon and on each of them, was printed with brown ink, on a brown background on said labels, and with type about 40 per cent of the surface dimension of the type used in printing the said words "maple" and "sugar" in said labels, said word "maple" being printed in large type, with dark brown ink, on a white background on said labels, thereby rendering the said word "and" in said labels invisible to the purchaser and rendering the said labels readable only as "Cannon's 'Autumn Leaf Brand' Maple Sugar Syrup, prepared by C. D. Cannon Maple Company, Chicago, U. S. A.", when in truth and in fact the contents of said cases and jackets were, for the most part, cane sugar syrup and not maple sugar syrup as hereinbefore stated, and because said labels bore a design and representation of a leaf of a maple sugar tree and bore no design concerning cane sugar, which said design of maple leaf was calculated and intended to deceive the purchaser into the belief that the whole contents of said cases and jackets were manufactured from the sap of sugar maple trees when, as a matter of fact, the product consisted of more than 50 per cent of sugar cane syrup. The libel further alleged that the 9 cases labeled "Pure Vermont Maple Sap Syrup" were misbranded because said label failed to mention or indicate that the said cases contained any portion whatever of cane sugar syrup and failed to state that there was any other ingredient contained in said cases than pure Vermont maple syrup, and also alleging that the "Pure Vermont Maple Sap Syrup" was adulterated because cane sugar syrup had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the article (pure Vermont maple sap syrup) and had been substituted in part therefor.

On January 20, 1910, the Stetson-Barrett Company, Los Angeles, Cal., consignee of the above products, entered its claim thereto and its answer to the allegations of the above libel. On September 13, 1910, the cause came on for hearing on the above libel, and answer and a trial was had to the court, jury being waived.

On September 14, 1910, the court pronounced judgment in favor of the United States, and on November 22, 1910, entered its decree, sustaining the allegations of the above libel and condemning and forfeiting to the use of the United States 476 cases of syrup, 38 jackets and 2 cases of syrup, which were all that the marshal of said district was able to seize, with the proviso, however, that said syrup should be delivered to the above-mentioned claimant, upon payment by said claimant, within thirty days from said date, of all the costs of these proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond conditioned that said claimant and its agents should not sell or otherwise dispose of said syrup in violation of law.

On January 31, 1911, it appearing that more than thirty days had elapsed since the date of said decree and that said claimant had failed to execute said bond, it was ordered by the court that the marshal for said district sell said syrup at public auction. The order was executed on February 21, 1911, and the proceeds of the sale, \$655, paid to the clerk of said court.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 1, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 929, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

On or about October 3, 1910, A. G. Belden & Co., New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut two barrels of a drug product labeled "Pure Spirits Turpentine. E-33. R. E. B. 18-9-8." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain 3.5 per cent mineral oil. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said two barrels of turpentine, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it was sold and transported as pure spirits turpentine, a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, when in truth and in fact said product differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, because the product contained a large quantity of mineral oil. The libel further alleged that the product was misbranded because it was labeled "Pure Spirits Turpentine" when as a matter of fact it was not pure spirits turpentine, but a mixture of pure spirits turpentine and mineral oil, there being no statement upon the container

of the product indicating that it contained mineral oil, an adulterant, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

Thereupon the above mentioned A. G. Belden & Co. entered their appearance as claimants for said two barrels of turpentine, and consented to the entry of a decree condemning and forfeiting the said two barrels of turpentine to the use of the United States, and directing the marshal of the said district to destroy said product, with the proviso, however, that the two barrels of turpentine in question should be delivered to the above-mentioned claimant upon the payment of all costs of these proceedings and upon the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned that the said product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

The costs having been paid and bond furnished in accordance with the terms of the above decree, the product was released to the claimants aforesaid.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 1, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 930, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"DR. ELDERS' CELEBRATED TOBACCO SPECIFIC."

On or about May 6, 1910, H. W. Elders, St. Joseph, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Michigan a quantity of a drug preparation labeled: "Dr. Elders' Celebrated Tobacco Specific. Cures Smoking, Chewing, Cigarette and Snuff Dipping Habits in three to five days. It is as Certain in its Cure as are Taxes and Death sure to all. Oldest, Cheapest, Best. Thousands so testify. Elders' Sanitarium devoted exclusively to the cure of Alcoholics, Morphine, Tobacco and Cigarettes. St. Joseph, Missouri. Dr. Elders' Tobacco Specific Cures Cases of Tobacco Habit in three to five days. No craving for tobacco after the first dose or antidote. A valuable remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness and Debility of the System. And a Positive Cure for the 'Tobacco Heart'. Manufactured by Dr. Elders, Elders' Sanitarium, St. Joseph, Missouri. Guaranteed to be according to U. S. Government Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 19772. Each tablet (one dose) Contains With Other Ingredients (Not Specified) Coca Leaves Grains 1—A Derivative of Cocaine Grs. 1-200 or 1-40th grain to the ounce. Open here. Important. Explicit directions and important advice to users of this remedy will be found in this box. Read Carefully. Label on box: Directions for using Dr. Elders' Tobacco Specific. Stop the Use of Tobacco at Once. Take a Lozenger of the Specific—place it in the mouth, let it slowly dissolve and swallow all of it with the saliva. Do not expectorate. When nearly gone put another Lozenger in mouth. Keep it in the mouth constantly until all cravings for tobacco are overcome. Use 15 to 25 Lozengers each day until all craving for tobacco is overcome. Then continue the use of the Specific less often for a few days, until a cure is perfect beyond all doubt. If a craving continues after two or three days it is because you are not using enough of the Specific. In addition to holding the Specific in the mouth, also swallow one Lozenger every hour or two, keeping a Lozenger in the mouth continuously. Dr. Elders' Specific for Tobacco, Elders'

Sanitarium, St. Joseph, Missouri." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist essentially of cocaine and cocaine derivatives, strychnine, cinchona alkaloids, the said alkaloidal material amounting to 0.31 per cent with a small amount of ginger present, the remainder consisting of sugar, starch, and excipient material, the preparation being flavored with methyl salicylate. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said H. W. Elders and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On January 4, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri against the said H. W. Elders, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading, as it conveyed the impression that the preparation possessed therapeutic properties which rendered it a specific and especially adapted for the treatment of the tobacco habit and disorders resulting from said habit; when, as a matter of fact, the preparation did not possess the therapeutic properties attributed to it in the said label; and because said label represented that the preparation contained "no injurious drugs or ingredients," when, as a matter of fact, it contained cocaine and the derivatives of cocaine, which are drugs well known to be injurious.

On March 7, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 2, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 931, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"CHANDLER'S HEADACHE BUTTONS."

On or about April 30, 1910, the Chandler Medicine Company, a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Kentucky a quantity of a drug product labeled: (On box) "Chandler's Headache Buttons C. H. B. Contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains Acetanilid. For Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Severe Pains, and will reduce Fever better than Fever drops. Chandler's Headache Buttons An Excellent Nerve Stimulant. Contains no Opium, Cocaine or Morphine. These Buttons are easily pulverized if a powder is preferred. Never sold in bulk. Directions—Take one Button; if convenient sit or lie down and be quiet a few moments. If not entirely relieved in 30 minutes, take another Button. 30 Doses—25 Cents. Serial No. 1765. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Chandler Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Distributors." (On circular packed with box) "Cures in fifteen minutes sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, dizziness, pains of la grippe and rheumatism." Two samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: Acetanilid 56.82 per cent, caffein 4.40 per cent; Acetanilid 57.32 per cent, caffein 4.39 per cent; sodium carbonate present and starch present. As the analysis and report thereon showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Chandler Medicine Company, Incorporate, and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On January 31, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri against the said Chandler Medicine Company, Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that the statement "Cures in fifteen minutes sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, dizziness, pains of la grippe and rheumatism," borne on the label thereof, was false and misleading because it represented to the purchaser that the product would cure in fifteen minutes sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, dizziness, pains of la grippe and rheumatism, whereas, in truth and in fact, none of the ingredients constituting said drug, nor the combination of all of them, possesses the curative power claimed for said drug, and said product will not cure in fifteen minutes sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, dizziness, pains of la grippe or rheumatism.

On March 21, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 3, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 932, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA FLAVOR.

On or about October 13, 1909, Louis Goetzman and Frederick Goetzman, trading as Goetzman Brothers, St. Louis, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois a quantity of vanilla flavor labeled as follows: "Concentrated 4-X, Vanilla Flavor: Bakers and Confectioners Supplies: Distributed by Goetzman Bros., 316 Market St., St. Louis, Mo." (In small type at bottom of label): "Vanilla Flavor made of Vanillin." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: Ethyl alcohol by volume 17.12 per cent, vanillin 0.87 per cent, coumarin 0.11 per cent, vanilla resins very scanty, color apparently natural. As the analysis and report thereon showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Louis Goetzman and Frederick Goetzman and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri against the said Louis Goetzman and Frederick Goetzman, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that a highly dilute alcoholic solution of vanillin and coumarin had been substituted for the vanilla flavor, and in that said alcoholic solution of vanillin and coumarin had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength. The information also alleged that the product was misbranded in that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, vanilla flavor, and

that the label upon said product was false and misleading, said label being such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On April 3, 1911, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the above information, and the court imposed a total fine of \$20 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 3, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 933, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"SABINES BLACKBERRY SOOTHING DROPS."

On or about July 20, 1910, A. J. Lemke Medicine Company, a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., shipped from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Pennsylvania a quantity of a drug product labeled: (On carton and bottle) "Sabine's Blackberry Soothing Drops. * * * A. J. Lemke Medicine Co., Milwaukee, Wis." (On circular) "For summer complaint and children teething it is invaluable, as it will enable them to pass through what is probably the most trying period of their existence with comparative safety. Will cure and prevent diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and cramps, pain in the stomach." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain alcohol 9.7 per cent, glycerine, sugar, oil of cassia, and unidentified drug. As the analysis and report thereon showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said A. J. Lemke Medicine Company, Incorporated, and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin against the said A. J. Lemke Medicine Company, Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that the package containing said product failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol therein contained; and in that the label of the product was false and misleading because it deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product possessed therapeutic properties capable of curing

the disorders enumerated; whereas, in truth and in fact, the therapeutic properties of said preparation were not such as to effect a cure in all cases of colic, pain in the stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery, and summer complaint and the disorders incident to teething children; and did not possess the therapeutic value capable of affording relief in the disorders enumerated.

On April 8, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 6, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 934, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED APPLES.

On or about October 13 and November 14, 1910, the Wallerstein Produce Company, Richmond, Va., shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of Kentucky two consignments of dried apples; the former shipment consisted of 25 cases of dried apples, each of which cases contained 48 cartons labeled: "Dime Brand Choice Evaporated Apples—Good Value—Packed by Wallerstein Produce Company, Richmond, Va.," and the latter contained 35 cases of dried apples, each of which cases contained 48 cartons bearing labels identical with those above set forth, 50 boxes weighing 50 pounds each, labeled: "Sun Brand Choice Dried Apples. Packed by Wallerstein Produce Company, Richmond, Va. 50 lbs. Bulk," 450 bags of 50 pounds each, labeled: "Sliced Dried Apples—50 lbs.," and 50 bags of 100 pounds each labeled "Sliced Apples—100 lbs." Samples from these shipments were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product contained in each of the above described lots was found to be a common grade of sun-dried apples. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky.

On November 15, 1910, two libels were filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the two shipments above described, praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture. Thereupon the Wallerstein Produce Company, of Richmond, Va., entered its appearance as claimant to the above consignments of the product and consented that decrees of condemnation and forfeiture be entered upon the above libels.

On February 18, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decrees, finding the products involved in the above shipments to be misbranded for the reason that they did not consist of "choice" evaporated apples, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, with the proviso, however, that the consignments in question should be released to the claimant upon the payment by it of all the costs of these proceedings and the delivery and execution of a satisfactory bond in the sum of \$1,000 conditioned that the word "choice" should be erased from said labels, and that none of the evaporated apples in question should be sold or disposed of contrary to law. The costs having been paid and bond furnished in accordance with the terms of the above decrees, the above described goods were released to the claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 6, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 935, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "VANI-KOLA COMPOUND SYRUP."

On or about December 4, 1908, The Vani-Kola Company, a corporation, Canton, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan a quantity of a food product labeled "Vani-Kola Compound Syrup. Manufactured by The Vani-Kola Co., Canton, Ohio. Guaranteed under Pure Food & Drugs Act, Serial No. 6947." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain 0.14 per cent caffein and coca leaf alkaloids, including cocain. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Vani-Kola Company and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio against the said Vani-Kola Company charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it contained added deleterious ingredients, viz, caffein and cocain, and that it was misbranded because it contained cocain, while the container of said product failed to bear a statement thereon of the quantity or proportion of said cocain present therein. On February 14, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 6, 1911.*



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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 936, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF JAMAICA GINGER AND OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS (PEPPERMINT AND WINTERGREEN).

On or about December 4, 1909, Sylvester Liebenthal and Melville Liebenthal, doing business under the firm name of Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado a consignment of two food products labeled "Peppermint Extract Compound. Lenora Brand. Peppermint Extract Artificially Colored. This peppermint extract has been carefully prepared and is an article which has attained the same high standard as all our Lenora brands," and "Jamaica Ginger Compound. Artificially Colored. Lenora Brand Jamaica Ginger. Ginger Extract. This ginger extract has been carefully prepared and is an article which has attained the same high standard as all our Lenora brands," and on December 22, 1909, the said firm shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania a consignment of two food products, one of which was identical with the peppermint extract above referred to, and the other was labeled "Wintergreen Extract. Artificially Colored. Lenora Brand. This wintergreen has been carefully prepared and is an article which has attained the same high standard as all our Lenora brands." Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the peppermint extracts were found to be highly dilute solutions containing little or no oil of peppermint. The ginger extract was found to be a highly dilute solution of ginger extract not over half the standard of such article, and the wintergreen extract was found to be a highly dilute solution containing little or no oil of wintergreen. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the above products were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Sylvester and Melville Liebenthal and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On August 15, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio against the said Sylvester Liebenthal and Melville Liebenthal, charging the above shipments and alleging that the peppermint extracts were adulterated because dilute solutions containing little or no oil of peppermint had been mixed and packed with the articles so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect the quality and strength thereof, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the articles, and that said peppermint extracts were misbranded because they were labeled as above set forth, thereby conveying the impression that the products were peppermint extracts and contained oil of peppermint, when in truth and in fact the articles contained little or no oil of peppermint. The information also alleged that the Jamaica ginger extract so shipped was adulterated because a dilute Jamaica ginger extract had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part therefor, and that it was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading and such as to cause the purchaser to believe that it contained a Jamaica ginger extract, when in truth and in fact it contained a dilute Jamaica ginger extract of one-half the required strength. The information further alleged that the wintergreen extract was adulterated because a dilute solution containing no oil of wintergreen had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, and that the product was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading and such as to cause the purchaser to believe that the product was a wintergreen extract, when in truth and in fact it was not a wintergreen extract, but a solution containing no oil of wintergreen, a necessary ingredient of wintergreen extract.

On February 16, 1911, the above defendants entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a joint fine of \$50 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 7, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 937, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about November 19, 1909, The Pressing & Orr Co., Norwalk, Ohio, shipped two consignments of a food product from the State of Ohio, one of said shipments being into the State of Maryland and the other into the State of Iowa. The product shipped from Ohio into Maryland was labeled "Omega Brand Tomato Catsup. Made from tomatoes and parts of tomatoes, vinegar, sugar, salt and spices. To prevent fermentation 1/10 of 1 per cent benzoate of soda is used. The Kenneweg Co., Cumberland, Md. Branch houses, Myersdale, Pa., Romney, W. Va.," and the product shipped from Ohio into Iowa was labeled "Wilton Brand Catsup. Made from tomatoes and parts of tomatoes, vinegar, sugar, salt and spices. To prevent fermentation 1/10 of 1 per cent benzoate of soda. The Pressing & Orr Co., Norwalk, Ohio." Samples from these shipments were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. The sample taken from the former shipment was found to contain yeasts and spores 200 per one-sixtieth cmm., with bacteria estimated at 80,000,000 per cc., molds and mold tissue fairly abundant, and decayed tissue rather frequent; while the sample from the latter shipment showed the presence of yeasts and spores 45 per one-sixtieth cmm., with very few bacteria, abundant molds, and some decayed tissue. As the findings of the analyst and reports thereon showed the product embraced in said shipments to be adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Pressing & Orr Co. and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that both shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On August 16, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio against the said Pressing & Orr Co., charging the above shipments

and alleging that the product contained in the said two shipments was adulterated because it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and further alleging that the product was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which labels were such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was a catsup "made from tomatoes and parts of tomatoes, vinegar, sugar, salt and spices," when as a matter of fact it was an adulterated product as above set forth.

On January 18, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 7, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 938, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On or about February 23, 1910, A. Grossenbach Company, Incorporated, Milwaukee, Wis., shipped from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Massachusetts 574 cans of frozen egg product. Samples from this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain an excessive number of organisms, including members of the *B. coli* group. As the examination and report thereon showed that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said A. Grossenbach Company, Incorporated, and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin against the said A. Grossenbach Company, Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that the product was in whole or in part filthy, decomposed, and putrid, and unfit for human consumption.

On April 7, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 7, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 939, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS (VANILLA, LEMON, AND STRAWBERRY).

During the months of January and February, 1910, The Bruce & West Manufacturing Company, a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, shipped five consignments of food products, one from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan, and the other four from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky. The shipment from Ohio into Michigan was labeled: "C. Brand Lemon Extract. Three fifths Standard Strength, Color Trace. Manufactured by The Bruce & West Mfg. Co. J. M. Shull, Mgr., Cleveland, O. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9305." The shipments from Ohio into Kentucky were labeled, respectively: "2 ounces. Full measure. Bruce & West Extract Strawberry;" with the word "imitation" stamped with a rubber stamp. "For flavoring cakes, ice cream, sauces, custards, etc. Peerless Extract of Strawberry. Unexcelled in purity, strength, and fine flavor. Prepared by The Bruce & West Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio." "One eighth Pint Tip Top Extract of Lemon, for flavoring ice cream, custards, puddings, cakes & etc. Prepared by Bruce & West, Cleveland, O." and pasted across this label was a small sticker label bearing the statement "Imitation Lemon Flavor, Color Trace." "Two ounces Capitol Extract of Vanilla, absolutely pure. Prepared by The Bruce & West Mfg. Co. Cleveland, O. Vanilla and Vanillin Flavor, Color Trace."; and "Bruce & West Extract of Lemon. Unexcelled in purity, strength and fine flavor. Prepared by The Bruce & West Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, O." Samples of the above products were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the results of the said analyses, considering the products in the above order, were as follows: (First) ("C. Brand Lemon Extract") Specific gravity, 15.56° C., 0.85593; alcohol by volume, 79.73 per cent; solids, 0.148 per cent;

lemon oil, by polarization, 3.4 per cent, by precipitation, 3.6 per cent; index of refraction of oil at 20° C., 1.4722; citral, by weight, 0.26 per cent; coal-tar dye present, color corresponding to tartrazine in reactions. (Second) ("Extract Strawberry") Alcohol by volume, 48.2 per cent; esters as ethyl acetate, 3.78 per cent; colored with red azo, an unpermitted coal-tar dye. (Third) ("Tip Top Extract of Lemon") Lemon oil, none; colored artificial, giving reactions for naphthol yellow S.; capacity of 4 bottles respectively 2.01, 2.01, 1.87, and 1.76 ounces. (Fourth) ("Extract of Vanilla") Specific gravity 15.6° C., 1.0089; alcohol, by volume, 31.48 per cent; solids 14.544 per cent; vanillin 0.224 per cent, resins, small amount; coal-tar color present in one set of bottles; lead subacetate test for caramel positive in one set of bottles and negative in another; amyl alcohol extract, fair yellow color; average contents of 48 bottles, 49.93 cc.; average shortage of 48 bottles, 15.75 per cent. (Fifth) ("Bruce and West Extract of Lemon") Specific gravity 15.6° C., 0.8607; alcohol by volume, 77.71 per cent; lemon oil by polarization 4.06 per cent, by precipitation 4.2 per cent; index of refraction of oil at 20° C., 1.4727; citral, by weight, 0.24 per cent; coal-tar color, naphthol yellow S. present; contents of four bottles, respectively, 63, 65.5, 61, and 64.5 cc. As the findings of the analysts and reports thereon indicated that the products were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Bruce and West Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio against the said Bruce & West Manufacturing Company, charging the above shipments and alleging that the products so shipped were adulterated and misbranded as follows in the order above set forth: (1) ("C. Brand Lemon Extract") Adulterated because a substance consisting of a dilute extract of lemon, artificially colored, and containing but 2.4 per cent of lemon oil had been mixed and packed with said product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted therefor; and misbranded, because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading and such as to deceive the purchaser into the belief that it contained lemon extract, when in truth and in fact it contained an adulterated product, as above set forth. (2) ("Extract Strawberry") Adulterated because an imitation strawberry extract

had been mixed and packed with said product so as to lower and reduce its quality and strength and had been substituted therefor; and because the product had been colored with a dye in a manner whereby the color of genuine strawberry extract had been simulated and the fact of its being an imitation strawberry extract concealed; and misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was a genuine strawberry extract, when, as a matter of fact, it was an adulterated product as above set forth, prepared in imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article—"Peerless Extract of Strawberry." (3) ("Tip Top Extract of Lemon") Adulterated because a substance consisting of an imitation lemon extract, containing no oil of lemon, had been mixed and packed with the said product so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect the quality or strength of said product, and had been substituted wholly or in part therefor; and misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading and such as to deceive the purchaser, since the product was not an "extract of lemon," but an adulterated product, as above set forth, and because it was represented to be one-eighth pint in quantity, when, as a matter of fact, it was 10 per cent short of said quantity. (4) ("Extract of Vanilla") Adulterated because an alcoholic solution of vanillin, containing but a small amount of vanilla extract, had been mixed and packed with said product so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for said product, and because the article had been colored or stained in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed; and misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was such as to cause the purchaser to believe that the product was a pure vanilla extract, when, in truth and in fact, it was an adulterated product, as above set forth, and because the label in question represented each package of the product to contain 2 ounces, when, as a matter of fact, each package weighed 20 per cent less than said amount. (5) ("Bruce & West Extract of Lemon") Adulterated because a dilute extract of lemon had been mixed and packed with said product so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect the quality or strength thereof, and had been substituted wholly or in part for said "lemon extract," and because the article had been colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed; and misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was such as to cause the purchaser to believe that it was an extract of lemon, unexcelled in purity, strength, and fine flavor, when, as a matter of fact, it was an adulterated product, as above set forth, containing less than 5 per cent by volume of oil of lemon.

On February 16, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 9, 1911.*

939



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 940, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF FLOUR.

On or about February 22, 1910, the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Company, McPherson, Kans., shipped from the State of Kansas into the State of Pennsylvania 830 sacks of flour labeled "Camellia Flour Company, Camellia, Pittsburgh, Pa." Investigation by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed that the product had been manufactured by the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Company at McPherson, Kans. As the above investigation and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On March 4, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 830 sacks of flour, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was labeled as above set forth, which label conveyed the impression that the product had been manufactured by the Camellia Flour Company at Pittsburg, Pa., when, in truth and in fact, it had been manufactured by the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Company, at McPherson, Kans. Thereupon said Wall-Rogalsky Milling Company entered its appearance and filed its answer to the above libel, claiming ownership of the product in question and stating that the misbranding complained of occurred through inadvertence and error on the part of the manufacturers thereof, and that said respondent had arranged to have the containers of said product properly stenciled in accordance with the provisions of the above act, and praying that it be permitted to pay the costs of the above proceedings, and that an

order be made releasing said 830 sacks of flour to the respondent on the filing of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that the said flour be branded in accordance with said act and that the product should not be sold contrary to the provisions thereof.

On March 10, 1911, the cause came on for hearing on the above libel and answer, and the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting said 830 sacks of flour to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in said libel and granting the prayer of the above-mentioned claimants for the release of the goods upon bond conditioned as above set forth. The costs having been paid and bond filed, in accordance with the decree of said court, the 830 sacks of flour in question were forthwith released to the above claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 9, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 941, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"WHITE'S HEADEASE."

On or about May 10, 1909, O. P. White, Rusk, Tex., shipped from the State of Texas into the State of Missouri a quantity of a drug product labeled "White's Headease (Trade Mark) One ounce of this contains alcohol 47%, acetanilid 33 grs. The king of headache cures. Relieves pain in any part of the body. Originated and manufactured by O. P. White, Rusk, Tex. Price 25 cents. This remedy is labeled to comply with the Pure Food and Drug Laws. It contains six ingredients and is harmless when taken as directed. Contains no opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, or other enslaving drugs * * *." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain acetanilid, caffeine, alcohol, and a coloring matter, probably caramel. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said O. P. White and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas against the said O. P. White charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading, because the drug in question was not a cure for headache, as its ingredients did not act on or remove the cause of the trouble, any relief that might be given by the use of said drug resulting from a deadening of the senses of the persons so using the same and not through a cure, and because the statement "Harmless when taken as directed. Contains no opium, heroin, cocaine, or other enslaving drugs," appearing on said label, was false and misleading, as the product contained acetanilid and caffeine, both of which drugs are harmful and enslaving.

Thereupon the cause came on for hearing and trial was had of the issues involved to a jury, which resulted in a verdict of guilty, whereupon the court entered judgment upon said verdict and imposed a fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 9, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 942, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"AMMON PHENYL."

On or about March 25, 1910, Salvadore Penny, trading as The International Chemical Company, Palisades Park, N. J., shipped from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts a quantity of a drug product labeled as follows: "Ammon Phenyl, Trade Mark, Antipyretic Antiseptic, Antineuralgic, Antiseptic Puritas et Potentia. Non Plus Ultra Stimulant, Laxative, International Chemical Company, New York, U. S. A. Keep well corked and beware of substitutes. * * * For Physicians' Prescriptions only. 1 oz. 5-grain Tablets Ammon Phenyl. Ammoniated Pheno Acetyl, $C_6H_5NH_2$, Stimulant, Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antineuralgic, Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antispasmodic, Expectorant, Antacid, Sedative, Hypnotic, etc. Dose.—Five to fifteen grains, according to age. (0.33—1 gr.) Manufactured only by the International Chemical Co., New York, U. S. A., London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, St. Petersburg, Montreal, Madrid, Mexico, Geneva, Melbourne, Buenos Ayres, Lisbon, Stockholm, Calcutta, Rio Janeiro." Packed with the product was a circular which contained the following statements: "Ammon Phenyl is one of the acetyl derivatives of aniline of the Amido-Benzene Series whose base is $C_6H_5NH_2$, combined by our own special chemical process with ammonia. The presence of ammonia tends to overcome the depressing effects usually observed in the other Coal Tar derivatives, such as Antipyrine, Phenacetine, Acetanilide, etc., and it can be used in conditions of vital depression where these drugs would be contraindicated. Cyanosis and Collapse never appear after its use. Uses. In Pneumonia, Phthisis, Influenza, Typhoid Fever, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Opium Habit, Convulsion of Infants, Rheumatism (Acute or Chronic), Senile Gangrene, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Angina Pectoris, in weak, Irritable or Dilated Heart. In Croupous Pneumonia it has been observed that it not only reduces the temperature, but has a favorable influence on the pathological process in the lung, while the ammonia as is well known,

has a tendency to prevent blood clot in the ventricle, a very frequent cause of death in this disease." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and it was found to contain acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, and ammonium carbonate. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Salvadore Penny and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On November 4, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey against the said Salvadore Penny, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because the statement appearing in the label and circular that the product was "one of the acetyl derivatives of aniline of the Amido-benzene series, whose base is $C_6H_5NH_2$, combined by our own special process with ammonia", obscured the real origin and nature of the product, in fact but a mixture of acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, and ammonium carbonate, and not a chemical compound; in that the statement "The presence of ammonia tends to overcome the depressing effects usually observed in other coal tar derivatives, such as Antipyrine, Phenacetine, Acetanilid, etc.", was false and misleading, as the preparation does possess the depressing effects of acetanilid; and in that the statements following the word "Uses", in the circular above referred to as the therapeutic properties of the preparation, were false and misleading, as the product is not capable of effecting the beneficial physiological results therein claimed for it, but would in many of the disorders enumerated prove harmful, and its use would be contraindicated.

On February 15, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of non vult to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 943, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO KETCHUP.

On or about October 22, 1910, the Michigan Refining and Preserving Company, Menominee, Mich., shipped from the State of Michigan into the State of Oklahoma a consignment of tomato ketchup, packed in fifty crates, each of which contained six jugs of one gallon each. The crates were marked "Great Lakes Ketchup" and each of the jugs in question was labeled "Great Lakes Brand Tomato Ketchup. Contains 1/10 of one per cent Benzoate of Soda. Manufactured by Michigan Refining & Preserving Co., Menominee, Mich." In the same shipment were fifty cases each containing two dozen bottles of the same product, said bottles bearing labels identical with those on the jugs. A sample from this shipment was procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain yeasts and spores, 350 per one-sixtieth cmm., bacteria, 25,000,000 per cc., with mold filaments present in 90 per cent of the microscopic fields examined. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said fifty crates and fifty cases of ketchup, charging the above shipment, alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On February 14, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer to the allegations of the above libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, finding the product to be adulterated

as alleged in said libel and ordering the destruction thereof by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 944, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF SHELLED PEANUTS.

On or about October 5 and 7, 1910, the Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Company, Smithfield, Va., shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland two consignments of, respectively, 33 and 10 bags of shelled peanuts. The product contained in the first of these shipments was labeled "Spanish Shelled Peanuts, J. E. Schaeffer, Baltimore, Md.", and that in the second "No. 2 Gwaltney's Screened and Hand-picked Shelled Peanuts. J. E. Schaeffer, Balto., Md." Samples from these shipments were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product contained in the first of these shipments was found to contain 10.8 per cent of worm-eaten nuts, one live worm, 5.2 per cent lumps of dirt and stones, and 0.6 per cent of sticks, while that taken from the latter shipment was found to contain 25 per cent worm or insect eaten nuts, while 5.7 per cent of the nuts were shrunken and 0.5 per cent dark and rancid. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

In due course two libels were filed in the District Court of the United States for said district, against the said 33 and 10 bags of shelled peanuts, respectively, charging the above shipments and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because the worm and insect eaten, shrunken, dark, and rancid nuts, etc., above referred to had been mixed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and had been substituted in part for the product, and because said peanuts consisted in part of a

filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, to wit, worm and insect eaten nuts, etc., and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On December 6, 1910, the above mentioned Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Company entered its appearance and filed claims to the above product, admitting the allegations of the above libels and consenting to such decrees as should seem fitting in the premises. On the last mentioned date the causes were heard on the above libels and claims, and the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decrees finding the product to be adulterated as alleged in said libels, and ordering the destruction thereof by the marshal of said district, with a proviso, however, that the said 43 bags of peanuts should be delivered to the said claimant upon the payment of the costs of these proceedings and execution and delivery of good and sufficient bonds aggregating \$200, conditioned that the product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and conditioned further that the said 43 bags of peanuts should not be sold or disposed of at all for human food unless the same should have been cleaned and all filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, and all worm-eaten, shriveled, and decayed peanuts removed therefrom. On the same day said claimant paid the costs and furnished bonds as provided in said decrees, and the product was forthwith delivered to it.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 945, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF SHELLED PEANUTS.

On or about October 28, 1910, the Franklin Peanut Company, Franklin, Va., shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland twenty bags of a food product labeled "No. 2 Virginia Shelled Peanuts." A sample from this shipment was procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and 28 per cent of the nuts were found to be worm-eaten and 2 per cent shriveled and decayed. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On November 3, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 20 bags of peanuts, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, 28 per cent of worm-eaten nuts, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On November 19, 1910, the above mentioned Franklin Peanut Company entered its appearance and filed a claim to the above product, admitting the allegations of the foregoing libel and consenting to such decree as should seem fitting in the premises. On the last mentioned date the cause came on for hearing on the above libel and claim, and the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the product to be adulterated as alleged in said libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering the destruction of said product, with the proviso, however, that it should be released to the claimants upon payment of the costs of these proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of \$150, conditioned that

the product should not be sold or disposed of contrary to law, and conditioned further that the said 20 bags of peanuts should not be sold or disposed of at all for human food unless the same should have been cleaned and all filthy and decomposed vegetable substance and all worm-eaten, shriveled, and decayed peanuts removed therefrom. On November 22, 1910, the claimant paid the costs and furnished the bond provided in said decree and the product was forthwith released to it.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 946, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF EVAPORATED PEACHES.

On or about January 1, 1911, A. B. Seeley & Son, Elizabeth City, N. C., shipped from the State of North Carolina into the State of Maryland nine boxes each containing approximately 50 pounds of evaporated peaches; four of said boxes were labeled "Oro Brand Peaches, Packed by California Fruit Cannery Association at San Jose, Cal." and five of said boxes were labeled "Honey-Suckle Brand Peaches. Packed by California Fruit Cannery Association at San Jose, California." Samples of these products were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the sample from the product labeled "Oro Brand" was found to contain two live beetles while the sample taken from the product bearing the other label was found to contain 20 live and 2 dead beetles and 8 live worms. The peaches contained in both samples were covered with insect excreta of several kinds and sugar mites, and with numerous yeasts. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On January 11, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said nine boxes of evaporated peaches, charging the above shipment, alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of filthy animal and vegetable substances, to wit, beetles, worms, worm excreta, sugar mites, yeasts, and worm-eaten peaches, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On February 28, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and no claimant to the product having appeared and no answer to the allegations of the above libel having been filed, the court, being

fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the product to be adulterated as alleged in said libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 947, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO KETCHUP.

During the month of November, 1910, there were shipped from the city of Philadelphia, Pa., to the city of Baltimore, Md., 18 barrels of ketchup labeled "The Pulp used in this Ketchup was made in a clean factory from Tomato cuttings. Preserved with about $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1 per cent Benzoate of Soda." Samples from this shipment were procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain bacteria estimated at 80,000,000 per cc., yeasts and spores, 87 per one-sixtieth cmm., with mold filaments present in 85 per cent of the microscopic fields examined. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On December 15, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 18 barrels of ketchup, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of filthy and decomposed tomatoes, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On February 28, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and no claimant to the above product having appeared or answer to the allegations of the above libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the product to be adulterated as charged in said libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1911.*



Journal of the Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America

1844

1845

1846

1847

1848

1849

1850

1851

1852

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 948, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF PRUNES.

On or about December 8, 1910, C. W. Stevens Company, Elizabeth City, N. C., shipped from the State of North Carolina into the State of Maryland nine boxes of prunes, eight of which were labeled "St. Clair Brand Santa Clara Prunes. Packed by Haven & Co., San Jose, Cal." and one of which was labeled "Cardinal Brand Fancy California Prunes," each of the above boxes containing about 25 pounds. A representative sample taken from the various boxes was procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be badly worm-infested and to contain a large amount of worm excreta, in addition to being shriveled. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On December 20, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said nine boxes of prunes, charging the above shipment, alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable substance, to wit, worm-eaten prunes, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On February 28, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and no claimant to the product having appeared, or answer to the allegations of the above libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the product to be adulterated as alleged in said libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1911.*



THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE
HUMAN MIND
BY
PROFESSOR W. D. HOWES

THE HUMAN MIND, as a subject of scientific inquiry, has of late years attracted the attention of the public in a manner which has not been witnessed for many generations. The progress of the physical sciences, and the discovery of the laws of nature, have led to a corresponding interest in the laws of the human mind. The human mind, however, is a subject of much greater complexity than the physical sciences, and its laws are not so easily discovered. The human mind is a subject of much greater complexity than the physical sciences, and its laws are not so easily discovered. The human mind is a subject of much greater complexity than the physical sciences, and its laws are not so easily discovered.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 949, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED APPLES.

On or about August 10, 1910, the Teasdale Fruit and Nut Products Company, Rogers, Ark., shipped from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas 355 boxes of a food product labeled, "50 lbs. Net, Choice Evaporated Apples, New Crop, Sulphur Bleached." Six of the above boxes were weighed by an inspector of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and showed a net average of 47 pounds and 12 ounces per case, an average shortage of 2 pounds and 4 ounces per case, equivalent to 4.5 per cent. A sample from the above shipment was procured and microscopically examined by the said Bureau and found to be made from a low grade of apples, there being present many seeds, skins, cores, stems, blossom-ends and worm-eaten pieces containing excreta; 500 grams of the sample showed five live worms and one live beetle, contained no large perfect slices, and was only 64.4 per cent passable.

As the findings of the analyst and report thereon showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the fact to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On August 27, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 355 boxes of evaporated apples, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of filthy and decomposed vegetable and animal substances. The libel also alleged the product to be misbranded because it was labeled "Choice Evaporated Apples," when in truth and in fact it was an inferior quality, low in grade, consisting largely of seeds, cores, stems, blossom-ends, and pieces containing worm holes, filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, a product of a poor quality of apples, and because the boxes in question were represented by said label to each contain "50 lbs.," when as a matter of fact they contained only 47 pounds and 12 ounces per box, the label in question

being such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser. The libel also prayed seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

Thereupon the Cooper Grocery Company, Waco, Tex., consignee of the product, entered its appearance, filed a claim to the above product and its answer to the above libel, admitting in the main the allegations thereof, but asserting that a large portion of the apples in question were or could be placed in merchantable condition, and marked, handled, and disposed of in a manner not contrary to or in violation of the provisions of the above act, and petitioning the court that upon payment by said claimant of all costs in said proceedings and the execution and delivery of good and sufficient bond conditioned as above provided, said product be delivered to said claimant in lieu of the detention and destruction thereof.

On November 21, 1910, the cause came on for hearing on the above libel and answer, and a jury being waived, the cause was tried by the court. Argument of counsel for libellant and respondent having been heard, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the product to be adulterated and misbranded as alleged in said libel, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, with the proviso, however, that the said boxes of evaporated apples should be delivered to the claimant upon its payment of all the costs of these proceedings and execution of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that the said boxes of evaporated apples, with their contents, should immediately be placed in a good and merchantable condition and should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and that the said claimant should submit a sample of the said product to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for inspection before offering any of said evaporated apples for sale, and that all of said evaporated apples which should be found to be inferior, adulterated, and deleterious should be destroyed. The costs having been paid and bond furnished, as provided in above decree, the product was forthwith delivered to said claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 12, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 950, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about May 20, 1910, the Hyman Pickle Company, a corporation, Louisville, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Oklahoma a quantity of a food product labeled: "Hyman's Brand Oyster Hot Tomato Catsup. Made from Red Ripe Tomatoes brought from our farm at Medora, Ky. Contains 1/10 of 1 per cent benzoate of soda. Packed by the Hyman Pickle Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky." Samples from this shipment were procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain yeasts and spores 290 per one-sixtieth cmm, bacteria estimated at 43,000,000 per cc, with mold filaments present in about two thirds of the microscopic fields examined. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Hyman Pickle Company and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said Hyman Pickle Company charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 4, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 12, 1911.*

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 1 TO 950.

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 2); Beverages, including waters and medicated soft drinks (p. 11); Drugs (p. 13).]

FOODS.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|---------------|--|-----------|
| Acme feed: | | Banner feed: | |
| Acme Milling Co. | 913 | Dewald, N. | 171 |
| Alfacorn, (<i>See</i> Chicken feed.) | | Quaker Oats Co. | 171 |
| Alfalfa hay. (<i>See</i> Hay, Alfalfa.) | | Beans: | |
| Alfalfa meal: | | Bloomington Canning Co. | 39 |
| Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co. | 608 | Dailey, E. G., Co. | 84 |
| Alfarine: | | Muskogee Wholesale Grocer Co. | 93 |
| Alfalfa Milling Co. | 868 | Reedsburg Canning Co. | 93 |
| Allen's Red Tame Cherry. (<i>See</i> Cherry sirup.) | | Beans and pork. (<i>See</i> Pork and beans.) | |
| Almond extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Almond.) | | Biscuits, Frou Frou: | |
| Anderson's compound jam: | | Fallin, Ira S. | 696 |
| Boyle, John, & Co. | 499 | Holland Rusk Co. | 696 |
| Apple butter: | | Kellog, H., & Sons. | 696 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 702 | Blackberries: | |
| Apple cider vinegar. (<i>See</i> Vinegar.) | | Godfrey, C. H., & Son. | 36 |
| Apple jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Apple.) | | Ogburn, J. S., & Co. | 26, 27 |
| Apples: | | Ogburn, J. W. | 26 |
| Bruns Bros. Grocery Co. | 87 | Blackberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Blackberry.) | |
| Cooper Grocery Co. | 949 | Blackberry preserves. (<i>See</i> Preserves, Blackberry.) | |
| Doebereiner, M. J. | 367 | Bleached flour. (<i>See</i> Flour, Bleached.) | |
| Doyle, Michael, & Co. | 89, 255 | Blueberries: | |
| Elyria Canning Co. | 64 | Schoodock Pond Packing Co. | 442 |
| Erie Preserving Co. | 57 | Wyman, Jasper, & Son. | 488 |
| Funsten, R. E., Dried Fruit & Nut Co. | 161 | Boss chop feed: | |
| Goddard, Joseph A., & Co. | 64 | Great Western Cereal Co. | 468 |
| Godfrey, C. H., & Son. | 36 | Bran: | |
| Hulman & Co. | 57 | Arkadelphia Milling Co. | 231 |
| Kahn, L. | 89 | Breakfast foods. (<i>See</i> Manana gluten; Scotch oats; Uncle Sam Anti-Dyspeptic.) | |
| Miller, W. Clarence. | 255 | Buckwheat flour: | |
| Shaeffer, William E. | 504 | Capital Milling Co. | 129 |
| Silbernagel Co. (Ltd.) | 89 | Ela Manufacturing Co. | 118 |
| Teasdale Fruit & Nut Products Co. | 949 | Harrison, W. H., & Co. | 263 |
| Wallerstein Produce Co. | 457, 519, 934 | Horpel, Louis, & Co. | 60 |
| Apricot jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Apricot.) | | King Cereal & Mfg. Co. | 317 |
| Apricots: | | Newmark, M. A., & Co. | 129 |
| Armsby, J. K., Co. | 114 | Read, C., & Co. | 31 |
| California Canneries Co. | 92 | Scott, Catherine. | 118 |
| Cochran Grocery Co. | 186 | Smith, S. V. | 481 |
| Howard, I. R. | 330 | Staley, H. B., & Co. | 124 |
| Levi, Simon, Co. | 589 | Westport Cereal Mills. | 481 |
| Waters, G. H. | 330 | Buffalo brand pie filling: | |
| Witwer Bros. Co. | 92 | Johnson, Edward C. | 580 |
| Aunt Jemima's sugar cream: | | Johnson, H. A., Co. | 580 |
| Rigney & Co. | 384 | Walz, Henry J. | 580 |
| Badger dairy feed: | | Butter: | |
| Krause, Charles A., Milling Co. | 172 | Beatrice Creamery Co. | 351 |
| Baking powder: | | Crawford, Frank. | 812 |
| Colburn, A., & Co. | 364 | Elgin Creamery Co. | 42 |
| Consolidated Grocery Co. | 155 | Fox River Butter Co. | 67 |
| Continental Baking Powder Co. | 155 | Herman, G. | 332 |
| Southern Mfg. Co. | 363 | | |
| Banana extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Banana.) | | | |

| Butter—Continued. | N. J. No. |
|---|---------------|
| Hollis & Rich Butter Co..... | 812 |
| Nice & Schreiber Co..... | 713 |
| Pfister, Louis..... | 351 |
| Pond, S. P., Co..... | 713 |
| Redman, Corinne H..... | 42 |
| Reynolds & Co..... | 721 |
| Weber, Gus H..... | 67 |
| Butter, Apple. (See Apple butter.) | |
| Butter, Ladled: | |
| Crawford, Frank..... | 836 |
| Butter, Peach. (See Peach butter.) | |
| Butterol, Concreta: | |
| Lowell, G. H., & Co..... | 343 |
| Calcium acid phosphate. (See Phosphate, Cal- cium acid.) | |
| Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.) | |
| Catsup. (See Tomato ketchup.) | |
| Cereals: | |
| Acme Mills Co..... | 105 |
| New England Food Co..... | 96 |
| (See also Feeds.) | |
| Cerecut: | |
| Cereal Products Co..... | 298 |
| Cheese: | |
| Baird Bros..... | 137 |
| Behle, Otto..... | 870 |
| Crosby & Meyers..... | 137, 138, 704 |
| Dow, A. C., & Co..... | 705 |
| Githens, Rexsamer & Co..... | 154 |
| Horton, George B., & Sons..... | 546, 556 |
| McKinniss, F. D., Co..... | 546 |
| Moore Bros. Co..... | 556 |
| Muscatine French Cheese Co..... | 431 |
| Mustin Robertson Co..... | 138 |
| Northern Wisconsin Produce Co..... | 914 |
| Phenix Cheese Co..... | 154 |
| Cheese, full cream: | |
| Cuddy Cheese Co..... | 905 |
| Cheese, Longhorn: | |
| Cuddy, John..... | 651 |
| Cheese, MacLaren's Imperial: | |
| MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.)..... | 790, 848 |
| Cheese, Neufchatel: | |
| Kraft, J. L., & Bros..... | 291 |
| Lawrence, W. A., & Son..... | 566 |
| Phenix Cheese Co..... | 576 |
| Sharpless, P. E., Co..... | 562 |
| Cheese, Neufchatel cream: | |
| Michigan Produce Co..... | 344 |
| Cheese, Neufchatel cream (Mohawk): | |
| International Milk Products Co..... | 851 |
| Cheese, Roquefort: | |
| MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co..... | 341 |
| Cherries: | |
| Dunkley Co..... | 178 |
| Michigan Vacuum Canning Co..... | 178 |
| Ratcliff-Sanders Grocer Co..... | 178 |
| Spratlen-Anderson Mercantile Co..... | 72 |
| Woodcross Canning & Pickling Co..... | 72 |
| Cherries, Maraschino: | |
| Bodman, Walter L..... | 912 |
| Rheinstrom, I., & Sons Co..... | 912 |
| Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.) | |
| Cherry sirup. (See Sirup, Cherry.) | |

| Chicken feed: | N. J. No. |
|--|-------------------------|
| Capital Grain & Mill Co..... | 404 |
| Chamberlain, W. F., Feed Co. (Inc.)..... | 729 |
| (See also Hen-e-ta bone grits.) | |
| Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.) | |
| Cloves: | |
| Clarke, John..... | 529 |
| Curtius, Thomas M..... | 888 |
| Clymer's brand jam: | |
| St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Co.... | 476, 698 |
| Codfish: | |
| Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co..... | 778 |
| Mason, Ehrman & Co..... | 506 |
| Union Fish Co..... | 506 |
| Concreta butterol. (See Butterol, Concreta.) | |
| Condensed milk. (See Milk, Condensed.) | |
| Corn: | |
| Allen Bros. Co..... | 564 |
| Atlantic Canning Co..... | 128, 410 |
| Audubon Canning Co..... | 38, 422, 440 |
| Bloomington Canning Co..... | 39 |
| Carthage Cannery..... | 95 |
| Chancy, A. N., Co..... | 440 |
| Flarsheim, M. J..... | 471 |
| Fort Des Moines Canning Co..... | 52, 53, 564 |
| Getz Bros. & Co..... | 440 |
| Grand Island Canning Co..... | 63 |
| Gunther, F. T., Grocery Co. (Inc.)..... | 95 |
| Iowa Canning Co..... | 511 |
| Keisel, Fred J., Co..... | 38 |
| McCord-Collins Mercantile Co..... | 52, 53 |
| Morrill Canning Co..... | 342 |
| Otoe Preserving Co..... | 126 |
| Plummer Mercantile Co..... | 63 |
| Ranney-Davis Mercantile Co..... | 511 |
| Rosen & Flarsheim..... | 471 |
| Smith-Yingling Co..... | 40 |
| Corn alfalfa horse feed: | |
| Guthrie & Co..... | 322 |
| Corn chop: | |
| McEwen Grain Co..... | 540 |
| Corn flour: | |
| Hoge & McDowell Co..... | 396 |
| Standard Cereal Co..... | 396 |
| Corn meal: | |
| Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co..... | 884 |
| Newport Mill Co..... | 353 |
| Stone Co..... | 884 |
| Weilder, Sam. W., Co..... | 170 |
| Corn sirup. (See Sirup, Corn.) | |
| Cottonseed meal: | |
| Asheville Grocery Co..... | 179 |
| Hunter Bros. Milling Co..... | 173 |
| Tennessee Fibre Co..... | 179, 755 |
| Wells, J. Lindsay, Co. (Inc.)..... | 109, |
| | 756, 757, 758, 794, 798 |
| Country Club condensed milk: | |
| Scio Condensed Milk Co. (Inc.)..... | 845 |
| Cream: | |
| Alnutt, John H..... | 445 |
| Blough, Elijah E..... | 185 |
| Bosley, George W..... | 331 |
| Boyer, Albert A..... | 425 |
| Dixon, Charles H..... | 479 |
| Edgerton Creamery Co..... | 513 |
| Fisher, John..... | 586 |

| Cream—Continued. | | N. J. No. | | Eggs, Frozen—Continued. | | N. J. No. | |
|---|---------------|-----------|--|---|--------------------|-----------|--|
| Harley, Samuel C..... | 185, 241, 308 | | | Rosebrock, F. E., & Co. (Inc.) | | 825 | |
| Howard, Lynden W..... | 268 | | | Sloan, Henry C., Co..... | 494, 736 | | |
| Irvine, John..... | 307 | | | Smithson, R..... | 377, 486, 537, 873 | | |
| Kelly, Carter..... | 446 | | | Vollands, D., Sons..... | 782 | | |
| Kephart, George M..... | 451 | | | Eggs, Liquid: | | | |
| Myers, Thomas F..... | 336 | | | Brown, Morris..... | 224 | | |
| Parks, Charles M..... | 484 | | | Sloan, Henry C., & Co..... | 224 | | |
| Swart, Arthur..... | 264, 558 | | | Eggs, Preserved whole: | | | |
| Thomas, Stephen A..... | 285 | | | Hipolite Egg Co..... | 508 | | |
| Thompson, William L..... | 485 | | | Thomas & Clarke..... | 508 | | |
| Todd, J. B..... | 513 | | | Evaporated eggs. (See Eggs, Evaporated.) | | | |
| White, Ben..... | 430 | | | Extract, Almond: | | | |
| Cream-x-cel-o: | | | | Midland Grocery Co..... | 142 | | |
| Acme Extract Chemical Works..... | 402 | | | Extract, Banana: | | | |
| Eckert, Edwin G..... | 402 | | | Webb Mfg. Co..... | 405 | | |
| Creme waffles. (See Waffles, Creme.) | | | | Extract, Ginger: | | | |
| Crystal eggs. (See Eggs, Crystal.) | | | | Liebenthal & Co..... | 936 | | |
| Currant jam. (See Jam, Currant.) | | | | Extract, Lemon: | | | |
| Currant jelly. (See Jelly, Currant.) | | | | Atwood & Steele Co..... | 313 | | |
| Currants: | | | | Beggs, Frank L..... | 237 | | |
| Greek Currant Co..... | 356 | | | Bruce & West Mfg. Co..... | 939 | | |
| Holzbeierlein, Michael..... | 188 | | | Burke, Nicholas, Co. (Ltd.)..... | 115 | | |
| Sanford, Don A..... | 531 | | | California Perfume Co..... | 500 | | |
| Wells, Joseph..... | 531 | | | Campbell, J. S., Co..... | 259 | | |
| Custard: | | | | Christian Bros. Co..... | 534 | | |
| Horpel, Louis..... | 166 | | | Closet & Devers..... | 536 | | |
| Desiccated eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated.) | | | | Crandall Petee Co..... | 684 | | |
| Dragées, Silver: | | | | Cumberland Mfg. Co..... | 56 | | |
| French Silver Dragée Co. 249, 543 (suppl. to 249) | | | | Dreifus, Samuel..... | 689 | | |
| Oriental Dragée Co..... | 176 | | | Dwight-Edwards Co..... | 91 | | |
| Egg noodles. (See Noodles, Egg.) | | | | Earl, Clark W..... | 480 | | |
| Eggs: | | | | Edwards, William, Co. (Inc.)..... | 918 | | |
| Armour & Co..... | 675 | | | Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Co..... | 339 | | |
| Buffalo Cold Storage Co..... | 205, 482 | | | Frank Tea & Spice Co..... | 823 | | |
| Cohen, Samuel..... | 103 | | | Hall-Whitney Mfg. Co..... | 644 | | |
| Cornwell, Charles W..... | 675 | | | Hallock-Denton Co..... | 277 | | |
| Culver, E., & Co..... | 295 | | | Harrison, W. H., & Co..... | 281 | | |
| Eberle, C., & Sons..... | 46 | | | Heekin Spice Co..... | 71 | | |
| Golden & Co..... | 22 | | | Hetfield Extract & Mfg. Co..... | 627 | | |
| Rogerson, F., Co..... | 7 | | | Hilbert, A. J., & Co..... | 141 | | |
| Spencer & Howes..... | 46 | | | Kimball Bros. & Co..... | 411 | | |
| Eggs, Crystal: | | | | Knoxville Drug Co..... | 585 | | |
| St. Louis Crystals Egg Co..... | 657, 859 | | | Lowe, J. L..... | 585 | | |
| Eggs, Desiccated: | | | | Mackie, Albert, Grocer Co..... | 130 | | |
| Adams Baking Co..... | 613 | | | Meyer Bros. Drug Co. (Inc.)..... | 738 | | |
| Cloud, L. V..... | 362 | | | Mobile Drug Co..... | 152 | | |
| Columbia Desiccated Egg Co.. 227, 335, 359, 665 | | | | Newmark Bros..... | 601 | | |
| Country Club Egg Co..... | 676, 850 | | | Paddock Coffee & Spice Co..... | 136 | | |
| Crandall Petee Co..... | 682 | | | Rippee, William..... | 444 | | |
| Holmes & Son..... | 227 | | | Sauer, C. F., Co..... | 532 | | |
| Monarch Desiccated Egg Co..... | 272 | | | Schmidt, K. J..... | 774 | | |
| National Bakers' Egg Co..... | 544 | | | Semrad Chemical Co..... | 661 | | |
| St. Louis Crystals Egg Co. (Inc.)..... | 747 | | | Spies, Chas., & Co..... | 150 | | |
| Wood & Selick..... | 614 | | | Standard Extract Co..... | 532 | | |
| Eggs, Evaporated: | | | | Styron, Beggs & Co..... | 237 | | |
| Armour & Co..... | 252 | | | Suffolk Drug & Extract Co..... | 147 | | |
| Weaver, C. H., & Co..... | 618 | | | Symms-Utah Grocery Co..... | 637 | | |
| Eggs, Frozen: | | | | Thompson & Taylor Spice Co..... | 149 | | |
| Althoff, Charles B..... | 782 | | | Tillman & Bendel..... | 416 | | |
| Bennet Howard Co..... | 878 | | | Townsend, B. H., & Co..... | 807 | | |
| Grossenbach, A., Co. (Inc.)..... | 938 | | | Ullman, Dreifus & Co..... | 689 | | |
| Iowa Butter & Eggs Co..... | 462 | | | Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.)..... | 739 | | |
| James, Elijah E..... | 782 | | | Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co..... | 194 | | |
| Males, George M..... | 890 | | | Wrisley, Allan B., Co..... | 660, 662 | | |
| Malter, Max, Co..... | 492 | | | Extract, Lemon (Messina): | | | |
| National City Dairy Co..... | 782 | | | Warner-Jenkinson Co. (Inc.)..... | 734 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------|--|------------------|
| Extract, Lemon and citral: | N. J. No. | Extract, Vanilla—Continued. | N. J. No. |
| Nave-McCord Mercantile Co..... | 895 | Woodworth, C. B., Sons Co..... | 5 |
| Extract, Lemon, compound: | | Wrisley, Allan B., Co..... | 662 |
| Althur Victor..... | 768 | (See also Vanoleum). | |
| Ketchum & Co..... | 768 | Extract, Wintergreen: | |
| Extract, Lemon peel: | | Liebenthal & Co..... | 936 |
| Gumpert, Sally..... | 806 | McMurray, William..... | 764 |
| Horowitz, Harry..... | 806 | Farina. (See Gluten farina.) | |
| Extract, Maple: | | Feeds: | |
| Crescent Mfg. Co..... | 163 | Biles, J. W., Co..... | 102 |
| Gumpert, Sally..... | 806 | Bridgeport Mills..... | 464 |
| Horowitz, Harry..... | 806 | Capital Grain & Mill Co..... | 66 |
| Extract, Orange: | | Huff, Jesse B..... | 464 |
| Paul Mfg. Co..... | 856 | Kelly, L. H..... | 464 |
| Semrad Chemical Co..... | 661 | Mountain City Mill Co..... | 786 |
| Steelman & Archer (Inc.)..... | 861 | Read Bros..... | 463 |
| Webb Mfg. Co..... | 408 | Wells, J. Lindsay, Co..... | 230 |
| Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.)..... | 739 | (See also Bran; Cerecut; Chicken feed; Meal; Oats.) | |
| Extract, Peach: | | Feeds, Acme: | |
| Webster, E. R., & Co..... | 520 | Acme Milling Co..... | 913 |
| Extract, Peppermint: | | Feeds, Alfaline: | |
| Cook & Bernheimer (Inc.)..... | 775 | Alfalfa Milling Co..... | 868 |
| Liebenthal & Co..... | 936 | Feeds, Badger dairy: | |
| Extract, Pineapple: | | Krause, Charles A., Milling Co..... | 172 |
| Mobile Drug Co..... | 152 | Feeds, Banner: | |
| Extract, Raspberry: | | Dewald, N..... | 171 |
| Dwight-Edwards Co..... | 91 | Quaker Oats Co..... | 171 |
| Extract, Rose: | | Feeds, Boss chop: | |
| Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.)..... | 739 | Great Western Cereal Co..... | 468 |
| Extract, Strawberry: | | Feeds, Corn alfalfa horse: | |
| Bruce & West Mfg. Co..... | 939 | Guthrie & Co..... | 322 |
| Dwight-Edwards Co..... | 91 | Feeds, Corn chop: | |
| Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Co..... | 339 | McEwen Grain Co..... | 540 |
| Howell, H. B., & Co. (Ltd.)..... | 143 | Feeds, Globe flour middlings: | |
| King Bros., Shilstone & Saint (Ltd.).. | 122, 218 | Daily, E. P..... | 119 |
| Metropolitan Tartar Co..... | 892 | Globe Elevator Co..... | 314 |
| Newton Tea & Spice Co..... | 380 | Feeds, Gluten: | |
| Warner-Jenkinson Co..... | 246 | Clinton Sugar Refining Co..... | 391 |
| Extract, Vanilla: | | Feeds, International gluten: | |
| Blanke-Baer Chemical Co..... | 242 | Globe Elevator Co..... | 315 |
| Bruce & West Mfg. Co..... | 939 | Feeds, International sugared: | |
| Crown Mfg. Co..... | 640 | International Sugar Feed Co..... | 533, 691 |
| Ennis, Hanly, Blackburn Coffee Co..... | 148, 478 | Worke, R. H., & Co..... | 533 |
| Fitch, John H., Co..... | 140 | Feeds, Maisfutter: | |
| Goetzman Bros..... | 932 | Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co..... | 923 |
| Gumpert, Sally..... | 806 | Feeds, Michigan gluten: | |
| Hall-Whitney Mfg. Co..... | 663 | Michigan Starch Co..... | 116, 117 |
| Heekin Spice Co..... | 48 | Feeds, Mueller's molasses grain: | |
| Heinle, Charles L., Specialty Co..... | 389 | Dickerson, Samuel T., jr..... | 435 |
| Horowitz, Harry..... | 806 | Hellman, Joseph W..... | 174 |
| Interstate Chemical Co..... | 139 | Mueller, E. P..... | 174, 256, 435 |
| Lowell, G. H..... | 889 | Pillsbury, Herbert P..... | 256 |
| Ludlow-Robson Co. (Inc.)..... | 548 | Feeds, Oneida mixed: | |
| McCormick & Co..... | 135 | Waller, A., & Co..... | 400 |
| Meyer Bros. Drug Co. (Inc.)..... | 738 | Feeds, Royal corn and oat: | |
| Monroe Pharmacal Co..... | 151 | Beck Cereal Co..... | 809 |
| Paddock Coffee & Spice Co..... | 123 | Feeds, Stafolife: | |
| Paul Mfg. Co. (Inc.)..... | 842 | Lawrence & Hamilton Feed Co. (Ltd.) | 104, 477 |
| Publ Mfg. Co..... | 320 | Feeds, Sucrene dairy: | |
| St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills..... | 301 | American Milling Co..... | 432 |
| Sauer, C. F., Co..... | 532 | Feeds, Sugarota horse, sheep, and dairy: | |
| Schmidt, K. J..... | 774 | North West Mills Co..... | 810 |
| Shepard Baking Powder Co. (Inc.) .. | 730, 740 | Feeds, Trueblood's Harvest Queen: | |
| Standard Extract Co..... | 532 | Alfalfa Milling Co..... | 868 |
| Steinbock & Patrick..... | 14 | Fig jam. (See Jam, Fig.) | |
| Williams, R. C., & Co..... | 692 | | |

| Figs: | N. J. No. | Ice: | N. J. No. |
|--|----------------|---|--------------------|
| Loose Wiles Biscuit Co..... | 813 | American Ice Co..... | 299 |
| Fish: | | Kimberly, Samuel A..... | 299 |
| Adamson, W. L., Co..... | 306 | Ice cream: | |
| Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co..... | 779 | Bischof, Joseph J..... | 438 |
| Haff, A. W..... | 666 | Wallis, Hugh..... | 213 |
| Higgins, Charles C., Co..... | 306 | Ice cream clams: | |
| Kingsland & Comstock..... | 664 | Consolidated Wafer Co. (Inc.)..... | 672 |
| McIntyre, J. K., Co..... | 306 | Ice cream cones: | |
| Monterey Packing Co..... | 365 | Consolidated Wafer Co. (Inc.)..... | 672, 724, 725, 911 |
| Morano, Antonio..... | 779 | Globe Biscuit Specialty Works..... | 899 |
| Orr, W. J., Fish Co..... | 306 | McPike Drug Co..... | 814 |
| (See also Codfish; Sardines.) | | Star Wafer Co..... | 668, 814, 831 |
| Flavor. (See Extract.) | | Valvona Marchiony Co..... | 669 |
| Flavoring powder, Vanilla: | | Ice cream powder, Cream-x-cel-o: | |
| Semrad Chemical Co..... | 659 | Acme Extract & Chemical Works..... | 402 |
| Flour: | | Eckert, Edwin G..... | 402 |
| Allen, H. F..... | 439 | International gluten: | |
| Brewer, W. C., & Co..... | 113 | Globe Elevator Co..... | 315 |
| Carter, Seymour..... | 12 | International sugared feeds: | |
| The Gardner Mill..... | 12 | International Sugar Feed Co..... | 533, 691 |
| Hutton, C. A., Flour Co..... | 443 | Worke, R. H., & Co..... | 533 |
| Kansas Milling & Export Co..... | 799 | Jam, Apricot: | |
| La Grande Milling Co..... | 439 | Stetson-Barrett Co..... | 716 |
| Orrville Milling Co..... | 13, 17 | Jam, Cherry: | |
| Riverton Mills Co..... | 163 | St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co..... | 476 |
| Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co..... | 940 | Stetson-Barrett Co..... | 716 |
| Wasco Warehouse Milling Co..... | 443 | Jam, Compound (Anderson's): | |
| Woodworth, E. S., & Co..... | 374 | Boyle, John, & Co..... | 499 |
| (See also Buckwheat; Corn; Gluten; Milk; and Rye flours.) | | Jam, Currant: | |
| Flour, Bleached: | | Home Fruit Co..... | 641 |
| Aetna Mill & Elevator Co..... | 382 | Sauber, Samuel Y..... | 641 |
| Alsop Process Co. (<i>writ of mandamus</i>)..... | 498 | Jam, Fig: | |
| Lexington Mill & Elevator Co..... | 722 | Stetson-Barrett Co..... | 716 |
| Shawnee Milling Co. (<i>bill in equity</i>)..... | 497 | Jam, Loganberry: | |
| Updike Milling Co. (<i>bill in equity</i>)..... | 497 | Bishop & Co..... | 602 |
| Frou Frou biscuits. (See Biscuits, Frou Frou.) | | Jam, Quince: | |
| Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.) | | St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co..... | 476, 698 |
| Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.) | | Jam, Strawberry: | |
| Fruit sirup. (See Sirup, Fruit.) | | Bishop & Co..... | 602 |
| Ginger compound, Jamaica: | | St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co..... | 476, 698 |
| Iler & Co..... | 920 | Jamaica ginger compound: | |
| Ginger extract. (<i>See Extract, Ginger.</i>) | | Iler & Co..... | 920 |
| Globe flour middlings: | | Jelly, Apple: | |
| Daily, E. P..... | 119 | Williams Bros. Co. (Inc.)..... | 238, 552 |
| Globe Elevator Co..... | 314 | Jelly, Blackberry: | |
| Gluten farina: | | Colorado Canning Co..... | 811 |
| Acme Mills Co..... | 250 | Lindenberger, William J..... | 811 |
| Gluten feed: | | Turnbull, James..... | 811 |
| Clinton Sugar Refining Co..... | 391 | Jelly, Currant: | |
| Gluten flour: | | Colorado Canning Co..... | 811 |
| Acme Mills Co..... | 250 | Lindenberger, William J..... | 811 |
| The Birkett Mills..... | 3 | Long Syrup Refining Co..... | 415 |
| Grains. (See Feeds.) | | Turnbull, James..... | 811 |
| Grape jelly. (See Jelly, Grape.) | | Jelly, Fruit: | |
| Hay, Alfalfa: | | Spencer, W. M., & Son..... | 872 |
| Nebraska-Colorado Co..... | 902 | Jelly, Grape: | |
| Hen-e-ta bonegrits: | | Colorado Canning Co..... | 811 |
| Hen-e-ta Bone Co..... | 625 | Lindenberger, William J..... | 811 |
| Herring: | | Turnbull, James..... | 811 |
| Grilly, J. H..... | 257 | Jelly, Plum: | |
| Whitfield, J. A., Co..... | 257 | Colorado Canning Co..... | 811 |
| Holland rusk. (See Rusk, Holland.) | | Lindenberger, William J..... | 811 |
| Honey: | | Turnbull, James..... | 811 |
| Boeckmann, A..... | 269 | Jelly, Raspberry: | |
| Pahl, E. R., & Co..... | 352 | Colorado Canning Co..... | 811 |
| Rogers Holloway Co..... | 18, 19, 20, 21 | Lindenberger, William J..... | 811 |
| | | Turnbull, James..... | 811 |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Jelly, Sugar-glucose: | N. J. No. |
| Johnson, Edward C | 580 |
| Johnson, H. A., Co | 580 |
| Walz, Henry J | 580 |
| Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.) | |
| Lemon oil: | |
| Hutchinson, David W | 196 |
| Shoemaker & Busch | 393 |
| Weeks, O. J | 505 |
| Linseed meal: | |
| Brown, Robert B., Oil Co. (Inc.) | 728 |
| Liquid eggs. (See Eggs, Liquid.) | |
| Loganberry jam. (See Jam, Loganberry.) | |
| Loganberry preserves. (See Preserves, Loganberry.) | |
| Longhorn cheese. (See Cheese, Longhorn.) | |
| Macaroni: | |
| Atlantic Macaroni Co | 167, 487 |
| Ceranola Bros | 881 |
| Clarksburg Importing Co | 804 |
| Lacavera, Carmen | 776 |
| Manoco, Salvatore | 776 |
| Ricchezza, A | 600 |
| Romeo, F., & Co | 491 |
| Trinacria Macaroni Works | 804 |
| Ventrone, F. P | 167 |
| Verno, L | 776 |
| Viviano, V., & Bros | 262, 658, 849 |
| (See also Noodles; Spaghetti.) | |
| Macaroni, Egg: | |
| Barber & Perkins | 652 |
| Cleveland Macaroni Co | 652 |
| Mac Laren's Imperial cheese. | |
| MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.) .. | 790, 848 |
| Maisfutter: | |
| Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co | 923 |
| Manana Gluten breakfast food: | |
| Fuller, Dr. Frank | 470 |
| Health Food Co | 470 |
| Maple flavo: | |
| Gumpert, Sally | 806 |
| Horowitz, Harry | 806 |
| Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.) | |
| Maple sugar: | |
| Beeman, J. M., & Son | 107 |
| Mapleine: | |
| Crescent Mfg. Co | 163 |
| Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries, Maraschino.) | |
| Meal: | |
| Weilder, S. W | 44 |
| (See also Alfalfa, Corn, Cottonseed, Linseed, and Rice meals.) | |
| Metarco fruit flavor: | |
| Metropolitan Tartar Co | 892 |
| Michigan gluten feed: | |
| Michigan Starch Co | 116, 117 |
| Milk: | |
| Allen, John | 88 |
| Altamus, Frank E | 88 |
| Altman, George P | 317 |
| Armstrong, Laban B | 335 |
| Atwood, T. J | 527 |
| Bean, Mike | 628 |
| Berman, Soul | 88 |
| Boberink, Henry A | 219, 607, 673, 674 |
| Bosworth, A. A | 521 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Milk—Continued. | N. J. No. |
| Boyle, M | 132 |
| Brosius, John T | 867 |
| Bruce, W. E | 421 |
| Carney, Charles W | 437 |
| Carr, Nettie | 267 |
| Chaffee, O. S | 524 |
| Chichester, Washington B | 265 |
| Corbin, Thomas | 125 |
| Danielson, Jonas | 528 |
| Deterding, C | 11 |
| Ducker, Henry | 125 |
| Dunnaway, Owen | 125 |
| Earnshaw, J. W | 517 |
| Evers, B., & Sons | 125 |
| Feaster, Edgar W | 338 |
| Ficke, W. M | 125 |
| Fisher, John | 586 |
| Fitzgerald, William | 526 |
| Geiger, Joseph | 125 |
| Green Meadow Dairy Co | 867 |
| Griebler, Andreas | 37 |
| Griffith, Howard | 88 |
| Groger, Henry | 81 |
| Groger, Theodore | 125 |
| Hall & Lewis | 512 |
| Harbin, Charles | 88 |
| Hattenkemer, Philip | 88 |
| Hildebrand, George L | 312, 557 |
| Hogan, W. F | 125 |
| Holt, Patrick B | 88 |
| Horine, Edwin M | 503 |
| Huff, William | 423 |
| Jarboe, Grover F | 88 |
| Jennings, W. G | 522 |
| Johnson, W. F | 125 |
| Jones, Lawrence B | 502 |
| Kaiser, Fred E | 632 |
| Kanode, Robert E | 214 |
| Kirby, J. C | 125 |
| Klein, M. J | 420 |
| Knott, Thomas E | 753 |
| Koechlin, Edward J | 680 |
| Kotzenberg, J. C | 132 |
| Lewis, Richard | 512 |
| Mace, Frank | 88 |
| Mack, Albert | 214, 590 |
| Markell, Frank H | 847 |
| Meiman, John | 125 |
| Meyer, Jacob | 515 |
| Mullins, B. M., & Sons | 125 |
| Nestley Bros | 587 |
| Nosheide, Henry | 125 |
| Null, William C | 287 |
| Peoples, Charles, jr | 125 |
| Perry, W. H | 125, 558 |
| Piercy, Mrs. M. S | 510 |
| Poore, Julia | 88 |
| Reed, John G | 867 |
| Reeves, George R | 214 |
| Reeves, Willie | 125 |
| Robinson, Lyman T | 214 |
| Sanger, William A | 88 |
| Schackie, Stephen | 125 |
| Schapiro, Albert | 88 |
| Schutte, Lewis | 638 |
| Shumaker, Maggie | 514 |

| Milk—Continued. | | N. J. No. | Oats—Continued. | | N. J. No. |
|---|---------------|-----------|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| Siddall, Blanche D..... | 88 | | Miller, L. F., & Sons..... | 334, 582 | |
| Smith, Hiram H..... | 460 | | Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.)..... | 452, 650, 748, 749, 752 | |
| Soper, William W..... | 228 | | Polk, James K..... | 409 | |
| Stark, Frank..... | 419 | | Rothschild, D., Grain Co..... | 385 | |
| Strassen, Daniel..... | 8, 9 | | St. Louis Hay & Grain Co..... | 378 | |
| Stup, David..... | 214 | | Wade, John, & Sons..... | 381 | |
| Terry, Clark O..... | 523 | | Williams, P. P., Grain Co..... | 379 | |
| Vernon, Charles E..... | 88 | | (See also Cereals.) | | |
| Volz, Joseph..... | 629 | | Oats, Scotch. (See Scotch oats.) | | |
| Walter, Charles A..... | 229 | | Oil. (See Olive oil.) | | |
| Warner, C. L., jr..... | 525 | | Olive oil: | | |
| Whitehead, William W..... | 88 | | Bertin & Lepori..... | 417 | |
| Williams, C. E..... | 132 | | Bertolli, F..... | 617 | |
| Wilson, Charles G..... | 787 | | Brina, Guido..... | 80, 473 (suppl. to 80) | |
| Willson, George A..... | 538, 719, 788 | | Calogera, George P..... | 386, 710 | |
| Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co..... | 206 | | Cristani, Maria..... | 247 | |
| Wise, George A..... | 88 | | Cusimano & Tujague Co..... | 574 | |
| Zimmerman, William D..... | 370 | | Drake Bros. Co..... | 605 | |
| Milk, Condensed: | | | Drivas, George..... | 360 | |
| Libby, McNeill & Libby, Ltd. (Inc.)..... | 223 | | Farrington & Whitney (Inc.)..... | 751 | |
| Scio Condensed Milk Co. (Inc.)..... | 845 | | Flore, A., & Co..... | 706, 819 | |
| Milk, Powdered: | | | Garrasi, Ettore M..... | 489 | |
| Beckman, W. E., & Co..... | 273 | | Getz Bros. & Co..... | 441 | |
| Ekenberg Milk Products Co..... | 273 | | Gross, Anna..... | 340 | |
| Milk flour: | | | Gross, Ignatius..... | 340 | |
| Behrend, F..... | 211 | | Italian Importing Co. (Inc.)..... | 832 | |
| Kuhnle, H. J., Co..... | 211 | | King Bros. Shilstone & Saint (Ltd.).. | 133, 217 | |
| Minceaeat: | | | Lange Bros..... | 348 | |
| Brenneman, W. H..... | 765, 766 | | Lekas & Drivas..... | 360 | |
| Rice, Ervin A., Co..... | 639 | | Lucca Olive Oil Importing Co..... | 453, 634 | |
| Molasses: | | | Maddaloni, Donato..... | 535 | |
| Berry-Maybrun Co..... | 234 | | Marchesini, Arturo..... | 915 | |
| Christianson, Harry C..... | 846 | | Marchesini, Gaetano..... | 397, 916 | |
| Coe, C. E..... | 270 | | Marchesini Bros..... | 617, 654, 916 | |
| Duff, P., & Sons..... | 667 | | Palma, Concetta..... | 634 | |
| Duff, Robert P..... | 667 | | Philadelphia Importing Product Co..... | 489 | |
| Hobart, Henry L..... | 846 | | Standard Trading Co..... | 80 | |
| Kitzmiller, Edward A..... | 667 | | Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... | 565 | |
| McGinnis, George B..... | 846 | | Swift & Co..... | 472 | |
| National Mfg. Co..... | 541 | | Tujague, Leon..... | 574 | |
| Penick & Ford..... | 2 | | Viviano, S., & Bros..... | 783 | |
| Philadelphia Horse & Cattle Molasses Co..... | 254 | | de Vivo, Pasquale..... | 244 | |
| White, Wilson, Drew Co..... | 24 | | Olives: | | |
| Molasses grain. (See Mueller's molasses grain.) | | | Arezzo, Vincenzo, & Co..... | 817 | |
| Mueller's molasses grain: | | | Cacciola Bros..... | 817 | |
| Dickerson, Samuel T., jr..... | 435 | | Cusimano & Tujague Co..... | 578 | |
| Hellman, Joseph W..... | 174 | | Favalora, F. G..... | 577 | |
| Mueller, E. P..... | 174, 256, 435 | | Lehigh Sales Co..... | 879 | |
| Pillsbury, Herbert P..... | 256 | | Lekas & Drivas..... | 869 | |
| Neufchatel cheese. (See Cheese, Neufchatel.) | | | Marrone & Loiaro..... | 530 | |
| Noodles, Egg: | | | Pastene, P., & Co..... | 648 | |
| Barber & Perkins..... | 652 | | Psaki Bros..... | 647, 649, 817, 818 | |
| Cleveland Macaroni Co..... | 652, 734 | | Oneida mixed feed: | | |
| Sinclair, Edward S..... | 734 | | Waller, A., & Co..... | 400 | |
| (See also Macaroni; Spaghetti.) | | | Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.) | | |
| Noodles, Yando egg: | | | Oysters: | | |
| Bisi, Ernesto..... | 686 | | Decker, D. B..... | 447 | |
| U. S. Macaroni Co..... | 686 | | Roberts, Lee J..... | 789 | |
| Oats: | | | Rowe, H. C., & Co..... | 448, 475 | |
| Bartlett Commission Co..... | 58 | | Ozone vichy water: | | |
| Central National Bank..... | 378 | | Ozone Spring Water Co. (Ltd.)..... | 876 | |
| Conklin, H. K..... | 452 | | Peach butter: | | |
| Edgar, J. B., Grain Co. (Inc.)..... | 759 | | Van Lill, S. J., Co..... | 592 | |
| Gibbons, John T..... | 650 | | Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.) | | |
| Harsh, Alex. C., & Co..... | 76, 409 | | Peach preserves. (See Preserves, Peach.) | | |
| Interstate Warehouse & Elevator Co..... | 101 | | | | |
| McLemore Grain Co..... | 406 | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|------------------|
| Peaches: | N. J. No. | Preserves, Blackberry: | N. J. No. |
| Armsby, J. K., Co | 34, 35 | St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co | 701 |
| California Canneries Co | 92 | Preserves, Loganberry: | |
| California Fruit Cannery's Association | 946 | Long Syrup Refining Co | 415 |
| Cochran Grocery Co | 186 | Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co | 509 |
| Kern, Henry P | 153 | Preserves, Peach: | |
| Miller, Clagett Co | 153 | St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co | 700 |
| Ridenour-Baker Mercantile Co | 34 | Preserves, Raspberry: | |
| Seeley, A. B., & Son | 946 | Johnson, Thomas V. L | 581 |
| Whiteman, C. P | 35 | Logan, Hiram H | 581 |
| Witwer Bros. Co | 92 | Logan, Johnson & Co | 581 |
| Peanuts: | | Prunes: | |
| Farr, W. Alfred | 368 | Dowling, Albert | 833 |
| Franklin Peanut Co | 945 | Haven & Co | 948 |
| Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Co | 944 | Northwest Fruit Association | 833 |
| Vegetarian Meat Co | 258 | Stevens, C. W., Co | 948 |
| Pears: | | Quince jam. (See Jam, Quince.) | |
| California Canneries Co | 92 | Raisins: | |
| Witwer Bros. Co | 92 | Armsby, J. K., Co | 531, 596 |
| Peas: | | Berg, John C | 146 |
| Hohenadel, P., jr., Canning Co | 43, 321 | Comly Flannigan & Co | 162 |
| Humphreys, J. F., & Co | 90 | Connecticut Pie Co | 145 |
| Kewaunee Canning Co | 542 | Doebereiner, M. J | 367 |
| Reynolds Preserving Co | 90 | Ewald, John C | 162 |
| Van Camp Packing Co | 70, 165 | Malaga Packing Co | 145 |
| Wichita Wholesale Grocery Co | 542 | Paden, R. J. (or A. J.) | 316 |
| Pepper: | | Rosenberg Bros. & Co | 581 |
| Bennett, Sloan & Co | 297 | Walker, W. B., & Sons | 596 |
| Calumet Tea & Coffee Co | 288 | Wells, Joseph | 581 |
| Dean, Harry W | 158 | Raspberry extract. (See Extract, Raspberry.) | |
| Frank Tea & Spice Co | 835 | Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Raspberry.) | |
| Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co | 210 | Raspberry sirup. (See Sirup, Raspberry.) | |
| Idaho Wholesale Grocery Co | 516 | Rice: | |
| Interstate Chemical Co | 28 | Harris, S. H | 190 |
| Long Bros. Grocery Co | 120 | Rice meal: | |
| Newton Tea & Spice Co | 655 | West Point Mill Co | 579 |
| Parrish Bros | 159 | Roquefort cheese. (See Cheese, Roquefort.) | |
| Powell-Sanders Co | 75 | Rose extract. (See Extract, Rose.) | |
| Spies, Chas., & Co | 164 | Royal corn and oat feed: | |
| Wixon Spice Co | 516 | Beck Cereal Co | 809 |
| Phosphate, Calcium acid: | | Rusk, Holland: | |
| Provident Chemical Co | 300, 656 | Schellings, Joseph | 429 |
| Pineapple: | | Rye flour: | |
| Dudley, U. H., & Co | 456 | Hastings Milling Co | 131 |
| Hawaiian Development Co | 436 | Kern, J. B. A., & Sons | 69 |
| Parrott & Co | 436 | Northern Milling Co | 354 |
| Reese, Parvin & Co | 456 | Salad oil. (See Olive oil.) | |
| Taylor, Paul, Brown Co | 456 | Salt: | |
| Pineapple extract. (See Extract, Pineapple.) | | Inland Crystal Salt Co | 280 |
| Pineapples: | | Powell-Sanders Co | 280 |
| Pearl City Fruit Co. (Ltd.) | 695 | Sardines: | |
| Plum jelly. (See Jelly, Plum.) | | Bowers, B. O., Co | 282, 395 |
| Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Peppermint.) | | Northern Maine Packing Co | 490 |
| Plums: | | Rosenstein Bros | 490 |
| California Canneries Co | 92 | Scotch oats: | |
| Witwer Bros. Co | 92 | Quaker Oats Co | 620 |
| Pork and beans: | | Silver dragées. (See Dragées, Silver.) | |
| Summers, Charles J., & Co | 897 | Sirup: | |
| Powdered eggs. (See Eggs, Powdered.) | | Corn Products Refining Co | 458 |
| Powdered milk. (See Milk, Powdered.) | | Farrell & Co | 110, 302 |
| Preserved eggs. (See Eggs, Preserved whole.) | | Gross, Kelly & Co | 302 |
| Preserves: | | Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co | 469 |
| Middleby, Joseph, jr. (Inc.) | 567 | Rigney & Co | 325 |
| Nunnen, William, & Sons (Inc.) | 103, 212, 222 | Sirup, Cane: | |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co | 703 | Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co | 127 |
| Williams Bros. Co. (Inc.) | 551, 552, 553, 554 | Tolman, John A., & Co | 271 |
| | | Wilder, D. R., Mfg. Co | 106, 324 |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| Sirup, Che ry: | N. No. | Tomato etchup—Continued. | N. J. No. |
| Lima Fruit Juice Co. (Inc.) | 372, 549 | Kansas City Preserving Co. | 904 |
| Sirup, Corn: | | McMechen Preserving Co. | 886, 925 |
| Bubb, George, & Sons | 100 | Michigan Refining & Preserving Co. | 943 |
| Corn Products Refining Co. | 100 | New Blue Grass Canning Co. | 622 |
| Sirup, Corn and sorghum compound: | | Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works. | 827 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 699 | Pressing & Orr Co. | 937 |
| Sirup, Fruit: | | Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co. | 827 |
| National Sales Co. | 328 | Soper, A. C., & Co. | 760, 761, 887, 922 |
| Shields, Victor E. | 328 | Squire-Dingee Co. | 388 |
| Shields, William H. | 328 | Swaine, F. G., & Son | 805 |
| Sirup, Maple: | | Van Camp Packing Co. | 111 |
| Baker, W. L. | 802 | Van Lill, S. J., Co. | 79, 156 |
| Baker Preserving Co. | 209 | Weller, J., Co. | 604 |
| Cannon, C. D., Maple Co. | 928 | Tomato paste: | |
| Charboneau, E. A., Co. | 98 | Hoffecker, J. H., Canning Co. | 894 |
| Glafke, W. B., Co. | 591 | Kelty, Saml. L. | 801 |
| Gordon Syrup Co. | 412 | Roncoroni, Pietro, Co. | 762, 767, 803 |
| Israel, Chas., & Bros. | 198 | Sachem-Mead Co. | 893 |
| Nathan, Jacob M. | 793 | Tomato pulp: | |
| Pacific Coast Syrup Co. | 74, 99 | Gypsum Canning Co. | 880 |
| Rigney & Co. | 384, 403 | Hearn Co. | 717 |
| Scanlon, H. Y. | 47 | Lord-Mott Co. (Inc.) | 900 |
| Scudder Syrup Co. | 33 | Norris, W. E., & Co. | 744 |
| Scully, D. B., Syrup Co. | 290 | Philadelphia Pickling Co. | 744 |
| Sherman, Charles W. | 603 | Phillips Packing Co. | 8.0 |
| Stetson-Barrett Co. | 928 | Tomatoes: | |
| Tolman, John A., & Co. | 271 | Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co. | 671 |
| Western Reserve Syrup Co. | 47, 288, 376 | Ayars, C. B., Canning Co. | 671 |
| Wood, Daniel. | 603 | Boyle, John, Co. | 369 |
| Sirup, Raspberry: | | Charles, R. G. | 555, 875 (suppl. to 555) |
| Metropolitan Tartar Co. | 892 | Dixon Canning Co. | 518 |
| Sirup, sorghum: | | Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co. | 97 |
| Corn Products Refining Co. | 857 | Levin, Isador. | 455 |
| Sirup, Unemo brand: | | Macklin, J. W. | 251 |
| Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co. | 882 | Newburg Canning Co. | 542 |
| Sorghum. (See Sirup, Corn; Sirup, Sorghum.) | | Pierson, J. J. | 518 |
| Spaghetti: | | Ridenour-Baker-Bragdon Co. | 77 |
| Nunziato, L., & Son. | 493 | Riverdale Canning Co. | 97 |
| (See also Macaroni, Noodles.) | | Sears & Nichols Co. | 85 |
| Stafolife: | | Seeman Bros. | 251 |
| Lawrence & Hamilton Feed Co. (Ltd.) | 104, 477 | Syracuse Canning Co. | 77 |
| Stock feed. (See Feeds.) | | Wichita Wholesale Grocery Co. | 542 |
| Strawberry extract. (See Extract, Strawberry.) | | Wilson, Dr. W. | 542 |
| Strawberry jam. (See Jam, Strawberry.) | | Towle's Log Cabin maple syrup: | |
| Sucrene dairy feed: | | Glafke, W. B., Co. | 591 |
| American Milling Co. | 432 | Trueblood's Harvest Queen feed: | |
| Sugar: | | Alfalfa Milling Co. | 868 |
| Corn Products Refining Co. | 723 | Uncle Sam Anti-Dyspeptic breakfast food: | |
| Sugar-glucose jelly. (See Jelly, Sugar-glucose.) | | Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Co. | 865 |
| Sugarota horse, sheep, and dairy feeds: | | Unemo brand syrup: | |
| North West Mills Co. | 810 | Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co. | 882 |
| Tomato ketchup: | | Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.) | |
| Alart & McGuire. | 599, 670, 921 | Vanilla flavoring powder. (See Flavoring powder, Vanilla.) | |
| Atlas Preserving Co. | 838 | Vanoleum: | |
| Brierre, Paul & Co. | 599 | Corizzo Extract Co. | 619 |
| Chance's, R. C., Sons. | 763, 805, 821 | Vinegar: | |
| Corey, Henry B. | 921 | Baltimore Mfg. Co. | 61, 62, 394, 561 |
| Cree, H. E. | 604 | Barrett & Barrett. | 289, 318, 690 |
| Cuddihy, Robert. | 921 | Board, Armstrong & Co. | 311, 584 |
| Diamond Mfg. Co. | 474 | Braun, A., Mfg. Co. | 195, 195 suppl. |
| Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co. (Inc) | 762 | Carroll, M. O., Grocery Co. | 169 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. | 921 | Chandler, B. T., & Sons. | 653 |
| Hyman Pickle Co. | 950 | Erdmann's, H., Sons. | 570 |
| Jersey Packing Co. | 781 | Gordon, Charles W. | 679 |
| | | Gordon Vinegar Co. | 189, 679 |

| Vinegar—Continued. | N. J. No. | Vinegar—Continued. | N. J. No. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Gregory, O. L. | 597 | Oklahoma Supply Co. | 23 |
| Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co. | 2-6, 593 | Paxton & Gallagher Co. | 626 |
| Gregory Wallace Vinegar Co. | 616 | Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co. | 73, 240, 855 |
| Harbauer-Marleau Co. | 187, 274, 687, 720, 815 | Prussing Bros. | 304, 642, 883 |
| Harrison, H. P., & Co. | 561 | Ritchie & Co. | 373 |
| Hirsh, Charles L. | 197 | Robinson Cider & Vinegar Co. | 207 |
| Hughes, R. M., & Co. | 278 | Saunders', E. A., Sons Co. | 62 |
| Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co. | 23 | Southern Fruit Produce Co. | 597 |
| Ingham Vinegar Co. | 398 | Spielmann Bros. Co. | 399, 626, 681, 910 |
| Jennings, Carl C. | 844, 864 | Spence-Nunnamaker Co. | 61 |
| Jennings, S. W. | 844, 864 | Steinhorst Morrin Pickle Co. | 645 |
| Jones Bros. & Co. | 852 | Sugrue, P. H. | 917 |
| Keller-Lorenz Co. | 243 | Union Vinegar Co. | 844, 864 |
| Knadler & Lucas. | 169, 373, 853 | Wafes, Creme: De Boer & Dik. | 808 |
| Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co. | 168, 200, 621, 685 | Whey product. (See Butter.) | |
| Mills Preserving Co. | 199 | Wine vinegar. (See Vinegar.) | |
| Mount Pickle Co. | 678 | Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Wintergreen.) | |
| Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co. | 193, 232, 688, 927 | | |

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED SOFT DRINKS.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| Apple cider. (See Cider.) | | Coca cream: | |
| Apple phosphate. (See Phosphate, Apple.) | | American Beverage Co. (Inc.) | 741, 742 |
| Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.) | | Coffee: | |
| Basic lithia water: | | Blanke, C. F., Tea & Coffee Co. | 275, 387 |
| Wood, Otis H. | 59 | Bower, Frank A. | 772 |
| Beer: | | Bower & Bartlett. | 772 |
| Benwood Brewing Co. | 866 | Canby, Ach & Canby Co. | 215 |
| Fallert, Joseph, Brewing Co. | 51 | Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co. | 55 |
| Heim Brewing Co. | 65 | Dannemiller Coffee Co. | 545 |
| Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Co. | 866 | Dayton Spice Mills Co. | 49, 355 |
| Blackberry cordial: | | Enterprise Coffee Co. | 896 |
| Consumers Supply Co. | 926 | Fitch, John H., Coffee Co. (Inc.) | 547 |
| Fellenstein, Jacob. | 926 | Knatz, Edward J. | 896 |
| Fellenstein, William | 926 | Leva Bros. | 371 |
| Independent Distilling Co. | 858 | Louisiana Molasses Co. (Ltd.) | 530 |
| Blackberry cordial, H. F. L. Hamilton: | | Lowry Coffee Co. | 611 |
| Shufeldt, Henry A., & Co. | 612 | McKimmy, Morrisette & Co. | 611 |
| Brandy: | | Orr, Jackson & Co. | 50 |
| Consolidated Importing Co. | 683 | Reilly-Taylor Co. | 177, 407 |
| Heymansson, Julius. | 683 | Roberts, Thomas & Co. | 383 |
| Brandy, Apricot: | | Southern Coffee Mills. | 50 |
| Chevalier, F., Co. | 413 | Steuart, Robert S. J. | 896 |
| Independent Distilling Co. | 858 | Thomson & Taylor Spice Co. (Inc.) | 841 |
| Brandy, Peach: | | U. S. Coffee Refining Co. | 4 |
| Chevalier, F., Co. | 414 | Westfeldt Bros. | 563 |
| Cafe-Coca compound: | | Winter-Loeb Grocery Co. | 407 |
| Athens Bottling Works. | 235 | Young Bros. (Inc.) | 677 |
| Bowden, C. C. | 235 | Coffee and chicory compound: | |
| Bowden, F. H. | 235 | Cheek-Neal Coffee Co. | 714 |
| California waters of life: | | Cola queen: | |
| Foster & Foster. | 830 | Warner-Jenkinson Co. (Inc.) | 785 |
| Celery Cola: | | Cola syrup: | |
| Altman, J. W. | 326 | Mound City Extract Co. (Inc.) | 731 |
| Birmingham Celery Cola Co. | 326 | Cordial. (See Blackberry cordial.) | |
| Bradley, J. G. | 326 | Cream ale, Laevison's: | |
| Hawkins, J. F. | 326 | Friedman, H. | 834 |
| Champagne wine. (See Wine, Champagne.) | | Laevison, A. M., & Co. | 834 |
| Chicory. (See Coffee and chicory compound.) | | Curaçoa: | |
| Cider: | | De Claremont, A., Co. (Inc.) | 746 |
| Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co. | 6 | Diamond distilled water: | |
| Knadler & Lucas. | 615 | Finley, F. H., & Sons. | 175 |
| Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. | 6 | Doctor Fizz, Laevison's: | |
| Sehon, Stephenson & Co. | 615 | Friedman, H. | 834 |
| Semmes-Kelly Co. | 1 | Laevison, A. M., & Co. | 834 |

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| Grape juice: | | Tuckahoe lithia water: | |
| Bass Islands Vineyards Co..... | 450 | Tuckahoe Mineral Springs Co..... | 424 |
| Great Bear Spring water: | | Vani-Kola compound syrup: | |
| Great Bear Spring Co..... | 41 | Vani-Kola Co..... | 935 |
| Ginger ale: | | Vermouth: | |
| American Beverage Co. (Inc.)..... | 741 | Bloomingsdale Bros..... | 461 |
| Hamilton, H. F. L., blackberry cordial: | | Water, Basic lithia: | |
| Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co..... | 612 | Wood, Otis H..... | 59 |
| Harris' lithia water: | | Water, California waters of life: | |
| Atkinson, Thomas H..... | 924 | Foster & Foster..... | 830 |
| Koca Nola: | | Water, Diamond distilled: | |
| Koca Nola Co..... | 202 | Finley, F. H., & So s..... | 175 |
| Kola: | | Water, Great Bear Spring: | |
| Warner-Jenkinson Co..... | 784 | Great Bear Spring Co..... | 41 |
| Kola-Ade: | | Water, Harris lithia: | |
| Kola-Ade Co..... | 310 | Atkinson, Thomas H..... | 924 |
| Kos-Kola: | | Water, Londonderry lithia: | |
| Sethness Co..... | 296 | Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co.... | 822 |
| Laevison's Cream ale: | | Water, Ozone vichy: | |
| Friedman, H..... | 834 | Ozone Spring Water Co. (Ltd.)..... | 876 |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 | Water, Pluto concentrated mineral: | |
| Laevison's Doctor Fizz: | | French Lick Springs Hotel Co..... | 121 |
| Friedman, H..... | 834 | Water, Reichs-Quellen Gesellschaft: | |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 | Meisezahl, Charles..... | 78 |
| Laevison's Temperine: | | Meisezahl, Charles, Mfg. Co..... | 78 |
| Friedman, H..... | 834 | Meisezahl, John..... | 78 |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 | Water, Rock Spring lithia: | |
| Lemonade powder: | | Arlington Bottling Co..... | 94 |
| Columbia Mfg. Co..... | 279 | Water, Sussus Wasser: | |
| Morrissey, Charles T..... | 279 | Lindsay, John C., & Co..... | 375 |
| Londonderry lithia water: | | Water, Tuckahoe lithia: | |
| Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co.... | 822 | Tuckahoe Mineral Springs Co..... | 424 |
| Orangeade powder: | | Whisky: | |
| Columbia Manufacturing Co..... | 279 | Davis & Atkins..... | 361 |
| Morrissey, Charles T..... | 279 | Gooderham & Worts..... | 15 |
| Peach brandy. (See Brandy, Peach.) | | Hannis Distilling Co..... | 353 |
| Phosphate, Apple: | | Kohlmeyer, Jacobs, & Hyamns Co. (Ltd.).. | 353 |
| Warner-Jenkinson Co. (Inc.)..... | 796 | Lanahan, William, & Sons..... | 595 |
| Pluto concentrated mineral water: | | Louisiana Distillery Co. (Ltd.)..... | 68 |
| • French Lick Springs Hotel Co..... | 121 | Person's, C., Sons..... | 15 |
| Port wine. (See Wine, Port.) | | Ross, Chas. H., & Co..... | 45,350 |
| Reichs-Quellen Gesellschaft: | | Thierman, H. A., & Co..... | 349 |
| Meisezahl, Charles..... | 78 | Wine: | |
| Meisezahl, Charles, Mfg. Co..... | 78 | Dorn, John G..... | 83 |
| Meisezahl, John..... | 78 | Schmidt, jr., A., & Bros. Wine Co..... | 83 |
| Rock Spring lithia water: | | Sweet Valley Wine Co..... | 83 |
| Arlington Bottling Co..... | 94 | Wine, Champagne: | |
| Rococola: | | Ripin, Benjamin..... | 828 |
| Lehman-Rosenfeld Co..... | 466 | Wine, Hochheimer: | |
| Sherry. (See Wine, Sherry.) | | Empire State Wine Co..... | 711 |
| Sparkling Burgundy wine. (See Wine, Sparkling Burgundy.) | | Wine, Port: | |
| Sussus Wasser: | | Garguilo, P., & Co..... | 737 |
| Lindsay, John C., & Co..... | 375 | Independent Distilling Co..... | 824 |
| Tea: | | Wine, Sherry: | |
| New Orleans Import Co..... | 829 | Garguilo, P., & Co..... | 737 |
| Temperine, Laevison's: | | Wine, Sparkling Burgundy: | |
| Friedman, H..... | 834 | Ripin, Benjamin..... | 828 |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 | Wiseola: | |
| | | Wiseola Co..... | 594 |

DRUGS.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| Aceton: | N. J. No. | Blood cure, Munyon's Special liquid: | N. J. No. |
| Wheeler, Horace N..... | 233 | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | |
| Ammon Phenyl: | | Co | 874 |
| International Chemical Co..... | 942 | Bradbury's Capi-Cura: | |
| Penny, Salvatore | 942 | Cramer, James J..... | 906 |
| Anadol: | | Brant's soothing balm: | |
| Wheeler, C. G | 795 | Brant, J. W., Co. (Ltd.)..... | 777 |
| Wheeler Chemical Works | 795 | Break-up-the-grip tablets: | |
| Analgin tablets: | | Langham, John D..... | 707 |
| Analgin Tablet Co | 276 | Bromo febrin: | |
| Burns, George W | 276 | Smaw, William H..... | 182 |
| Aniseed sirup, Gauvin's: | | Brunner's greaseless peroxide cream: | |
| Gauvin, J. A | 773 | Barrett, Fred T..... | 840 |
| Antimalarico, Ferro-China: | | Brunner, John..... | 840 |
| Saunig, A., & Co | 745 | Peroxide Specialty Co..... | 840 |
| Asafoetida: | | Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.) | |
| Bruen, Ritchey & Co | 583 | Burwell's Instantaneous Headache Cachets: | |
| Curtius, T. M | 584 | Lowe, Willis H., Co..... | 820 |
| Ritchey, William P..... | 583 | Cactico hair grower: | |
| Smith, Kline & French Co | 854 | Graham, Mrs. Gervaise..... | 715 |
| Thompson, F. A., & Co | 157 | Cadomene concentrated compound, tincture: | |
| Asthma cure, Dr. B. W. Hair's: | | Prescription Products Co..... | 697 |
| Cochran, Margaretta R..... | 837 | Camphor: | |
| Cochran, Robert H..... | 837 | Arthur Chemical Co..... | 221 |
| Hair, Dr. B. W | 837 | Dow & Snell Co. (Inc.)..... | 550 |
| McClelland, Westanna | 837 | Cancer, Johnson's mild combination treat- | |
| Asthma cure, Munyon's: | | ment for: | |
| Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | | Johnson, O. A..... | 266 |
| Co | 874 | Cancer and scrofula cure, Mixer's: | |
| Az-ma-syde: | | Mixer, Charles W..... | 797 |
| Asthma Remedy & Mfg. Co | 727 | Cancer cure: | |
| Doble, Arthur H..... | 727 | Curry, Dr., Cancer Cure Co..... | 507 |
| Balmwort, compound fluid: | | Miller, A. J..... | 635 |
| Prescription Products Co..... | 697 | Cancerine: | |
| Balsam, Indian Tar: | | Wilson, C. Henry..... | 427 |
| Hurt, John B., & Son | 898 | Cancerol: | |
| Beaver and oil compound: | | Leach, Leon T..... | 606 |
| Spiegel, Morris | 239 | Cardiol, Compound essence of: | |
| Belladonna leaves: | | Prescription Products Co..... | 697 |
| Peek, Joseph A..... | 871 | Cascara, Blackburn's, etc.: | |
| Velsor, Joseph H | 871 | Blackburn, Robert..... | 32 |
| Belladonna root: | | Victory Remedy Co..... | 32 |
| Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 | Catarrh, Remedy for hay fever and: | |
| Bitters: | | Ryno, E. H..... | 323 |
| Imperial Distilling & Cordial Co | 483 | Catarrh tablets, Stuart's: | |
| (Bitters) Antimalarico, Ferro-China: | | Stuart, F. A., Co..... | 718 |
| Saunig, A., & Co..... | 745 | Chandler's headache buttons: | |
| Bitters, cocaineized pepsin cinchona: | | Chandler Medicine Co. (Inc.)..... | 931 |
| Davis, R. W., Drug Co | 735 | Cloves—Amboyna, Powdered: | |
| Miller, J. F..... | 735 | Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 |
| Bitters (Fernet-Branca): | | Cocain: | |
| Dunno, F..... | 726 | Crescelius, Charles | 646 |
| Gandolfi, L., & Co | 726, 839 | Cocain, hydrochlorid: | |
| Imperial Distilling Cordial Co. (Inc.) | 839 | Abell, J. Roach..... | 10 |
| Bitters (Fernet Milan): | | Cocaineized pepsin cinchona bitters: | |
| Saunig, A., & Co..... | 743 | Davis, R. W., Drug Co..... | 735 |
| Blackberry soothing drops, Sabine's: | | Miller, J. F..... | 735 |
| Lemke, A. J., Medicine Co. (Inc.)..... | 933 | Cod liver oil, Elixir of: | |
| Blackburn's cascara, etc.: | | Ingram, Frederick F., & Co..... | 598 |
| Blackburn, Robert..... | 32 | Cod liver oil compound: | |
| Victor Remedy Co..... | 32 | St. Johns, H. W., Co..... | 303 |
| Blood cure, Munyon's: | | Waterbury Chemical Co..... | 303 |
| Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | | Coke extract: | |
| Co | 874 | Kumfort Co..... | 309 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| Coke extract—Continued. | N. J. No. | Germ killer, Egyptian deodorizer and: | N. J. No. |
| Pilsbury, A. L., jr. | 236 | Paul Mfg. Co. | 856 |
| Scott, J. A. | 309 | German seidlitz salts: | |
| Cold and gripe tablets: | | American Granule & Tablet Co. | 843 |
| Tinsman, J. F. | 769 | Gin, Buchu: | |
| Waldron Drug Stores. | 769 | Baird-Daniels Co. | 134 |
| Colocynth, Powdered: | | Beitzel, A. E. | 134 |
| Gilpin, Langdon & Co. (Inc.) | 183 | Bouvier, Dr. C., Specialty Co. | 160 |
| Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills. | 192 | Gin, Damiana: | |
| McIlvaine Bros. | 390 | Kaufman, Henry F. | 245 |
| Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co. | 292 | Gin, Geneva: | |
| Cough cure, Kickapoo: | | Blum, A., Jr.'s Sons (Inc.) | 770, 771 |
| Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co. | 826 | Gin-Seng-Gin: | |
| Cramp drops, Stange's Genuine Antispas- | | Gin-Seng-Gin Co. | 327 |
| modic or: | | Shields, Victor E. | 327 |
| Abel, E. J., & Co. | 903 | Shields, William H. | 327 |
| Cuforhedake Brane-fude, Harper's: | | Gowan's pneumonia cure: | |
| Harper, Robert N. | 25 | Gowan Medical Co. | 180 |
| Damiana extract: | | Graham's, Mrs., dandruff cure: | |
| Stearns, Frederick & Co. | 345 | Graham, Mrs. Gervaise. | 454 |
| Damiana gin. (See Gin, Damiana.) | | Grip, Break-up-the, tablets: | |
| Damiana Royal Brand Celebrated nerve in- | | Langham, John D. | 707 |
| vigorator; | | Grippe tablets, Cold and: | |
| Steinhardt Bros. & Co. | 501 | Tinsman, J. F. | 769 |
| Danderine: | | Waldron Drug Stores. | 769 |
| Knowlton Danderine Co. | 284 | H. H. H. medicine, D. Dodge Tomlinson's | |
| Dandruff cure, Mrs. Graham's: | | celebrated: | |
| Graham, Mrs. Gervaise. | 454 | Aschenbach & Miller, (Inc.) | 863 |
| Deodorizer and germ killer, Egyptian: | | Hair coloring, Eau Sublime: | |
| Paul Mfg. Co. | 856 | Guilmard, Hippolyte. | 434 |
| Drug-habit cure: | | Hair grower, Cactico: | |
| Starnes, W. A. | 694 | Graham, Mrs. Gervaise. | 715 |
| Tucker, W. J. | 693 | Hair tonic, La Tosca: | |
| Eames' Tonic headache wafers: | | Lombardo, J. L. | 319 |
| Celery Cracker Medicine Co. | 449 | Hair's, Dr. B. W., asthma cure: | |
| Eau Sublime hair coloring: | | Cochran, Margaretta R. | 837 |
| Guilmard, Hippolyte. | 434 | Cochran, Robert H. | 837 |
| Egyptian deodorizer and germ killer: | | Hair, Dr. B. W. | 837 |
| Paul Mfg. Co. | 856 | McClelland, Westanna | 837 |
| Elders', Dr., Celebrated Tobacco Specific: | | Harper's Cuforhedake Brane-fude: | |
| Elders, H. W. | 930 | Harper, Robert N. | 25 |
| Epp-o-tone: | | Hay fever and catarrh, Remedy for: | |
| La Cattel Mfg. Co. | 433 | Ryno, E. H. | 323 |
| Eyelin: | | Headache and neuralgia cure, "Funny-how- | |
| Eyelin Co. | 181 | quick:" | |
| Face lotion: | | Funny-how-quick Co. | 568 |
| Phillips Medical Co. | 862 | Harriman, J. Maro, Drug Co. | 568 |
| Fahrney's, Dr., teething sirup: | | Headache buttons, Chandler's: | |
| Fahrney, D., & Son. | 144 | Chandler Medicine Co., (Inc.) | 931 |
| Failing's headache powder: | | Headache cachets, Burwell's Instantaneous: | |
| Failing-Nellis Drug Co. | 624 | Lowe, Willis H., Co. | 82C |
| Falck's One-Minute headache cure: | | Headache cure, Falck's One-Minute: | |
| Carslake, Will H. | 418 | Carslake, Will H. | 418 |
| Falck, John A., Co. | 418 | Falck, John A., Co. | 418 |
| Febrisol, Tilden's: | | Headache cure, Kinne's: | |
| Tilden Co. | 780 | Kinne Medicine Co. | 346 |
| Flag salt: | | Headache cure, Dr. Kohler's Antidote: | |
| Flag Salt Remedy Co. | 495 | Kohler Mfg. Co. | 329 |
| "Funny-how-quick" headache and neuralgia | | Headache cure, O. K.: | |
| cure: | | Houston Drug Co. | 208 |
| Funny-how-quick Co. | 568 | Headache cure, Dr. Parker's Universal: | |
| Harriman, J. Maro, Drug Co. | 568 | Plank, W. R., Drug Co. | 191 |
| Gauvin's anised sirup: | | Headache cure, Ramon's Pepsin: | |
| Gauvin, J. A. | 773 | Brown, Henry R. | 465 |
| Geneva gin. (See Gin, Geneva.) | | Brown Mfg. Co. | 465 |
| Gentian root, Powdered: | | Headache cure, Sherman's: | |
| Hopkins, J. L., & Co. | 754 | Woodward, Orator F. | 709 |

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|---|---------------|
| Headache cure, Stanley's Instant: | | Kurakoff; | |
| Pierson, Stanley K | 708 | Lewis, Charles A | 750 |
| Headache cure, Wells' Dime: | | Lambert's Wine of Coca: | |
| Wells Medicine Co | 630 | Lambert, Benjamin L | 204 |
| Headache powder, Failing's: | | La Tosca hair tonic: | |
| Failing-Nellis Drug Co | 624 | Lombardo, J. L. | 819 |
| Headache powders: | | Laudanum: | |
| Gearan, J. F. | 569 | National Spice Co | 459 |
| Headache powders, Dr. Peters': | | Reakirt Drug Co | 333 |
| Delaware Drug Co | 643 | Wampole, Henry S., & Co | 226 |
| Headache powders, Sure Pop: | | Lopez Specific Special Compound: | |
| Sure Pop Co | 633 | Lopez Remedy Co | 816 |
| Headache powders, U-re-ka: | | Riggs, John A. | 816 |
| Perlitch Pharmacy | 260 | Make-Man tablets: | |
| Headache remedy, Mrs. Summers' Harmless: | | Affleck, Philip G | 201 |
| Summers, Gabriel R. | 631 | Man-Make Tablet Co. | 201, 294, 891 |
| Vanderhoof & Co. | 631 | Microbe killer, Radam's: | |
| Headache tablets, Howe's: | | Radam's Microbe Killer Co | 236 |
| Howe Medicine Co | 573 | Swift, Dean, Co. | 205 |
| Headache tablets, Huthwelker's: | | Mixer's cancer and scrofula cure: | |
| Huthwelker, Adam C. | 225 | Mixer, Charles W. | 797 |
| Headache tablets, Infallible: | | Mother's Friend: | |
| Infallible Headache Tablet Co. | 919 | Bradfield Regulator Co. | 203, 366, 636 |
| Headache tablets, Telephone: | | Muco-Solvent: | |
| Horn, Charles W. | 392 | Gatlin Drug Co | 54 |
| Headache wafers, Eames' Tonic: | | Muco-Solvent Co | 54 |
| Celery Cracker Medicine Co. | 449 | Munyon's asthma cure: | |
| Headache wafers, Nyal's: | | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | |
| Stearns, Frederick, & Co | 908 | Co | 874 |
| Headache wafers, Rexall: | | Munyon's blood cure: | |
| United Drug Co | 559 | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | |
| Headache powders, Knox's: | | Co | 874 |
| Pullen-Richardson Chemical Co | 423 | Munyon's special liquid blood cure: | |
| Headache, White's: | | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | |
| White, O. P. | 941 | Co | 874 |
| Head-ake, Preston's: | | Nerve invigorator, Damiana Royal Brand | |
| Parker-Blake Co. (Ltd.) | 258 | Celebrated: | |
| Headache, Powdered: | | Steinhardt Bros. & Co | 501 |
| Hopkins, J. L., & Co. | 754 | Neuralgia cure, "Funny-how-quick" head- | |
| Hodnett's Gem soothing syrup: | | ache and: | |
| Hodnett, Alfred T. G. | 401 | Funny-how-quick Co. | 563 |
| Howe's headache tablets: | | Harriman, J. Maro Drug Co | 563 |
| Howe Medicine Co | 573 | Nichols' Compound Kola Cordial: | |
| Huthwelker's headache tablets: | | Billings-Clapp Co. | 909 |
| Huthwelker, Adam C. | 225 | Nyal's headache wafers: | |
| Hydrogen peroxid: | | Stearns, Frederick, & Co | 908 |
| Bene, John. | 575 | O. K. headache cure: | |
| Eimer & Amend. | 216 | Houston Drug Co | 208 |
| James, John W. | 575 | Painease: | |
| Towns & James. | 575 | Jordan, Louis W. | 860 |
| Indian Tar Balsam: | | Parker's, Dr., Universal headache cure: | |
| Hurt, John B., & Son. | 898 | Plank, W. R., Drug Co. | 191 |
| Infallible headache tablets: | | Pepsette: | |
| Infallible Headache Tablet Co. | 919 | American Beverage Co. (Inc.) | 742 |
| Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment | | Peroxid of hydrogen. (See Hydrogen | |
| for cancer: | | peroxid.) | |
| Johnson, O. A. | 266 | Peroxide cream, Brunner's Greaseless: | |
| Kickapoo cough cure: | | Barrett, Fred T. | 840 |
| Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co. | 826 | Brunner, John. | 840 |
| Kinne's Sure headache cure: | | Peroxide Specialty Co. | 840 |
| Kinne Medicine Co. | 846 | Peter's, Dr., headache powders: | |
| Knox's Head-ake powders: | | Delaware Drug Co. | 643 |
| Pullen-Richardson Chemical Co. | 423 | Pine, Concentrated Oil of: | |
| Kohler's, Dr., Antidote: | | Foose, A. P. | 30 |
| Kohler Mfg. Co. | 329 | Globe Pharmaceutical Co. | 30 |
| Kola Cordial, Nichols' Compound: | | Pilkinton, William E. | 30 |
| Billings-Clapp Co. | 909 | Pink root, Powdered: | |
| | | Muth Bros. & Co. | 901 |

| Plaster pad, Stuart's Adhesive: | N. J. No. | Stuart's Adhesive plaster pad: | N. J. No. |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| Stuart, F. J. | 496 | Stuart, F. J. | 496 |
| Pneumonia cure, Gowan's: | | Stuart's catarrh tablets: | |
| Gowan Medical Co. | 180 | Stuart, F. A., Co. | 718 |
| Preston's Hed-Ake: | | Sulphur, Liquid: | |
| Parker-Blake Co. (Ltd.) | 258 | Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co. | 29 |
| Quinine-whisky: | | Menefee, R. N. | 29 |
| Quinine Whisky Co. | 112, 885 | Summers, Mrs., Harmless headache remedy: | |
| Radam's microbe killer: | | Summers, Gabriel R. | 631 |
| Radam's Microbe Killer Co. | 623 | Vanderhoof & Co. | 631 |
| Swift, Dean, Co. | 205 | Sure Pop headache powders: | |
| Radol: | | Sure Pop Co. | 633 |
| Dupuis, Dennis Rupert. | 184 | Sure Thing Tonic: | |
| Ramon's Pepsin headache cure: | | Furst Bros. | 261 |
| Brown, Henry R. | 465 | Teething syrup, Dr. Fahrney's: | |
| Brown Mfg. Co. | 465 | Fahrney, D., & Son. | 144 |
| Rehall headache wafers: | | Teething syrup, Dr. Winchell's: | |
| United Drug Co. | 559 | Emmert Proprietary Co. | 610 |
| Rock candy drips and whisky: | | Telephone headache tablets: | |
| Rosenthal, H., & Son. | 467 | Horn, Charles W. | 392 |
| Sabine's blackberry soothing drops: | | Tilden's Febrisol: | |
| Lemke, A. J., Medicine Co. (Inc.) | 933 | Tilden Co. | 780 |
| Salt peter: | | Tobacco Specific, Dr. Elders's Celebrated: | |
| Sonneborn, L., Sons (Inc.) | 86 | Elders, H. W. | 930 |
| Sartoin skin food: | | Tomlinson's, D. Dodge, celebrated H. H. H. | |
| Foose, A. P. | 16 | medicine; | |
| Globe Pharmaceutical Co. | 16 | Aschenbach & Miller (Inc.) | 863 |
| Pilkinton, William E. | 16 | Tonic, Sure Thing: | |
| Mixer, Charles W. | 797 | Furst Bros. | 261 |
| Seidlitz salts, German: | | Tragacanth, Gum: | |
| American Granule & Tablet Co. | 843 | National Aniline & Chemical Co. | 572 |
| Senna Alex. leaves: | | Turmeric: | |
| Peek, Joseph A. | 871 | Peek, Joseph A. | 871 |
| Velsor, Joseph H. | 871 | Velsor, Joseph H. | 871 |
| Septicide: | | Turpentine: | |
| Septicide Co. | 907 | Belden, A. G., & Co. | 929 |
| Sherman's headache cure: | | Carolina Pine Products Co. | 220 |
| Woodward, Orator F. | 709 | Frank Tea & Spice Co. | 337 |
| Skin food, Epp-o-tone: | | Gulf Mfg. Co. (Ltd.) | 539 |
| La Cattel Mfg. Co. | 433 | Heekin Spice Co. | 248 |
| Skin food, Sartoin: | | Kendall, Dr. B. J., Co. | 220 |
| Foose, A. P. | 16 | Lorick & Lowrance (Inc.) | 877 |
| Globe Pharmaceutical Co. | 16 | United States Turpentine & Linseed Oil | |
| Pilkinton, William E. | 16 | Co. | 712 |
| Skin food, Mme. Yale's, etc.: | | Winn, W. R. | 792 |
| Kann, S., & Sons Co. | 82 | U-re-ka headache powders: | |
| Wilson, Maude Yale Bishop. | 82 | Perlitich Pharmacy. | 260 |
| Soemnoform: | | Wells's dime headache cure: | |
| De Trey, E., & Sons. | 571 | Wells Medicine Co. | 630 |
| Frantz, Jacob F. | 571 | Whisky. (See Quinine-whisky.) | |
| Osborne, Dean C. | 571 | White's Headache: | |
| Sheppard, John R. | 571 | White, O. P. | 941 |
| Whiteley, George H. | 571 | Winchell's, Dr., teething syrup: | |
| Soothing balm, Brant's: | | Emmert Proprietary Co. | 610 |
| Brant, J. W., Co. (Ltd.) | 777 | Wine of Coca, Lambert's: | |
| Soothing drops, Sabines blackberry: | | Lambert, Benjamin L. | 204 |
| Lemke, A. J., Medicine Co. (Inc.) | 933 | Wintergreen essence: | |
| Soothing syrup, Hodnett's Gem: | | Dallemand Co. | 293 |
| Hodnett, Alfred T. G. | 401 | Witch hazel: | |
| Sporty Days Invigorator: | | Hilbert, A. J., & Co. | 609 |
| Simon, J., & Sons. | 426, 791 | Ranney Drug Co. | 357 |
| Sporty Days Invigorator Co. | 791 | Scott, Dr., Medicine Co. | 609 |
| Stange's Genuine Antispasmodic or Cramp | | Yale's, Mme., skin food, etc.: | |
| drops: | | Kann, S., & Sons Co. | 82 |
| Abel, E. J., & Co. | 903 | Wilson, Maude Yale Bishop. | 82 |
| Stanley's Instant headache cure: | | | |
| Pierson, Stanley K. | 708 | | |

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 951, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On or about February 18, 1910, the Norton & Curd Coffee Company, Louisville, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Tennessee a quantity of a food product labeled: (Front of package) "Galt House Blend Coffee. Java and Mocha Blended with other choice selected private estate coffees. Roasted and packed by Norton & Curd Coffee Co., Inc. Importers, Blenders, Roasters and Jobbers of high grade coffees, Louisville, Ky." (Back of package) "Galt House Blend Sincerity Coffees. Fine flavor delightful aroma. A blend of high grade Java and Mocha Norton & Curd Coffee Co., Inc., Louisville." A sample from this shipment was procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a blended coffee composed of one-half washed Maracaibo and one-half Bourbon Santos, containing no trace of either Java or Mocha. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Norton & Curd Coffee Company and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said Norton & Curd Coffee Company, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because Santos, Maracaibo, and other inferior coffees had been mixed and packed

with the said article of food so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect the quality thereof, and had been substituted in whole or in part for Java and Mocha coffee therein. The information also alleged the product to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, the words "Galt House Blend Coffee, Java and Mocha" being printed very conspicuously thereon, and the words "Blended with other high grade selected private estate coffees" being printed inconspicuously and so as not to be readily observed by the purchaser; the general effect of the label being such as to convey to purchasers the impression that the product consisted of a blend of Java and Mocha coffees, when in truth and in fact, the product contained a very small portion, if any, of Java or Mocha coffees, and consisted almost entirely of Santos, Maracaibo, and other coffees inferior to either Java or Mocha.

On February 25, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 12, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 952, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF PRESERVES—"L. P. C." BRAND.

On or about December 24, 1909, the Goodwin Preserving Company, a corporation, Louisville, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Arkansas a quantity of two varieties of preserves, both of which were labeled: "'L. P. C.' Brand Preserves—mixed with glucose—Apple Jelly. Louisville Preserving Co., Louisville, Ky.'" In addition to this label the products each bore a neck label, reading in one case: "Peach" and in the other "Blackberry." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and both products were found to contain added phosphoric acid. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the above products were misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Goodwin Preserving Company and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said Goodwin Preserving Company, charging the above shipment and alleging the products in question to be misbranded because they were labeled as above set forth, which labels purported to state the ingredients of said products, but did not do so, as the products in question contained phosphoric acid, which had been added thereto and which ingredient was not named or mentioned upon said labels.

On March 8, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 13, 1911.*



THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN H. COLEMAN

The history of the city of Boston is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city which has played a prominent part in the history of the United States, and its story is one of the most interesting and instructive. The city was founded in 1630, and since that time it has grown to be one of the largest and most important cities in the world. Its history is full of interesting events, and its people have been the leaders in many of the great movements of the world. The city has been the scene of many of the most important events in the history of the United States, and its people have been the leaders in many of the great movements of the world. The city has been the scene of many of the most important events in the history of the United States, and its people have been the leaders in many of the great movements of the world.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 953, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "SALAD OIL."

On or about September 8, 1910, J. Henry Smith, doing business under the firm name and style of Peter Smith & Sons, Detroit, Mich., shipped from the State of Michigan into the State of Indiana a quantity of a food product labeled: "Nero Brand Salad Oil. The best for salads and mayonnaise. Put up expressly for Peter Smith & Sons, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.92317; index of refraction at 25° C., 1.4704; iodine number, 110.2; Halphen test positive, about 2 per cent. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said J. Henry Smith and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearing. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General with the statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On February 24, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan against the said J. Henry Smith, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it contained oil other than olive oil, the term "salad oil" prima facie meaning olive oil. The information also alleged the product to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was such as to lead the purchaser to believe the product to be a pure olive oil of high quality when, in truth and in fact, it was an adulterated product, because cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for olive oil.

On March 7, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 13, 1911.*

953



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 954, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF "MATZOS."

On or about January 9, 1911, B. C. Friedman, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland a quantity of a food product labeled: "Largest bakery in the South, Established 1885. Bernstein's celebrated Kosher Bakery and office corner High and Low Streets, Baltimore, Md. Bernstein's Matzos. Known everywhere as the best." A sample from this shipment was procured and investigations by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, developed the fact that it had been manufactured and packed in the city of Philadelphia. As it appeared from the findings of said Bureau and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On January 17, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 4,925 packages of matzos, charging the above shipment and alleging the product to be misbranded because the labels thereof indicated that the product was manufactured in Baltimore, Md., when in truth and in fact it was manufactured in Philadelphia, Pa., and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon Annie Bernstein, consignee of said packages, entered her appearance and filed a claim to the ownership thereof, admitting the charge against the product set forth in the above libel and submitting to such decree as should seem fitting to the court.

On January 19, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the product to be misbranded as alleged in the above libel, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States; with a

proviso, however, that the packages in question should be delivered to the above mentioned claimant upon the payment of the costs of these proceedings and execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of \$300, conditioned that the product should not be sold or disposed of contrary to law. The costs having been paid and bond furnished in accordance with the terms of this decree, the product was forthwith released to claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 13, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 955, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about October 20, 1910, the American Preserve Company, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland 4 barrels of a food product labeled: "Oriole Brand Catsup. Ingredients, tomato pulp, sugar, vinegar, onions, salt, spices, cereals. Preserved with 1/10 of 1 per cent benzoate soda. The American Preserve Co., Philadelphia, Pa." A sample from this shipment was procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain 300,000,000 bacteria per cc, yeasts and spores 50 per one-sixtieth cmm, with mold filaments present in 95 per cent of the microscopic fields examined, and, in addition, numerous sand particles and some added cereal. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On October 27, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 4 barrels of catsup, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because sand had been mixed with the product so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and because the product consisted in part of filthy and decomposed tomatoes, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On December 19, 1910, the cause came on for hearing, and there being no appearance on the part of any claimant to the product and no answer having been filed to the allegations of the above libel, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the causes alleged in said libel, and the next day the court ordered the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 13, 1911.*

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
JOHN B. BOWEN

VOLUME I
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN B. BOWEN
1880

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 956, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about October 20, 1910, the Philadelphia Pickling Company, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland 5 barrels of a food product labeled: "No. 4 spiced comp. catsup. Antifermented with 2/10 of 1 per cent benzoate soda." A sample from this shipment was procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain 200,000,000 bacteria per cc and 48 yeasts and spores per one-sixtieth cmm, with mold filaments present in 80 per cent of the fields examined and, in addition, some cereal. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On October 26, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 5 barrels of catsup, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because a cereal had been mixed with the product so as to reduce and lower the quality and strength thereof, and had been substituted in part for the product, and because said catsup consisted in part of filthy and decomposed tomatoes, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On January 19, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and there being no appearance on the part of any claimant to the product and no answer to the allegations of the above libel, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the causes alleged in said libel, and the next day the court issued an order for the destruction of the above mentioned 5 barrels of catsup by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 14, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 957, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF SHELLED PEANUTS.

On or about October 31, 1910, the Bain Peanut Company, Suffolk, Va., shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland 10 bags of a food product labeled: “ #2 Spanish Shelled Peanuts.” A sample from this shipment was procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the nuts were found to possess a rancid odor and 92.5 per cent of them were found to be worm-eaten.

As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On November 3, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 10 bags of shelled peanuts, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, 92.5 per cent of worm-eaten nuts, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On February 28, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared and no answer having been filed to the allegation of the above libel, the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in the above libel and ordering the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 958, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.

On or about September 27, 1910, the Grandy Jobbing Company, Norfolk, Va., shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of New York seven bags and 1,164 mats of green coffee labeled "Dutch East Indies" with various marks and numbers, among which were "P.S.", "P.W.S." and "G.S." Samples were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, from all of the bags and eight of the mats, and the coffee contained in the bags was found to consist of the berry known to the trade as "Black Jacks", while the coffee in the mats contained approximately 10 per cent of "Black Jacks". As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against said seven bags and 1,164 mats of green coffee, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance; in that black coffee berries or black jacks had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality or strength of the said green coffee; in that each of said bags and mats contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient which might render such articles injurious to health, to wit, black coffee berries or black jacks, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

Thereupon the Salvage and Storage Company, New York City, appeared as claimant to the above product and filed its answer, denying the allegations of the above libel and alleging that the court was without jurisdiction over the said bags and mats of green coffee, on the ground that they were not being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, but had been transported and did not remain unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, and praying dismissal of the above libel. Upon motion of the claimant, with the consent of the United States attorney and by order of the court dated October 24, 1910, the said bags and mats of coffee were examined by inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of determining how many, if any, of the above mats and bags were not adulterated. On October 26, 1910, said inspectors submitted their report to the court, recommending that 803 of the mats be released to the claimants on condition that they be not sold unless marked "Java Skimmings"; that the remaining mats be hand picked and the black beans be destroyed and that the coffee contained in the seven bags be destroyed.

On November 1, 1910, upon motion of the United States attorney, and with the consent of the claimants, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree ordering that the said 803 mats be released to the claimants upon condition that the same be not sold or otherwise disposed of except as "Java Skimmings" and that the said seven bags of coffee be destroyed by the marshal. The terms of the above decree having been complied with, the case was continued as to the remaining mats of coffee, and on March 21, 1911, pursuant to an agreement between counsel for both parties, whereby it was stipulated that the said remaining mats of coffee should be released to the claimants for the purpose of milling and cleaning the same under the inspection of a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, and to be finally released to said claimants, when brought up to grade 8 as known on the coffee exchange, the court issued an order directing that the libel be discontinued and canceled without costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 959, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF "PINEAPPLE" ORANGES.

On or about March 8, 1911, S. J. Sligh & Co., Jacksonville, Fla., shipped from the State of Florida into the State of Louisiana a consignment of 355 boxes of oranges labeled on one end of each box "Pineapple Oranges," with an additional qualifying label, reading "Golden Russet" on about one half of the shipment, and "Bright" on the other half. An investigation made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed that the oranges in question were not of that grade commercially known as "Pineapple Oranges," but consisted of other and inferior grades. As it appeared from the investigations of the Bureau and report thereon that the shipment was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 355 boxes of oranges, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which labeling indicated that the boxes in question contained "pineapple" oranges, when in truth and in fact said boxes did not contain said grade, which is well known to the trade by that name, the label in question being, therefore, false and misleading, as by means of the word "pineapple" the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, genuine "pineapple" oranges, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon Oliver P. Bartlett appeared as agent of the said S. J. Sligh & Co., filed a claim to the above product, and admitted the truth of the allegations of the above libel.

The cause coming on for hearing on the above libel and claim, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding

the product to be misbranded as alleged in said libel, and condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States, with the proviso, however, that it should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of these proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that said oranges should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law. The costs having been paid and bond furnished in accordance with the terms of the above decree, the product was forthwith released to the claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 960, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF ICE CREAM CONES.

On or about March 27 and August 6, 1910, the Valvona-Marchiony Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., shipped from the State of New York two consignments of a food product labeled "Ice Cream Cones. We guarantee that these products, which are manufactured and sold by us, are not misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. The Valvona-Marchiony Co. Sole manufacturers. Valvona-Marchiony Co. Cones, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manufacturers of wafers and Wafer Cup Specialties," the former of said shipments being into the State of Oklahoma, and the latter into the State of Pennsylvania. Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the sample from the former shipment was found to contain 0.18 per cent, and that from the latter shipment 0.14 per cent of boric acid. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Valvona-Marchiony Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared from the hearings held that the above shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On March 22, 1911, two criminal informations were filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York against the said Valvona-Marchiony Company, one for each of said shipments, charging the same and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, boric acid, which might render said article injurious to health.

On March 23, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to both the above informations, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10 on the information charging the shipment from the State of New York into the State of Oklahoma and suspended sentence on the other information.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 961, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On or about January 28, 1911, the Charles B. Ford Company, Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts 100 cans containing 50 pounds each of frozen eggs. Samples from this shipment were procured and examined bacteriologically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and were found to contain 8,000,000 organisms per cc., of which 1,000,000 were of the gas-producing type, and in addition the eggs were found to be full of flies, shells, and dirt, and in very bad condition. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the shipment was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On February 4, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 100 cans of frozen eggs, charging the above shipment, alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 23, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer to the allegations of the above libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in said libel, and ordering the destruction thereof by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 962, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"DR. HIGBEE'S COUGH, COLD AND GRIP POWDERS."

On or about January 18, 1910, Edwin W. Higbee, trading as the German Medicine Company, Northampton, Mass., shipped from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York a quantity of a drug product labeled: "Dr. Higbee's Cough, Cold and Grip Powders. * * * A single powder will often break up a cold if taken at the very first sign of its approach. * * * Price 25 cents. E. W. Higbee, M. D., 4 West Street, Northampton, Mass. For headache or neuralgia take as for colds. No. 2636, Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. 198 grains acetanilid to each ounce. No narcotics such as opium, belladonna, etc." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and found to consist essentially of acetanilid. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Edwin W. Higbee and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On November 18, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts against the said Edwin W. Higbee, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label contained the false and misleading statement that a single powder (meaning thereby a portion of said drug) would often break up a cold if taken at the first sign

of its approach, when in truth and in fact said drug, or a portion thereof, would not and could not break up a cold at any time, and in that the product consisted entirely of acetanilid.

On March 22, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the information was placed on file upon motion of the United States attorney for said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16, 1911.*

962



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 963, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On or about February 9, 1910, the Ford & Howard Co., Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts 34 cans of frozen eggs. Samples from this shipment were procured and examined bacteriologically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of filthy, putrid, and decomposed eggs. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On February 7, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 34 cans of frozen eggs charging the above shipment, alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 23, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer to the allegations of the above libel having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States for the cause alleged in said libel, and ordering the destruction thereof by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 17, 1911.*



THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 964, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF CONFECTIONERS' BROWN GLAZE.

On or about January 9, 1910, the Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company, a corporation, Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri a quantity of a food product labeled: "Rogers-Pyatt Company 48-1/2 gals. Specially denatured grain alcohol brown glaze. 129 Front Street, New York. Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company, Chicago, Ill. #456." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain approximately 2.78 per cent methyl alcohol. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On January 9, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois against the said Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, methyl alcohol, which might render such article injurious to health. On March 16, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 17, 1911.*



Journal of the American Medical Association

Published Weekly

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It contains the latest news and information for the medical profession, including articles on new treatments, medical research, and the latest in medical technology. The Journal is a valuable resource for medical professionals and students alike, providing a comprehensive overview of the current state of medicine. It is published by the American Medical Association, a leading organization in the medical field. The Journal is available in both print and digital formats, making it accessible to a wide range of readers. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the latest in medical science and practice.

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 965, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"SMITH'S QUININETS."

On or about January 21, 1911, C. E. Rupert Smith, trading as the Smith's Quininet Company, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Kentucky a drug product labeled: (On box) "The great household remedy. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. acetanilid in each tablet. Smith's Quininet Laxative. A reliable remedy for colds, headaches, la grippe and general disorders. Reg. U. S. Pat. Of. The Smith's Quininet Company, Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906; guaranty No. 1651. General directions. Take one quininete after each meal and two upon retiring. Price 25 cents. 6252 Phila., Pa." Packed with the product was a circular containing the following statements among others: "This great household remedy is indispensable as a sure cure and preventative for the following ailments: For la grippe, pneumonia, coughs and colds, constipation, biliousness and liver troubles, dyspepsia, headache and female complaints, as well as being the greatest of blood purifiers. For coughs and colds take * * * until a cure is affected. For constipation, biliousness and liver troubles—Take two quininets after each meal * * * The * * * each night to make the cure lasting. For purifying the blood Quininets acts like magic, clarifying the blood and cleansing the system of all impurities * * * Toning up the system * * *; imparting a * * * glow to the complexion and a brightness to the eyes, with renewed health and vigor to the entire body and physical forces * * * The complaints for which Quininets are specified can easily be cured if taken in their incipient stages * * *." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United

States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of quinine, acetanilid, carbonate, and unidentified matter. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said C. E. Rupert Smith and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania against the said C. E. Rupert Smith, charging the above shipment and alleging the product to be misbranded because the circular packed with the product in question bore the statements above set forth as to the curative and prophylactic properties thereof, which were false and misleading for the reason that said product was not capable of effecting the cures and beneficial results claimed for it in said statements.

On March 15, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$5.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 17, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 966, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF LEMON EXTRACT.

On or about July 6, 1910, the Charles L. Heinle Specialty Company, a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey a quantity of a food product labeled: "Heinle's Concentrated Lemon Extract * * * Charles L. Heinle Specialty Company, manufacturing chemists, Philadelphia, Pa." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of alcohol by volume 33.2 per cent, citral 0.4 per cent, with but a trace of lemon oil. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Charles L. Heinle Specialty Company and the party from whom the sample was procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania against the said Charles L. Heinle Specialty Company, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was such as to mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was a concentrated lemon extract, and as such contained not less than 2 per cent of oil of lemon, when in truth and in fact the product was not a concentrated extract of lemon, but a dilute extract containing less than one-fourth of 1 per cent of oil of lemon.

On March 15, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$50.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 17, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 967, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On or about December 6, 1909, the Leroux Cider and Vinegar Company, Toledo, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana 51 barrels of a product labeled: "The Leroux Cider and Vinegar Company. Fermented apple cider vinegar. Red Star Brand, Toledo, O." "The purity of these goods guaranteed. The Leroux Cider and Vinegar Company, Toledo, Ohio, December 1, 1909." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist wholly or in part of a mixture of dilute acetic acid and a product high in reducing sugars mixed and colored in imitation of cider vinegar. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Indiana.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 51 barrels of vinegar, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that there had been mixed with the product dilute acetic acid and a substance high in reducing sugars, so as to reduce and lower its quality. The information also alleged that the product was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label contained the false and misleading statement that the product was a cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was an imitation thereof, said label being such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On October 14, 1910, the above mentioned Leroux Cider and Vinegar Company appeared and filed its claim to the ownership of the product and its answer admitting the allegations of the libel. On the same day the cause came on for hearing on the above libel and answer, and the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree finding the product to be misbranded as alleged in the above libel, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, with a proviso, however, that the product should be released to the said claimant upon the payment by it of the costs of these proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond conditioned that said product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 17, 1911.*

967



United States Department of Agriculture, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 968, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF BUCKHEAD LITHIA WATER.

On or about January 10, 1911, the Buckhead Springs Company, Buckhead, Va., shipped from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia five cases of water labeled: "Pure—Light—Soft—Healing—Buckhead Lithia Water (design of buck's head) Buckhead Springs, Va., Chesterfield County. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial 26848." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and was found to contain merely spectroscopic traces of lithium, insufficient to give the therapeutic effect of lithium or to entitle it to be classified as a lithia water. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On March 7, 1911, a libel was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the said five cases of the product, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was false and misleading as the words "Buckhead Lithia Water" imported that the liquid in question was a lithia water when in truth and in fact it did not contain an appreciable amount of lithium and would not give the therapeutic effect of lithium when a reasonable quantity of said water was consumed. and because the said water was not a lithia water or entitled by reason of its ingredients to be so called, but was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another

article, to wit, lithia water, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 28, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared or answer having been filed to the allegations of the above libel, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the product to be misbranded as alleged in the above libel, condemning and forfeiting the product to the use of the United States and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 17, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 969, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "TRUE EGGS SUBSTITUTE."

On or about July 18, 1910, the True Egg Substitute Company, Santa Monica, Cal., shipped from the State of California into the State of Missouri 101 cases or cans of a food product labeled: "Yellow True Eggs Substitute. 25 cents, 25 eggs. Guaranteed by the True Egg Substitute Co. under the Pure Food Laws, Serial No. 683. Made from fresh chicken egg albumen and fresh milk albumen. Vegetable color. Directions, 1 level teaspoon dried egg and two table-spoonfuls of water (make paste) is one egg. Use just as you use fresh cracked eggs. True Egg Substitute Co., Chicago, Ill. and Los Angeles, Cal. Full measure." Packed with each can of the product was a circular which contains among others the statements that "'True Eggs' are made from the albumen of fresh chicken eggs and the albumen of fresh milk which operates the same as the chicken egg albumen", and "one pound of this product is equivalent to 80 eggs." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain starch and not to contain the albumen of fresh milk in appreciable quantities but to contain casein, a protein quite different in character. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the fact to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 101 cases or cans of the prod-

uct, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because in the manufacture thereof a mixture of milk casein, starch, and egg albumen had been mixed and packed with the said product, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for said product, and because said article of food had been artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. The libel further alleged the product to be misbranded because the word "substitute" appearing on the label of said cans was partly concealed in such a manner as to mislead and deceive the purchaser; because said product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article; because the booklet accompanying said product represented it to be composed of the albumen of fresh chicken eggs and the albumen of fresh milk, when in truth and in fact it was an adulterated product as above set forth: because said booklet represented that "one pound of this product is equivalent to 80 eggs", when in truth and in fact one pound of genuine dried eggs is the equivalent of 36 eggs; and because said product was not "true eggs" and was not made of true eggs, said cans being labeled so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product in question contains the essential constituents of true eggs, which was untrue, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 9, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and the True Egg Substitute Company appearing as claimant, the matters at issue were submitted to the court which found the product to be adulterated and misbranded as alleged in said libel and decreed the condemnation and forfeiture thereof to the use of the United States, and ordered the marshal of said district to destroy the labels and brands on the above cases or cans, and all the booklets accompanying the same, and to relabel said cases or cans with labels reading as follows: "A compound of casein and corn starch artificially colored", and sell the same at public auction, with the proviso, however, that the product should be released to the above-mentioned claimant if it should pay all the costs of these proceedings, and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that said claimant would remove said labels and booklets and plainly relabel said cases and cans with some lawful label and would not sell or otherwise dispose of said goods in violation of law.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 970, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On or about January 9, 1911, there were received at St. Louis, Mo., 736 tubs of frozen eggs which had been shipped to said city from Chicago, Ill. Samples were procured from these shipments and examined bacteriologically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain an excessive number of organisms, a considerable number of which were of the gas-producing type. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 736 tubs of frozen eggs, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it consisted in large part of organisms and bacteria varying in number from 31,000,000 to 35,000,000 organisms per cc., a large percentage of which organisms being of the gas-producing type, varying in number from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 per cc., which showed said product to be filthy and decomposed, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 6, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and Herbert S. Johnson appeared as claimant of the product, admitting the shipment of the eggs and the allegations of the above libel, and requesting that he be permitted to take the property seized upon the giving of a bond conditioned that it should not be sold in violation of law. Whereupon the court, being fully advised in the premises, issued its

decree finding 624 tubs of the product, the same being all that was found at time of seizure, to be adulterated as alleged in said libel, assessing the costs of these proceedings upon the above-mentioned claimant, and ordering the destruction of said product by the marshal of said district, which order was forthwith executed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1911.*

970

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 971, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF OLIVES.

On or about September 17, 1910, Vincenzo Arezzo, Raefale Arezzo, and Claudio Arezzo, doing business under the firm name and style of Vincenzo Arezzo & Co., shipped from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania a consignment of olives labeled as follows: "New York Z— Cacciola Bros., 913 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa., B. & W." Samples from this shipment were procured and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and a large percentage of the olives were found to be wormy and decayed and to contain a considerable number of worms. As it appeared from the above examination and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Vincenzo Arezzo & Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said Vincenzo Arezzo, Raefale Arezzo, and Claudio Arezzo, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On April 3, 1910, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a joint fine of \$50.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 972, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A FOOD PRODUCT—"CROWN GLOSSINE."

On or about March 8, 1910, Solomon Weinberg, doing business under the firm name and style of the Crown Manufacturing Company, shipped from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey a quantity of a product labeled: "Crown Glossine, with Chocolate Flavor and harmless color. Crown Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain 27 parts per million of arsenic. As it appeared from the above analysis and the report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Solomon Weinberg and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said Solomon Weinberg, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it contained arsenous oxide, a substance injurious to health.

On April 3, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 973, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TOMATO PASTE.

On or about December 16, 1910, the Philadelphia Pickling Company, Eldora, N. J., shipped from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania 9 barrels of tomato paste. Samples from this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain yeasts and spores at the rate of 200 per one-sixtieth cmm., bacteria 250 million per cc., with mold filaments present in 60 per cent of the microscopic fields examined. As it appeared from the above examination and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 9 barrels of tomato paste, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, and praying seizure and condemnation of the product.

On March 31, 1911, the cause coming on for trial, and no claimant to the product having appeared, and no answer having been filed, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, condemning and forfeiting the said product to the use of the United States for the cause set forth in the above libel, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district, which order was forthwith executed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1911.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 974, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF EGGS.

On or about February 16, 1911, the Frederick Produce Company, Houston, Tex., shipped from the State of Texas into the State of New York 100 cases of eggs, each case being labeled as follows: "Frank Crawford, New York". An examination made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, of samples taken from the above described shipment, disclosed the following: good 11.1 per cent, fair (watery) 18.8 per cent, spots 51.9 per cent, rotten 18 per cent; 69.9 per cent of the eggs were entirely unfit for food. As it appeared from the above-mentioned examination and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district, against the said 100 cases of eggs, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it was wholly or in part filthy, decomposed, or putrid, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 28, 1911, the cause coming on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared, and no answer having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the said 100 cases of eggs to be adulterated as alleged in said libel, and ordering the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 975, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF "FIGPRUNE CEREAL."

On or about July 12, 1910, the Figprune Cereal Company, San Jose, Cal., shipped from the State of California into the State of Minnesota 35 cases of a food product labeled: "Pure grain and fruit. A blood maker; a health restorer; a brain feeder; a nerve preserver; trade mark registered. Figprune. Made of grain and fruit. A palatable meal-time drink. More satisfying than tea or coffee without possessing the detrimental effects of those beverages. A combination of natures products. Prepared by the Figprune Cereal Company, of San Jose, California, U. S. A." A sample of this shipment was procured, analyzed, and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of wheat bran and figs and to possess no particular value as a nerve preserver, brain feeder, or health restorer. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the product involved in the above shipment, charging said shipment and alleging the product to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which label was such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser, as the product in question had no value as a nerve preserver, brain feeder, or health restorer. The libel also prayed seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 27, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree finding the product to be misbranded as alleged in the above libel, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, with the proviso, however, that said merchandise should be delivered to the above-mentioned Figprune Cereal Company at San Jose, Cal., upon the payment of all the costs of these proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned that the product in question should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law. The costs having been paid by said company and bond furnished in accordance with the terms of the above decree, the product in question was released to said claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 976, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED APPLES.

On or about September 30, 1910, the Simpson-Mintun Fruit and Produce Company, Fayetteville, Ark., shipped from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas 50 boxes each containing approximately 50 pounds of a food product labeled: "New crop 1910 Choice Ring Evaporated Apples, bleached with sulphur, packed by Simpson-Mintun Produce Company, Fayetteville, Ark. Goldman Gro. Co., Paris, Tex." A sample from this shipment was procured and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and a 500-gram portion of said sample was found to contain 31 live worms, 3 beetles, 1 dead fly, and 31.8 per cent of water. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said 50 boxes of evaporated apples, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted of filthy, decomposed, and putrid matter, and that it was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact the product was not "choice ring evaporated apples" but consisted of filthy, decomposed, and putrid matter, and because water had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. The libel further prayed seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of said product.

The cause coming on for hearing and there being no appearance on the part of any claimant to the product and no answer having been filed to the allegations of said libel, the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree finding the product adulterated as alleged in said libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 977, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On or about August 31, 1910, the Louisiana Molasses Company, Limited, New Orleans, La., shipped from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas 35 barrels and 25 half barrels of a food product labeled: "The Red Star R Pure Distilled Spirit Vinegar. Manufactured by Louisiana Molasses Company, New Orleans, La. 4 Colored with caramel." Four samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and said samples were found to contain respectively 3.2, 3.39, 3.13, and 3.19 per cent of acid. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district against the said 35 barrels and 25 half barrels of vinegar, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because water had been added to and substituted for said product to such an extent as to reduce or lower and injuriously affect the quality and strength of said product. The libel further alleged the product to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, when as a matter of fact it did not consist of pure distilled spirit vinegar but of a product containing added water, and prayed seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture thereof.

The cause coming on for hearing, the above-mentioned Louisiana Molasses Company, Limited, appeared as claimant and consented

that a decree of condemnation should be entered in accordance with the prayer of the above libel, whereupon the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree finding the product to be misbranded as alleged in said libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering its sale at public auction by the marshal of said district, with the proviso, however, that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment by it of the costs of these proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned that the product aforesaid should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 978, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED APPLES.

On or about April 21, 1910, the F. A. Hihn Company, Santa Cruz, Cal., shipped from the State of California into the Territory of Arizona 17 boxes, each containing approximately 50 pounds of a fruit product labeled: "Extra Fancy Valencia California Apples. F. A. Hihn Company, Santa Cruz or Watsonville, Cal." A sample from this shipment was procured and examined microscopically by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and 63 per cent of said sample was found to be worm-eaten, and all of it to contain excreta; in one kilo portion of said sample there were found three live beetles and one worm. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the shipment was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Territory of Arizona.

On November 21, 1910, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the first judicial district of the Territory of Arizona against the said 17 boxes of evaporated apples, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated because it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable matter; and that it was misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact it did not consist of "Extra Fancy Apples" at all, but was composed largely of stems, cores, and peelings of apples. The libel prayed seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On March 4, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and there having been no appearance on the part of any claimant and no answer having been filed to the allegations of the above libel, the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree sustaining the allegations of said libel, directing the destruction of the product by the marshal of said district, and assessing the costs of these proceedings upon the consignees thereof.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 979, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CONDENSED MILK.

On or about January 11, 1911, the P. E. Sharpless Company, Philadelphia, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland 61 barrels of alleged milk, which barrels were labeled "For T. S. De Kalb, Baltimore, Md. Return empty to P. E. Sharpless Co. Evaporated Blended Milk, Toughkenamon, Pa. Rinse can before returning." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a sweetened condensed skimmed milk. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and was liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the district of Maryland.

On January 14, 1911, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said 61 barrels of alleged milk, charging the above shipment, and alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated because a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted. The libel also alleged the product to be misbranded because it was labeled as above set forth, which labeling was false and misleading and such as to convey to the purchaser the impression that the article contained all the valuable constituents of milk in their proper proportions, when, as a matter of fact, one of the valuable constituents of milk, to wit, butter fat, was not present in said article in its proper proportion, and because the product, which was in reality a sweetened condensed skimmed milk, prepared in imitation of and offered for sale under the name of another article, to wit, evaporated blended milk, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On January 19, 1911, the above mentioned P. E. Sharpless Company appeared and filed its claim to the ownership of the 61 barrels of the above product, admitting the allegations of the above libel, and consenting to such decree as should seem fitting in the premises. On the same day the cause was heard on the above libel and claim, and the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, finding the product to be adulterated and misbranded, as alleged in said libel, condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, and ordering the destruction of said product by the marshal of said district, with a proviso, however, that the said 61 barrels of alleged milk should be delivered to the claimant aforesaid, upon payment of the costs of these proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of \$3,300, conditioned that the product should not be sold or disposed of contrary to law, and conditioned further that the said product should not be sold or disposed of at all unless it should be so branded as to show that a valuable constituent of the said article, to wit, butter fat, had been extracted therefrom. The costs having been paid and the bond furnished in accordance with the above decree, the 61 barrels of the product in question were delivered to the claimant.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 980, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On or about February 23, 1911, there were offered for sale in the District of Columbia 50 packages of cheese which were labeled "Distributed by George S. Hart & Co., New York, and Sheboygan, Wis., Trade Mark—Magnolia Selected Cheese." An examination made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, of a sample of this product showed that one-half of the fat in the milk from which this cheese was made had been removed. As it appeared from the above examination and report thereon that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

In due course a libel was filed in the Supreme Court of said District against the said 50 packages of cheese charging the above offering for sale and alleging the product to be misbranded in that the said packages bore the statement "Magnolia Selected Cheese," which said statement was false and misleading in that the product was not cheese or selected cheese because the same had been made from milk from which 50 per cent of the fat originally contained therein had been abstracted before the manufacture thereof into cheese; because said product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cheese, and because said product was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof. The libel also prayed seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

Thereupon S. Lemon Hoover and Harry B. Denham, Washington, D. C., consignees of the said 50 packages of cheese, entered their

appearance as claimants to the above product, filed a plea and answer admitting the allegations of the above libel and consenting that a decree of condemnation be entered against said goods, and petitioning that the 50 packages of cheese above referred to be delivered to them upon the payment of the costs of these proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond conditioned that the product should not be sold or disposed of contrary to law.

On April 4, 1911, the cause came on for hearing on the above libel and answer, and the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding the above mentioned 50 packages of cheese to be misbranded as alleged in said libel, and condemning and forfeiting the same to the use of the United States, with the proviso, however, that upon the payment by said claimants of all the costs of the proceedings, and execution of the bond described in their answer, said 50 packages of cheese be released to said claimants. The costs having been paid and the bond furnished in accordance with the terms of the above decree, the goods were released to the claimants.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 981, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On or about October 6, 1910, William B. Carhart and H. B. Carhart, doing business under the firm name and style of Carhart & Bro., shipped from the State of New York into the State of Alabama a consignment of coffee labeled as follows: "Three pounds full weight Carhart & Bro. celebrated flavor of Mocha and Java roasted coffee. The coffee in this package we guarantee to be as represented, a pure coffee, especially selected and the acme of perfection for fine drinking. Carhart & Bro., New York." Samples from this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a mixture consisting of one-half Dutch East Indian and one-half Bogota. As the examination and report thereon showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said William B. Carhart and H. B. Carhart and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said William B. Carhart and H. B. Carhart charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, because said label represented that the product consisted of Mocha and Java coffee; whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted of Dutch East Indian and Bogota coffee.

On April 7, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1911.*



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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 982, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"WALKER'S TONIC."

On or about December 3, 1909, the Walker's Tonic Company, a corporation, Paducah, Ky., and Sam H. Dreyfuss, shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Tennessee a quantity of a drug product labeled: "Walker's Tonic Contains 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ % Alcohol Makes you feel like walking. Prepared only by the Walker's Tonic Company, Incorporated, Paducah, Kentucky. Walker's Tonic is a perfect combination of the most approved Brain Foods, Heart Tonics and Stomachics ever discovered. It is also a gentle Liver stimulant. It is composed entirely of harmless ingredients and is as pleasant and palatable as it is possible to make a Tonic of equal medicinal properties. It contains no Narcotic or Sedative properties and is perfectly Harmless. Walker's Tonic is the link that picks up the vital force of man in his run down state and binds him to health and strength by recuperating the Brain, regulating the action of the Heart, correcting the digestion and stimulating the hepatic secretions. Walker's Tonic contributes to mental cheerfulness and enables the muscular system to withstand fatigue. Antagonizes heart failure; stimulates the digestive organs and increases the appetite. Walker's tonic aids Nature in the relief and cure of all diseases arising from disorders of the Brain, Heart, Stomach and Liver. It is a Brain Food, Heart Tonic, Stomachic and Liver Regulator. * * * When the Brain fails to supply the necessary amount of nerve-force to any organ of the body, the mucous membrane of the weakest organ is the first to become inflamed. If it happens to be that of the Lungs the disease which results is Consumption; of the air passages, Catarrh; of the Stomach, Dyspepsia; of the Liver—Malarial Fevers, Jaundice, etc. By the use of Walker's Tonic inflammation of the mucous membrane of

the various organs of the body may be cured or prevented, and by virtue of its direct influence in recuperating the Brain, regulating the action of the Heart, aiding Digestion, and stimulating the hepatic secretions, Walker's Tonic is a specific for Catarrh of the various organs of the body, Stomach Troubles—such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, etc. It is also a specific for Malaria, Chronic Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Pain in the Side, Pain over the Heart, Shooting Pains in the Head, Shoulders, Muscles or Joints, Dizziness, Worry, Melancholy, General Debility and Habitual Constipation. Walker's Tonic is an ideal, up-building Tonic for any of the diseases common to deranged condition of the Brain, Heart, Stomach or Liver. * * *

Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be a liquid consisting essentially of 18.21 per cent of alcohol by volume, 4.02 per cent of nonvolatile material, including capsicum, celery, an emodin-bearing drug, and other drug extractives, and 0.24 per cent ash, consisting of the phosphates, carbonates, chlorides, and sulphates of iron and potassium, the balance of the product being water. As the analysis and report thereon showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Walker's Tonic Company, Incorporated, and Sam H. Dreyfuss and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky against the said Walker's Tonic Company, Incorporated, and Sam H. Dreyfuss charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that the label thereof was false and misleading because the product did not possess the therapeutic properties capable of curing or alleviating the diseases and disorders enumerated in said label.

On March 28, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 983, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On or about February 23, 1911, the Manhattan Importing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of New York one barrel of Vanilla extract labeled as follows: "XXXX Vanilla." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: Vanillin, 0.40 per cent; coumarin, 0.10 per cent; vanilla resins, absent; coloring matter, caramel. As it appeared from the above analysis and report thereon that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said one barrel of vanilla extract, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that a substance (an imitation extract of vanilla) had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, true extract of vanilla, and in that said extract of vanilla had been colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. The libel also alleged that the product was misbranded in that it was labeled as aforesaid, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and the label was false and misleading and in that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, genuine vanilla extract, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product.

On April 11, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and no claimant to the product having appeared and no answer having been filed, the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree condemning and forfeiting the said one barrel of vanilla extract to the use of the United States for the causes set forth in the above libel, and ordering its destruction by the marshal of said district.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 984, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On or about March 18, 1911, there were offered for sale in the District of Columbia sixty cases of tomato pulp, each of which said cases contained four dozen cans labeled as follows: "Pride of Laurel Brand—For soup—Tomato Pulp—Packed by H. K. Fooks & Co., Laurel, Sussex County, Del." Samples of this product were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and were found to contain bacteria, 200,000,000 per cc., spores at the rate of 330 per one-sixtieth cmm., and mold filaments in 85 per cent of the microscopic fields examined. As it appeared from the above examination and report thereon that the product was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

In due course a libel was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia holding a District Court, against the said sixty cases of tomato pulp, charging the above offering for sale, and alleging that the product was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed animal or vegetable substance, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Thereupon J. T. D. Pyles entered his appearance as claimant to the above product, filed a plea and answer admitting the allegations of the above libel, and consenting to a decree of condemnation and forfeiture.

On March 29, 1911, the cause came on for hearing and the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree finding said product to be adulterated as alleged in said libel, and ordering the destruction thereof by the marshal of said District.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1911.*



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 985, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CIDER VINEGAR.

On or about April 7, 1910, the Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Company, a corporation, Saginaw, Mich., shipped from the State of Michigan into the State of Wisconsin a quantity of vinegar labeled as follows: "Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Company, 4% Apple Brand Oakland Cider Vinegar, Fermented, 46 Gals., Saginaw, Mich." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of a mixture of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar. As the above analysis and report thereon showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Company, Incorporated, and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearing. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On January 30, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan against the said Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Company, Incorporated, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that a mixture of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said mixture of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine cider vinegar.

The information also alleged that the product was misbranded in that the label thereon was false and misleading because it deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was pure cider vinegar, prepared from apples, whereas in truth and in fact it was a mixture of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar.

On April 11, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$2.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 986, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF HEADACHE TABLETS.

On or about April 20, 1910, Cyrus W. Nelson, doing business under the name of the Capitol Pharmacy, Houston, Tex., shipped from the State of Texas into the State of Tennessee a quantity of a drug product labeled "Headache Tablets, Act like Magic. Dose: 1 Tablet, repeating in half hour, if necessary. The Capitol Pharmacy, Inc., * * * 319 Main St., Houston, Texas * * * Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Contains Acetanilid $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains, Codea Sulph. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain caffeine, acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, halogen, coloring matter, and starch, but no codein. As the above analysis and report thereon showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Cyrus W. Nelson and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On April 1, 1911, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Texas against the said Cyrus W. Nelson, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded because the label thereon represented that the product contained codein one-fourth grain, whereas in truth and in fact the said product did not contain codein, said label being false and misleading, and such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On April 10, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 24, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 987, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT—"HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES."

On or about November 15, 1909, The Holland Medicine Co., Scranton, Pa., shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey a quantity of a drug product labeled as follows: "Gold Medal Genuine Tilly Haarlem Oil Capsules; For kidney, liver and bladder. Holland Medicine Co. Scranton, Pa. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 16466. The oldest, the surest kidney, liver and bladder remedy. Gold Medal Genuine Tilly Haarlem Oil used for over 200 years." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to consist of alcoholic insoluble matter, nonvolatile material, sulphur, volatile oil, methyl salicylate, and oil of amber. As the above analysis and report thereon showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Holland Medicine Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania against the Holland Medicine Co., Inc., charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in the following particulars, to wit:

(1) The statement on said label "Genuine Haarlem Oil Capsules" is misleading and deceptive as it conveys the impression that the

capsules are composed of pure Haarlem oil, whereas the analysis shows that methyl salicylate, which is not a normal ingredient of Haarlem oil, is present therein.

(2) The statement "The oldest and surest kidney, liver and bladder remedy" is misleading and deceptive because it represents that the preparation is unfailing in its remedial action in diseases of the kidney, liver, and bladder, whereas the said preparation does not possess the remedial value claimed for it.

(3) The statement "The greatest remedy ever known for kidney, bladder, stomach, liver, gravel, internal inflammation and skin diseases" is misleading as it conveys the impression that this preparation has therapeutic value in the treatment of the diseases mentioned, whereas it has no therapeutic value in such cases.

(4) The statement in the circular accompanying the package "Gold Medal Haarlem Oil has been the recognized remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and genital organs the world over for 200 years" is false and misleading because said statement conveys the impression that this preparation is a standard remedy for the diseases enumerated, whereas the preparation analyzed does not justify the above claim being made for it.

(5) The statement on said circular "The operation of this remedy is direct and certain" is misleading and deceptive because it is in effect a claim that the preparation acts directly upon the organs named and is unfailing in its remedial action in the diseases mentioned, whereas said preparation does not justify the claims made for it in this statement.

(6) The statement "For gravel or stone in the bladder take one capsule until better, then every other day until cured. They will greatly expel the gravel without inconvenience or pain and prevent its reformation," is false, misleading, and deceptive, as said preparation does not possess properties capable of producing the results claimed for it in this statement.

(7) The statement "For palpitation of the heart immediate relief may be obtained by inhaling the odor from a broken capsule" is misleading and deceptive as it conveys the impression that this preparation is valuable in this affection of the heart, whereas said preparation possesses no medicinal value in the treatment of the affection of the heart mentioned.

(8) The statement "In the treatment of bladder troubles and complications originated in the prostatic and urinary tracts * * * it seems to be a specific" is false and misleading as it indicates that said preparation is a certain cure for bladder troubles and complications having their origin in the prostatic and urinary tracts, whereas said preparation does not possess the remedial value claimed for it in this statement.

On March 23, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1911.*

987



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 988.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF HUMBUG OIL.

On April 4, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States against Mrs. J. F. Marshall Smith, alleging shipment by her, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 4, 1910, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Utah, of six boxes of a drug denominated "Humbug Oil," which was misbranded. The labels on these boxes contained the statement: "Humbug Oil relieves diphtheria of the most malignant type."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the product to consist of immiscible portions, one an oil 40 per cent by volume, half volatile (oil of turpentine), and half nonvolatile (apparently linseed oil); the other 60 per cent by volume, consisting of hydro-alcoholic solution of ammonia water, ammonium salts, and a volatile alkaloid, probably conin. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that these ingredients do not possess properties to relieve diphtheria of the most malignant type, and the statement on the label to that effect was, therefore, false and misleading.

On April 13, 1911, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$5.

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 26, 1911.*



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. OSGOOD, 15 NASSAU ST.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 989, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF A FOOD PRODUCT—"CHOCOLATE CREMOLIN."

During August, October, and November, 1910, there were shipped from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, in all, ten cans of a food product, each of which said cans was labeled as follows: "Leo Benjamin's Chocolate Cremolin. This Cremolin contains powdered cocoa and a little harmless coloring. Office 1743 Avenue A, New York." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain 5.96 per cent of ferric oxide and twelve parts of arsenic per million. As the above analysis and report thereon showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and liable to seizure under section 10 of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In due course a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district against the said ten cans of Chocolate Cremolin, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might render said product injurious to health. The libel also alleged that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the act in that the label thereon bore the statement "This Cremolin contains powdered cocoa and a little harmless coloring," which said statement was false and misleading because it deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was powdered cocoa and a little harmless coloring matter, whereas in truth and in fact, said product did not consist of powdered cocoa and a little harmless coloring matter, but contained an added deleterious

ingredient, to wit, arsenic, and did further contain a substance, to wit, ferric oxide, which injuriously affected the quality of said article of food.

On April 28, 1911, the cause coming on for hearing, and no claimant to the product having appeared and no answer having been filed, the court being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, condemning and forfeiting the said ten cans of Chocolate Cremolin to the use of the United States for the causes set forth in said libel, and ordering the destruction of the product by the marshal, which order was forthwith executed.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 26, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 990.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF CORNO HORSE AND MULE FEED.

On or about February 20, 1909, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, praying condemnation and forfeiture of a shipment of "Corno Horse and Mule Feed" which was alleged to be misbranded. The feed was contained in sacks, branded as follows: "Corno Horse and Mule Feed. Mixture of ground alfalfa, oats, corn, flax bran, oat and hominy feeds, made by the Corno Mills Company, East St. Louis, Illinois. Guaranteed analysis: Protein 10%; sugar and starch 58.5%; fat 3.5%; fibre 12%." Microscopical examination of samples of the product, made by the Bureau of Chemistry, showed the presence in the feed of about 15 per cent oat hulls and practically no oats. Analysis showed moisture 9.84 per cent, protein 10.63 per cent, and fiber 15.24 per cent.

The libel charged adulteration and misbranding, and the case was tried on December 13, 1910, on the following statements of facts:

This is an information exhibited against one car load of "Corno Horse and Mule Feed," praying a seizure and condemnation for confiscation, under Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, approved June 30th, 1906.

The libel as amended is based on the following grounds:

First, for that said food is adulterated in this, that the same purports to be, and is so labeled and branded, "a mixture of ground alfalfa, oats, corn, flax bran, oat and hominy feeds," when in fact and in truth the same is mixed and packed with a foreign substance, to wit: oat hulls, so as to reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Second, for that said food is adulterated in that a large quantity of the substance, to wit: oat hulls, has been mixed and packed with the same so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength. Third, for that said original packages are misbranded in violation of section 8 of said Food and Drugs Act, in this, that they purport to contain a

mixture of ground alfalfa, oats, corn, and flax bran, oat and hominy feed, which label or brand is false or misleading in that the contents of said packages contain a foreign substance, to wit: a quantity of oat hulls mixed and packed therewith in excess of the amount normally present in oat feed one of the constituent parts named in the brand on said package.

The usual process having issued, a seizure was made and Hudson and Thompson claimed the property and answered the libel, denying that the Corno Horse and Mule Feed was adulterated or misbranded, but admitting the interstate character of the shipment, the description of the brands thereon, etc. A jury trial was waived.

Subsequently, the parties agreed on a statement of facts as follows:

That the car load of Corno Horse and Mule Feed against which this libel is filed was contained in original bags or sacks of about 100 pounds and of about 175 pounds each, and that each of said original packages, being said sacks or bags, were branded: "Corno Horse and Mule Feed. Mixture of ground alfalfa, oats, corn, flax bran, oat and hominy feeds, made by the Corno Mills Company, East St. Louis, Illinois. Guaranteed analysis: protein 10%; sugar and starch 58.5%; fat 3.5%; fiber 12%, said brand being contained on each sack and label connected therewith. That the said Corno Horse and Mule Feed is an article of food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act; that on February 8th, 1909, the above described bags or sacks of Corno Horse and Mule Feed were received in the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, by Hudson and Thompson, claimants herein, a partnership composed of W. M. Hudson and J. A. Thompson, and that the car load of Corno Horse and Mule Feed, aforesaid, was shipped to said Hudson and Thompson on or about, to wit: February 4th, 1909 from the city of East St. Louis, in the State of Illinois, by the Corno Mills Company of said city of E. St. Louis and that said car load or a large portion thereof of the Corno Horse and Mule Feed, aforesaid, at the time of the filing of this libel was in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of said Hudson and Thompson, in the city of Montgomery, State of Alabama, in the Northern Division of the Middle District of Alabama, and within the jurisdiction of this Court. It is further admitted that there was present in the Corno Horse and Mule Feed, aforesaid, seized under the libel herein, a quantity of oat hulls in excess of the amount that would have been naturally and normally present in case whole ground oats had been used in lieu of the same amount of oat feed—using the term oat feed here according to the construction contended for by the claimants herein; namely, as a by-product of the oat meal or rolled oat factory, said by-product consisting of the entire residue of the oats after the manufacture of the oats into food for human consumption, and consisting of the middlings, nubbins, oat dust and hulls; by this admission is meant that there was used in the Corno Horse and Mule Feed aforesaid, a quantity of the by-product of the rolled oat mill consisting of the oat hulls, middlings, nubbins and dust as above described.

The defense also admitted that 'oat feed' contains less of protein and more of hulls than an equal amount of whole ground oats. A great volume of the testimony was taken from manufacturers, millers, middle-men, brokers and consumers as to the meaning of the term 'oat feed,' and how it was used and understood in commerce and trade and among the people generally.

On May 31, 1911, the court held that the feed was neither adulterated nor misbranded, and directed that the libel be dismissed. The opinion of the court follows:

JONES, District Judge. The term food, as used in the Food and Drugs Act, includes all articles used for food by men or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound. An "article of food" is deemed to be adulterated, "if any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength," or, "if any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part, for the article," or, "if any valuable constituent of the article has been, wholly or in part, abstracted," or, "if it contains any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health," or, "if it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained whereby damage or inferiority is concealed," or "if it consists, wholly or in part, of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance," etc.

An article of food is misbranded within the meaning of the statute if it be "an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article," or, "if it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser," . . . or, "if in package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight and measure they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package," or, "if the package or label containing it shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the substances or ingredients contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular."

Section 8 contains a proviso, "that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First: In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food under their own distinctive name, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second: In the case of articles labeled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the words "compound," "imitation" or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package and the package in which it is offered for sale."

The manufacturer, without violating any of the provisions of the statute against adulteration, may mix any number of constituents in his compound, so long as these constituents are not poisonous or deleterious to health and he give the compound a distinctive name and states where it is manufactured. The matter thus produced is "the article of food" whose quality and strength the statute seeks to preserve, and the nature of the product in these respects is fixed and determined by the elements which enter into it. How is it possible, chemically, or in the eye of the law, to "lower or injuriously affect" the quality or strength of the particular "article of food," whose characteristics are thus produced, and safeguarded by the law as thus produced, under its own distinctive name, by mixing in the compound anything which may be lawfully incorporated therein? Putting in a mixture of things which may be lawfully blended therein cannot amount to adulteration of the blend, since, other things aside, the statute declares, its other conditions being complied with, the blend shall not thereby "be deemed to be adulterated."

Corno Horse and Mule Feed is a compound, sold under its own distinctive name. One of the constituent elements which fix and determine the quality and strength of that blend is 'oat feed.' The incorporation of 'oat feed' in the blend, unless it be noxious or deleterious to health, cannot adulterate the blend which has its own standard, quality and strength, made up in part of 'oat feed.' To make a case of adulteration it must be shown that 'oat feed' contains noxious qualities, as described in the statute. Otherwise, it is manifest that the incorporation of 'oat feed' in the blend has not mixed or packed any substance with the blend,—“Corno Horse and Mule Feed”—so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength,” or that “any valuable constituent of the article of food has, wholly or in part, been subtracted from the blend or that any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part,” for the “article of food.” Corno Horse and Mule Feed is not an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, but is sold under its own distinctive name, and the label or brand contains a statement which shows that it is a mixture, and truthfully states its constituents and the place where the article was manufactured or produced. There is no charge or proof of removal of any part of the contents of the package as originally put up. It is not claimed or proved that the matter of which the 'oat feed' consists is deleterious, in any way to man or other animal, or charged that the provisions of the statute against adulteration have been violated in any way, save by putting 'oat feed' on the label. The libel must fail as to the charges of adulteration.

The label here does not contain any design or device of any kind, and whether there has been a misbranding within the meaning of the statute must depend on the words employed in the label to describe the Corno Horse and Mule Feed. Save by the declaration in the statute as to what a label shall not contain, no standards are prescribed for brands or labels, or the minuteness or particularity in which they must indulge in describing an article of food. The statute should be liberally construed to affect its beneficent purposes, but no rule of construction permits us to so construe its language, that the statute shall operate as a snare or trap to the honest manufacturer or producer, who brands or labels his products in descriptive words or devices, which fairly inform the purchaser of the nature and ingredients of the product offered for sale, and are not so framed as to deceive or mislead the ordinary purchaser.

The parties have deemed it important to introduce a vast mass of testimony as to the meaning of the term 'oat feed.' As the Court is sitting both as trier of the law and the facts, it is deemed unnecessary to determine whether the meaning of the term 'oat feed' as here used, is a matter of pure law, or whether it is a question of fact, to be ascertained as by a jury from the whole evidence. If it be a matter of law of which the Court must take judicial notice, the Court may nevertheless resort to any authoritative sources of information to enlighten its judgment, and on the other hand, if it be a question of fact, the judge sitting as a jury may well determine the meaning of the words here as a question of fact, according to the weight of the evidence.

The government claims that 'oat feed' means the whole grain of the oat, either crushed or ground, and the ordinary purchaser of the blend so understands the term 'oat feed' used in the label, though it admits the manufacturer gives a different meaning to it. The manufacturer claims, on the contrary, that 'oat feed' means the by-product of the rolled oat or oat meal mills—that part of the grain which remains after the miller subtracts from it the portions useful for human food, consisting of nubbins, middlings, hulls and oat dust, the entire residue of the grain after the oat is prepared by the manu-

facturer for human consumption,—and that the term has long been so understood in commerce and trade and by the public at large.

The whole trend of the evidence is, that in nearly all by-products the word 'feed' when connected with a grain, is used to denote the by-product from that grain, meaning the residue of the grain after it is manufactured into food for human consumption, and that when it is intended to designate the whole grain or the crushed grain entering into articles of food for man, the thing is spoken of as food and not feed.

The government admits that the words 'hominy feed' mean the by-product from the hominy mills and are so used, known and understood. It admits that other terms are used in the same way to denote other products. The evidence leaves no doubt that the terms "barley feed," "rye feed," "wheat feed," "buck-wheat feed," "mixed feed," and other similar terms, are used to designate those by-products, and are popularly known and understood as such. It shows that 'oat feed' is different from whole ground oats or crushed oats, and that the difference is clearly apparent to the naked eye and that at all times the price of 'oat feed' is considerably lower than that of the ground oats. It further shows that 'oat feed' seldom reaches the consumer as a separate commodity, but is most generally offered for sale as an ingredient of a mixed feed, or as it is denominated in many of the State Laws, concentrated feed stuff. It also shows that the term "ground oats" is universally used to designate that product, and that likewise "crushed oats" is used to designate the oats when they are crushed, and that "chopped oats" or "oat chops" is used to designate the chopped oats, and there is no evidence to show that any of the products have ever been designated or understood to mean the same thing as "oat feed." Many of the States have recognized 'oat feed' as a by-product of the oat, in their food laws; notably New York, Maine, Louisiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Virginia, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Texas, Florida, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland and Tennessee. Bulletins from various state agricultural experiment stations were offered in evidence, showing that 'oat feed' is recognized as a by-product in New Jersey, Georgia, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia.

Among other testimony introduced by the defense was a letter of January 27, 1910, from the Board of Food and Drug Inspection concurred in by all its members, and addressed to counsel in this case. It is given in full because it shows the government was by no means certain as to the correctness of its contention as to the meaning of 'oat feed.' It indicates that its inquiries tended to show that 'oat feed' in fact means the by-product of the oat mill, but that its opinion was that it should not be known as 'oat feed' which the Board thought should include ground oats only. In this particular, it is aside the issue, for the question is what 'oat feed' describes in our language, and not what it ought to describe. Neither the Secretary of Agriculture nor any official intrusted with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act has any authority to change the meaning of words. The letter, omitting address and signature, is as follows:

"Your letter of January 15, 1910, in references to the cases reported to the Department of Justice against the Corno Mills Company of East St. Louis, Ill., for prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act, has received careful consideration. Your statement is noted that you are of the opinion that unless the Department of Agriculture has changed its view as to the meaning of the term "Oat Feed" the proceedings against the shipment of Corno Horse and Mule Feed seized at Valdosta, Georgia, should not be dismissed, in view of the promise of this Department of an early judicial construction of the meaning of the

term and the completion of your arrangements for the taking of all necessary evidence.

"You are advised in reply that the records of the Board do not show that a promise has been made by the Board that the meaning of the term 'Oat Feed' shall be construed by the courts at an early date. As you are aware, such promise, even if made by the Board, would be ineffective. The duties of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection end with the collection of evidence and the preparation of reports of violations of the Food and Drugs Act. When the evidence is complete and the circumstances of the violations appear to the Secretary of Agriculture to warrant such action, the cases are reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution, and the time when a particular case may come on for trial rests with the Department of Justice. After cases are so reported, whenever additional evidence bearing on the questions involved comes to the knowledge of the Board, such evidence is also brought to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture for consideration whether the same should be transmitted to the Department of Justice.

"When the question was presented to the Board whether proceedings should be instituted against the shipment seized at Valdosta, Georgia, such action was recommended on the statement of the Bureau of Chemistry that the term 'Oat Feed' properly includes only ground whole oats, and the amount of oat hulls found on examination of samples to be present in the product was considerably in excess of the amount which normally would be present in a product containing ground whole oats. Analysts of the Bureau of Chemistry were of the opinion that the term 'Oat Feed' as applied to oat-offal or by-products of the oat meal, is misleading, and the Bureau of Chemistry has in its possession affidavits of dealers in cattle feed and grain who express the opinion that the product sold in the trade as 'Oat Feed' which consists largely of oat hulls, should not be known as 'Oat Feed,' and that the term 'Oat Feed' should include ground oats only.

"Inasmuch as the foregoing views of the Bureau of Chemistry were earnestly controverted by the Corno Mills Company and other manufacturers of cattle feeds and many dealers in cereal products, letters of inquiry were addressed by the Solicitor of this Department to representative manufacturers and dealers, and replies were received indicating that 'Oat Feed' is generally understood among the trade to be the by-product of the oat meal mill and consisting of oat hulls, oat nubbins, oat dust and middlings. It further appears from these replies that screenings from oat elevators are also known and sold as 'Oat Feed' and that ground whole oats are never sold as 'Oat Feed' but as ground oats.

"In view of the difference of opinion as to the significance of the term 'Oat Feed,' as set forth above, the crop technologist in charge of grain standardization in the Bureau of Plant Industry in this Department, who has a thorough knowledge of the grain industry in this country, was consulted. The crop technologist stated, so far as he is informed, the term 'Oat Feed' in the grain trade means the by-products of the oat mill, including oat hulls, oat nubbins, oat dust, middlings, and screenings from oat elevators; he further stated that ground whole oats are not designated as 'Oat Feed' because ground whole oats are a superior product and command a higher price in the market than oat feed.

"When, therefore, the United States Attorney in charge of the proceedings against the seizure at Valdosta requested the opinion of the Department of Agriculture concerning the disposal of the case, in view of the stipulation which had been entered into with the defendants for the taking of testimony,

he was informed by the Solicitor of all the facts hereinbefore related in reference to the meaning of the term 'Oat Feed' and was advised that the Department of Agriculture was satisfied to leave to his discretion the question whether the case should be prosecuted or dismissed. After consideration of the matter, the United States Attorney decided to dismiss the case.

"When the department was advised of this action of the United States Attorney it was deemed advisable to inform the United States Attorneys at Montgomery, Alabama and Danville, Illinois, to whom cases involving the same question had been referred for prosecution, of all the facts within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture concerning the meaning of the term 'Oat Feed.' They have been informed accordingly, and have been requested to advise the Solicitor of this Department whether, after consideration thereof, they are of the opinion that the cases pending in their respective districts based on shipments of Corno Horse and Mule Feed, should be prosecuted or dismissed. The Department is not yet in receipt of the opinions of the United States Attorneys. Pending the decision of the United States Attorney at Montgomery, Alabama, and the United States Attorney at Danville, Illinois, whether cases can be maintained under the Food and Drugs Act which are based on the significance applied to the term 'Oat Feed' by the Bureau of Chemistry, the Board of Food and Drug Inspection has not determined whether cases shall be reported for prosecution in the future in which the same issue is presented. When the replies of the United States Attorneys are received, however, the Board will consider and determine what attitude shall be taken in this particular, and when a decision has been reached you will be informed accordingly."

The testimony introduced on behalf of the defense was from manufacturers, middle-men, wholesalers, retailers and consumers, and covered not only the United States but two foreign countries as well, and showed that in them for a great many years the term 'oat feed' has been used and understood not only by the manufacturer and all classes of middle-men, but also by the ultimate consumer, to mean the by-product of the rolled oat or oat meal mills, in the same way that other by-products have been known by similar names. No witnesses, except Mr. Brown, testified that he ever heard the term 'oat feed' applied to whole, ground or crushed oats. Dr. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Experiment Station and Mr. Fuller of the Indiana Experiment Station showed very clearly from their examinations and experience, the term 'oat feed' in commercial usage and wherever used in trade and commerce, is known and understood to be the by-product of the oat mill.

The defense also introduced bulletin No. 108, issued by the Department of Agriculture, April 2, 1908, regarding the "Commercial Feeding Stuffs of the United States." This is a very valuable paper prepared by Dr. J. K. Haywood, Chief of the Miscellaneous Laboratory, and one of the principal witnesses for the government in this case, Mr. Warner, the Chief Chemist, and Mr. Howard, Chief of the Microchemical Laboratory. The paper is the result of chemical examinations of the various stock foods, their methods of manufacture and analyses of commercial feeding stuffs conducted at a number of the State Experiment Stations. Table 17 of 'Oat Feed' deals with the contents of seven different samples of 'oat feed.' The bulletin says, on page 12, "the main source of oat feed is the breakfast food factories. In many cases they are composed almost entirely of the oat hulls and light oats left as waste from oat meal manufacture." It distinguishes between oat meal and ground whole oats. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 170, issued by the Department of Agriculture it is shown that 'oat feed' is recognized by the Department as a by-product of oats.

The government offered testimony of a considerable number of witnesses, consumers and dealers in feeding stuffs, near Washington, St. Louis, Knoxville, Kansas City and Montgomery. Almost without exception, the result of the testimony of these witnesses when analyzed amounted to no more than their expression of opinion as to what the term 'oat feed' should mean, not disclosing any knowledge of its actual meaning as understood by customers familiar with the product. Dr. Haywood, Chemist of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection; Mr. Lynch, Inspector and Hon. L. F. Brown, of New York gave the strongest testimony for the Government as to what 'oat feed' meant. Upon cross-examination, Dr. Haywood testified, that without first telling the person that 'oat feed' was a part of the label describing a compound commodity, or asking whether he was acquainted with the commodity, he would ask him what he would expect to get if he were buying oat feed? That practically nobody whom he interviewed had ever heard of that particular commodity, which counsel for the defense called 'oat feed' and when questioned by Dr. Haywood about the term 'oat feed,' the persons questioned, would immediately answer, "Yes, ground oats." Dr. Haywood further testified on cross-examination, that at the time of his enquiries, a year or two before this proceeding was instituted, he had never heard the term 'oat feed' used to designate ground oats, and that in his opinion, the term 'oat feed' meant ground oats, and that such was the result of his investigations. He further testified, on cross-examination, that he had never heard of the term 'oat feed' being used to designate ground whole oats; but that ground oats is a term well understood throughout the length and breadth of the country; that ground oats means the oats ground up, without anything added or subtracted, the whole grain with nothing taken away or added; that he had never heard of anybody offering ground oats, crushed oats or chopped oats or oat chops under the name 'oat feed.'

Mr. Brown, the Chief of the New York State Department of Agriculture, testifies that the meaning of the term 'oat feed' with the New York State Department of Agriculture was ground oats, either crushed, whole or ground oats, from which nothing had been taken away or added, and that the term was so understood throughout the State. His practical experience, however, was limited to Cobleskill, a town of about 2,500 inhabitants, some fifteen years ago. His testimony on this point is directly opposite to that of the numerous witnesses called by the defense as to the understanding of the term 'oat feed' in New York State, and its weight is destroyed by the fact that the laws of the State of New York, relative to feed stuffs, recognize the distinction between oats and oat feed, classing the latter among the by-products. It is not unlikely that Mr. Brown's experience at Cobleskill was a confusion of the expression 'feed of oats' with the commodity term 'oat feed.'

Mr. Lynch, the Inspector, conducted his investigations along the same lines as Dr. Haywood. He would show the person of whom he inquired, a copy of the label and ask what meaning it conveyed; and if the answer should be ground oats, crushed oats or whole oats, he would ask the person if he found out, in purchasing feed thus labeled that he had gotten the oat refuse or by-product of an oat meal mill, would he consider that he had been deceived? That he did not first ascertain from the person, of whom he inquired, whether he had any knowledge of the commodity 'oat feed.' In most instances the person, of whom the inquiry was made, had little, if any, knowledge of by-products or any feeding stuffs except hay and in some instances wheat by-products, and they were the ones who were asked to give their opinions as to the meaning of the term 'oat feed' in the Corno Horse and Mule Feed label. Lynch states that he interviewed about two hundred people in the different

Southern States, and almost without exception, they would expect to get ground or crushed oats, from looking at the term 'oat feed' on the label.

The issue, however, is not what such persons with such lack of familiarity with the product would understand 'oat feed' meant, but what idea the term ought to convey to persons of ordinary intelligence, who are conversant with our language. The power of Congress to pass the statute is derived solely from its authority to regulate commerce, and it must have uniform operation throughout the United States. It deals with articles of food which enter into inter-state commerce. It would be unthinkable that Congress intended that a product could be seized in one district and not in another for a misleading brand, according or not as the generality of persons in those districts understood or were deceived by the brand on the particular product.

Language is "the expression of thought by means of spoken or written words," and words are but signs of ideas. If a person does not know English, he cannot understand the idea or conception or sign meant to be conveyed by a word. So as to a commodity term; people unfamiliar with the terms or its meaning, seeing on a label the word which stands for a commodity term, would not know what it meant, and numbers of them would state, quite honestly, that seeing the word, 'oat feed' on the label, they were deceived as to what it meant and thought 'oat feed' meant to describe the grain of the oat, rolled, crushed or chopped.

All words in the beginning were arbitrary signs. They became part of the language only by common usage among the people after they had generally been accepted or taken to express or stand for a particular thought or idea. When a word obtains such currency or general acceptance, the people use it to convey that particular idea to the persons to whom it is addressed, and the word continues to have that meaning and function in the language until common usage among the people accords another and different meaning to it. Language grows and changes with the growth and changes in social and economic conditions, and expressions creep into the language by a gradual process of evolution wrought by the necessity for more precise expressions and greater convenience in depicting old ideas or new conditions and things. Words are thus being constantly coined and put in circulation, and their meaning being generally understood among the people they become accepted parts of our speech, sometimes for years, before they are formally acknowledged and incorporated in standard dictionaries. A century ago no one would have understood what idea was meant to be conveyed by the words "chloroform," "telephone," "telegraph," "aeroplane," "automobile," "x-rays," and the like. Now they are common nouns, parts of common speech, and understood by all who speak our language.

The evidence satisfies the Court, if that be the only means by which it can ascertain the fact, that when our people speak of the products of a particular grain or vegetable and use the word by which that grain or vegetable is commonly called and add the suffix 'feed' they mean to convey the idea that the substance described is the by-product of that grain or vegetable—the residue after subtracting from the grain or vegetable those parts which are useful for human food. The evidence shows that this meaning has so long been understood in the dealings between persons who buy and sell feed stuffs, and from the designation given the product, in laws, trade journals, market reports, in the newspapers, and in official publications in reference to food for man or other animals, that the term 'oat feed' and other like terms, have become common nouns in our vernacular, and describe by-products, and therefore, ought not to lead anyone, who understands English and reads the label, to reach the

conclusion that the term 'oat feed' means the whole, ground or crushed grain; especially when the term 'oat feed' is used in juxtaposition with the word 'oats' on the label, and inevitably implies that the 'oat feed' contained in the mixture is something different from the 'oats' therein.

The term 'oat feed' on the label is not false, but truthfully designates that portion of the constituents of the blend which consists of the 'oat feed' and is correctly described by these words. The purchaser buys the product for cattle food and knows it is put upon the market for that purpose. On the label here, after giving all the elements which enter into the blend, follows a plain statement of the qualities and nutritive values of the combined product for cattle food. After naming the elements put in the blend, the purchaser is told of the proportions of protein, sugar, starch, fat and fibre, thus giving him additional means of ascertaining and judging of the nutritive properties and values of the product for cattle food. All who interest themselves in food supplies know, for instance, that protein serves to build up new tissues, replace broken down cells, and may also serve as a source of heat and energy, and so of the properties of sugar and starch, fat and fibre, and their relative nutritive values. It might as well be said that the stated analysis of the product in these respects was misleading, because the manufacturer did not particularly define in the statement in reference thereto, the offices which the different elements performed in lowering or increasing the nutritive properties of a particular product—as to the charge that the use of the word 'oat feed' was misleading, because it did not go further and descend to minuteness of particulars and description of the thing of which 'oat feed' consists and states on this label, descriptive of stock food, that it consisted of the residue of the grain after the most valuable parts of the oat had been subtracted by the manufacturer for human food.

The great object of the statute is to prevent injury to health and deception by words or devices on the label which may naturally lead the purchaser to believe that he is getting one thing when in reality he is getting another. Certainly the manufacturer meets all these requirements when he truthfully describes the elements of his product by the use of common nouns which fairly describe the things which enter into it, according to the English vocabulary and adds, as he is not required to do by the Federal Statutes, an analysis of the life-giving properties of the different elements, thus affording additional means of judging of the real value of the blend for cattle food, the use for which it is manufactured and put upon the market.

Of course, if 'oat feed' meant the whole grain of the oat, either crushed, ground or rolled, and oat hulls were packed in the blend "in excess of the amount normally present" in whole, ground or crushed oats, the label would be misleading; but, there is no ground for such charge when it is ascertained that 'oat feed' does not mean the whole grain of the oat in some form, but only the by-product of the oat—'oat feed.' The admission as to the quantity of oat hulls "naturally and normally present" in 'oat feed' relates only to the whole grain of the oats, and not to the 'oat feed' which is a mere by-product, which the term on the label correctly described. If there were a greater quantity of oat hulls in the by-product, sold under this label as 'oat feed,' than in such feed as generally sold, the brand 'oat feed' might be misleading in that respect; but no such contention was made, and if it had been, the proof would not sustain it. The admission of the parties as to the quantity of 'oat hulls' "naturally and normally present" in 'oat feed' is an admission to that extent, only in case the whole ground oats had been used in lieu of the same amount of 'oat feed.'

One other observation seems pertinent. Under the statute compounds known as articles of food can be sold under their own distinctive names, so long as no deleterious matter is put in the product and the label states where the product is manufactured and it is not an imitation sold under the distinctive name of another article. The manufacturer here would have fully obeyed the statute if he had put nothing on his product but the name "Corno Horse and Mule Feed," complying with its requirements in other respects. Such a brand would not give purchasers the hundredth part of the information of the elements and value of the product which is imparted by the more elaborate brand which was put upon the product.

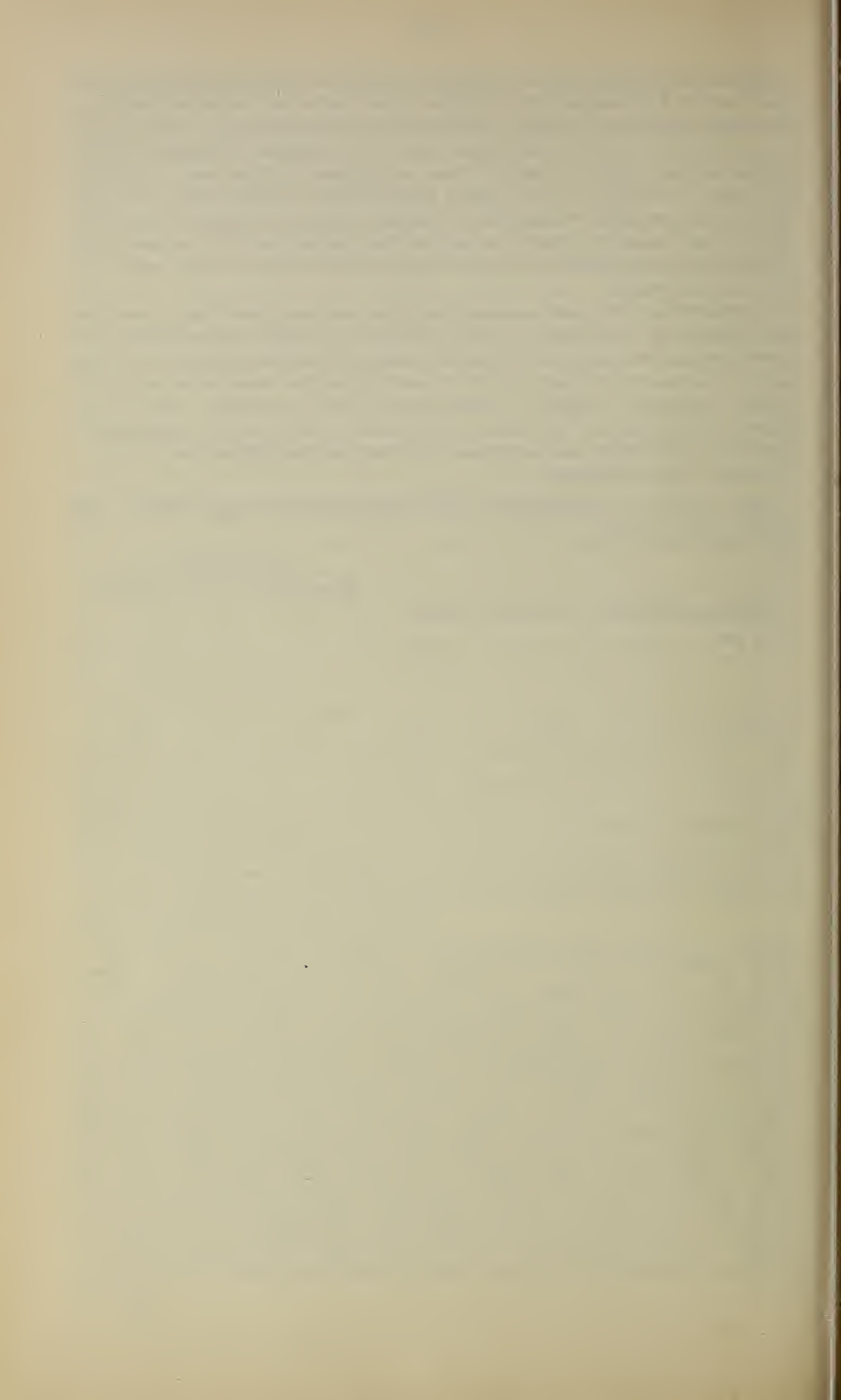
It would be a very harsh construction of the statute to hold that it required the forfeiture of the product on the ground that the label was misleading, because some person, unfamiliar with the commodity and the common use of language in designating it, might believe he was buying the whole oat when he was getting only the by-product, in consequence of the label which truthfully described the product as 'oat feed' not descending into greater minuteness of description and telling the particulars wherein 'oat feed' differs from oats.

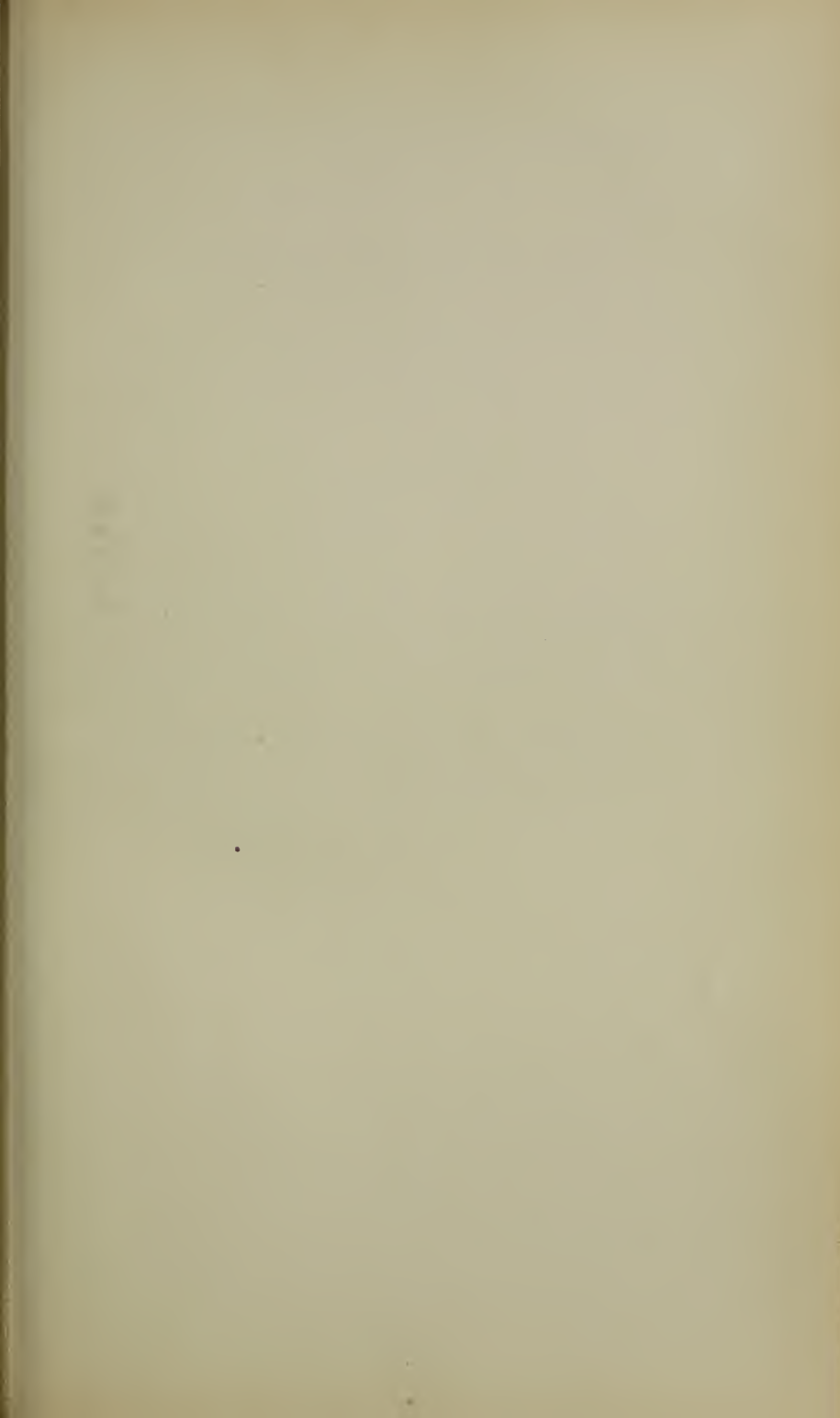
Let the libel be dismissed.

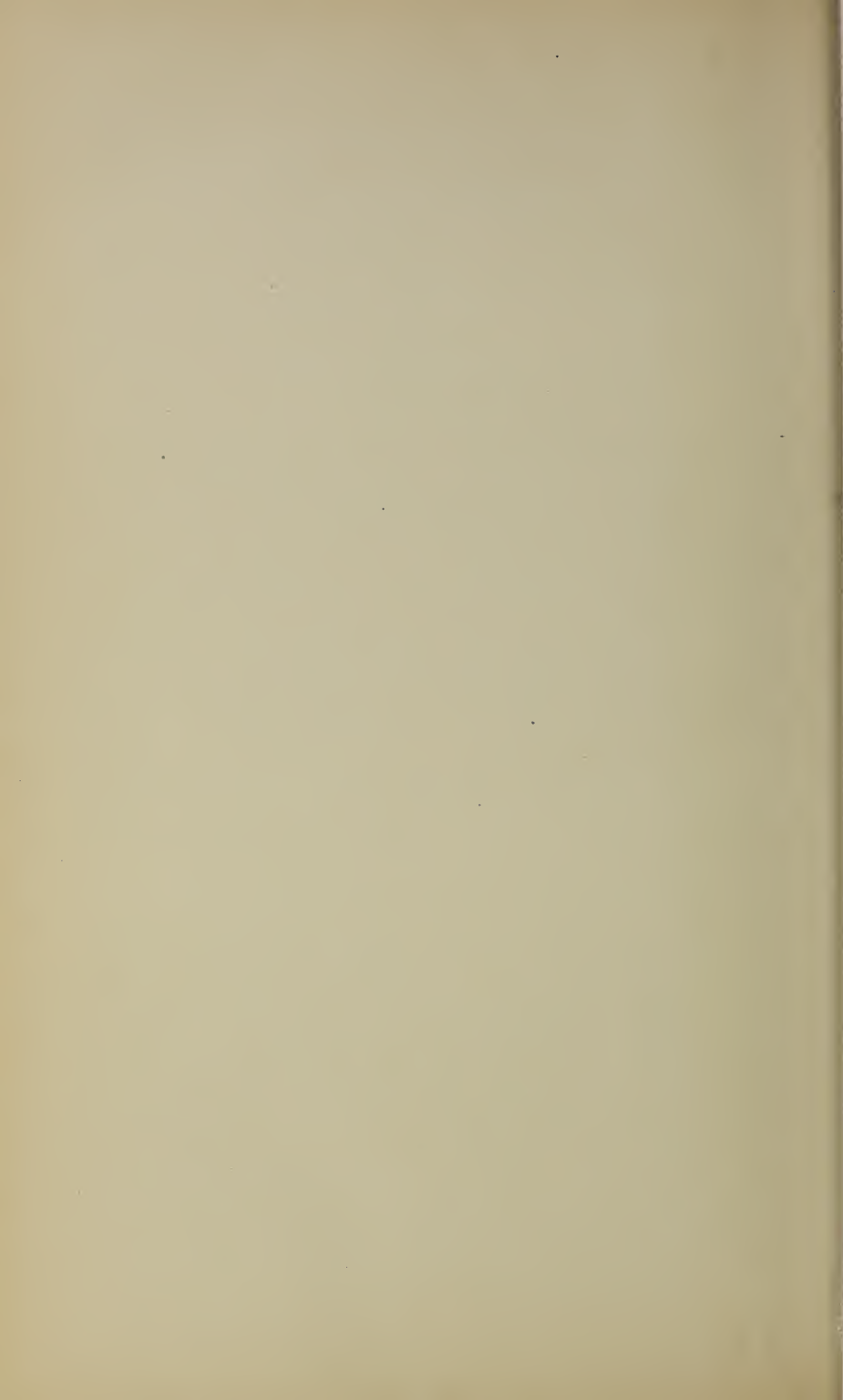
This decision is accepted by the Department of Agriculture. No appeal will be taken.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 26, 1911.*







United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 991.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF "EG NUTRINE, WHOLE EGG SUBSTITUTE."

On November 21, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States against the Henry H. Ottens Manufacturing Co., a corporation, alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 5, 1910, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, of six packages of a food denominated "Eg Nutrine" (Whole Egg Substitute), which was misbranded. The labels on these boxes contained the statements "Eg Nutrine, Whole Egg Substitute", and "1 lb. Eg Nutrine dissolved in one gallon warm or cold water compares in working properties to one gallon or seven or eight dozen fresh eggs."

Analysis made by the Bureau of Chemistry showed that the product is a finely divided powder, consisting of corn starch, gum tragacanth, and considerable proteid substances, and that it has the following chemical properties, to wit, water, 6.89 per cent; proteids, 3.40 per cent; fat, 0.14 per cent; ash, 0.76 per cent; lecithin P_2O_5 , 0.0064 per cent; carbohydrates by difference, 88.81 per cent; sucrose, 30.78 per cent. Qualitative tests with $CuSO_4$ and HNO_3 for albumin, positive. Misbranding was alleged for the reasons that the statements on the aforesaid label are false and misleading and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that said article contains egg and that "1 lb. of Eg Nutrine dissolved in one gallon of warm or cold water compares in working properties to one gallon or seven or eight dozen fresh eggs", when in fact said article does not contain egg, nor does 1 pound of Eg Nutrine dissolved in one gallon of warm or cold water compare in working properties to one gallon or seven or eight dozen fresh eggs, as claimed on said label.

On May 1, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and was fined \$100, which was immediately paid.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 26, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 992.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On September 29, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel for seizure and condemnation in the District Court of the United States against 75 barrels of tomato catsup, each containing eight dozen bottles of the product, in possession of J. Zinsmeister & Bro., Louisville, Ky., alleging that the product had been transported, on or about December 10, 1909, from the State of West Virginia into the State of Kentucky, duly consigned by the McMechen Preserving Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each bottle of this product was branded: "Fort Nelson Brand Tomato Catsup—Home Made—Made from whole tomatoes, granulated sugar, salt, onions, pure spices, grain vinegar, and prepared with 1/10 of 1% benzoate of soda—Packed for J. Zinsmeister & Bro., Louisville, Ky."

Analysis of samples of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain 70,000,000 bacteria per cc., and 350 yeast spores per one-sixtieth cmm. Mold filaments were also found in 80 per cent of fields examined. Adulteration was therefore charged for the reason that the contents of said bottles consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On March 4, 1911, the claim of J. Zinsmeister & Bro. was filed, a judgment of condemnation entered, and after payment of the costs by the claimant and the tendering by him of a bond in conformity to section 10 of the act, the goods were ordered released and delivered to him.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 27, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 993.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On February 1, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel for seizure and condemnation in the District Court of the United States against 216 barrels of tomato pulp, in possession of the Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co., Louisville, Ky., alleging that 75 barrels of this product had been transported, on or about September 9, 1910, 80 barrels on or about September 24, 1910, and 61 barrels on or about September 28, 1910, from the State of Indiana into the State of Kentucky, consigned by the English Canning Co., English, Ind., and charging adulteration of this product in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The barrels were unlabeled, but analysis of samples of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry showed it to contain yeasts and spores 42 per one-sixtieth cmm., bacteria 124,000,000 per cc., and mold filaments present in 58 per cent of fields. Adulteration was therefore charged for the reason that the product contained a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal and vegetable substance.

On March 18, 1911, the court entered a proclamation for default and gave judgment for the United States.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 27, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 994.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On February 1, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel for seizure and condemnation in the District Court of the United States against 270 barrels of tomato pulp, in possession of the Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co. (Inc.), Louisville, Ky. It was alleged that the pulp, after transportation in October and November, 1910, from the States of Ohio and Indiana into the State of Kentucky, consigned by the Dana Canned Goods Co., Belpre, Ohio, and Carthage, Ind., remained in original unbroken packages, and was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department of samples of this product showed them to contain, respectively, yeasts and spores 72 per one-sixtieth cmm., bacteria 300,000,000 per cmm., mold filaments in 70 per cent of the fields, and yeasts and spores 34 per one-sixtieth cmm., bacteria 270,000,000 per cmm., mold filaments present in 78 per cent of fields. Adulteration was therefore charged by the libel in that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On March 8, 1911, the court entered a proclamation for default and gave judgment for the United States against 71 barrels of the pulp, which was all that was located when the seizure was made.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 27, 1911.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 995.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On February 8, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel for seizure and condemnation in the District Court of the United States against 50 boxes of cheese, each containing one cheese, in possession of The Silverhill Butter & Cheese Co. (Inc.), Louisville, Ky., alleging that the product had been transported, on or about January 30, 1911, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each box was branded: "Mayflower Fancy Full Cream Cheese—Silverhill Butter & Cheese Co., Louisville, Ky." And there was a penciled number on each package indicating the net weight. The total of the weights indicated on these boxes amounted to 1,153 pounds.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the total weight to be only 1,113 pounds 11 ounces, and no single box to be of the weight marked on the package. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the actual net weight of the cheese contained in each of said packages was less than the weight indicated on the outside of said packages, and the contents stated in terms of weight or measure were therefore not plainly and correctly stated.

On March 4, 1911, the claim of the Silverhill Butter & Cheese Co. was filed. Judgment of condemnation was entered on the same date, and after payment of the costs by the S. J. Stevens Co., Sheboygan, Wis., the shippers, and the tendering of a bond by that company in conformity to section 10 of the act, placed by the court at \$200, 28 boxes of the cheese, being all that were seized by the marshal, were ordered released and delivered to that company.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 28, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 996.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TURMERIC.

At the March term of court, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the Circuit Court of the United States against Lehn & Fink, a corporation, of New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 13, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of Virginia, of a certain article of food, commercially known as "Turmeric," which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Guaranteed Serial No. 2. Rad. Curcumae Pulv. Powd. Turmeric. Lehn & Fink. Wholesale Druggist, New York."

Analysis of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain wheat starch or wheat flour and 10.74 per cent calcium sulphate. The information therefore alleged adulteration of the product in that cereal flour and calcium sulphate had been substituted in part for the article turmeric. Misbranding was alleged in that the label stated the article to be powdered turmeric, which led the purchaser to believe that the product was pure turmeric, and the statement on the label was therefore such as to deceive or mislead the purchaser.

On April 17, 1911, the defendant corporation pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended by the court.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 28, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 997.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On or about February 16, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against Coroneos Bros., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 17, 1910, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Georgia, of 48 packages of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The labels on these boxes contained the statements: "Olio Puro d'Oliva Garantito Torelli Brand Marca Registrata Pure Olive Oil," "Olio Puro d'Oliva Garantito."

Analysis of said product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed it to contain about 60 to 70 per cent cottonseed oil. Adulteration was alleged because a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for the articles stated on the labels to contain pure olive oil. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels were false and misleading in that they bore the statement "Olio Puro d'Oliva Garantito," indicating the contents of the package to be a pure olive oil, when in fact the said article was a mixture of cottonseed oil and olive oil.

The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined \$25 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1911.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 998.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TRAGACANTH.

On April 1, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against the Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills, a corporation, alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 2, 1909, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of an adulterated and misbranded drug contained in packages labeled: "5 lbs. Strictly Pure Powdered Gum Tragacanth. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Our Serial No. 2210. Huber and Fuhrman Drug Mills. Fond du Lac, Wis."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the product to be a mixture of powdered gum tragacanth and powdered Indian gum. Adulteration was alleged because the said product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, gum tragacanth, and differed from the standard strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements contained on the label were false and misleading, in that they purported the packages to contain "strictly pure powdered gum tragacanth," when in truth and in fact said package contained Indian gum mixed with tragacanth, and the United States Pharmacopœia prescribes that "gum tragacanth" should have no other substance or other gum mixed with it.

On April 27, 1911, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25, which fine was paid.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 29, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 999.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "BRACE-UP TOMATO TONIC."

On February 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against the Arrow Distilleries Co., of Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 28, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Texas, of one box containing 24 glass bottles, each of said bottles containing an article of food designated and called "Brace-up Tomato Tonic," which said article was adulterated and misbranded. The labels on each of the said glass bottles contained the following statements: "Brace up Tomato Tonic. Arrow Distilleries Co., Peoria, Ill. Arrow Brand Brace-up Nerve Tonic and Invigorator. Prepared from the concentrated extract of tomatoes and seasoned with choice spices and condiments. An unexcelled nerve and stomach food."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the product to contain yeasts and spores 75 per one-sixtieth cmm., bacteria 96,000,000 per cc., mold filaments in 80 per cent of the fields, benzoic acid as sodium benzoate 0.226 per cent. Adulteration was alleged because the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance; misbranding was alleged for the reason that the said label bore a statement, design, and device regarding said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and misleading and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that said statements purported to declare to the purchaser the said product was prepared from concentrated extract of tomatoes seasoned with choice spices and condiments when said article of food contained in addition to said ingredients 0.226 per cent benzoate of soda, it being the duty of the shipper of said product to declare upon the said label the presence of said added benzoate of soda.

On April 26, 1911, the defendant company pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 29, 1911.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1000.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

On March 27, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel for seizure and condemnation in the District Court of the United States against 125 barrels of sodic aluminic sulphate, each containing 300 pounds, in possession of the Ashley Warehouse, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been transported, on or about February 27, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration of the product in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The containers of this product were branded: "Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company—Manufacturing Chemists—Philadelphia—M. B. D. St. Louis, Mo. S. P. L.—S. A. S. 300."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the product to contain 60 milligrams of metallic arsenic per kilo. Adulteration was therefore charged for the reason that there was added to the product a poisonous and deleterious ingredient, which might render the article injurious to health.

On April 8, 1911, the court entered a decree of condemnation and forfeiture against the product, with the proviso that, upon the payment of costs and the execution and delivery of a bond in the sum of \$1,000 by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., in conformity to section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, the goods seized be released and delivered to the claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1911.*

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 1 TO 1000.

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 2); Beverages, including waters and medicated soft drinks (p. 9); Drugs (p. 10).]

FOODS.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| Acme feed: | | Boss chop feed: | |
| Acme Milling Co. | 913 | Great Western Cereal Co. | 468 |
| Alficorn. (See Chicken feed.) | | Brace-up Tomato Tonic: | |
| Alfalfa hay. (See Hay, Alfalfa.) | | Arrow Distilleries Co. | 999 |
| Alfalfa meal: | | Bran: | |
| Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co. | 608 | Arkadelphia Milling Co. | 231 |
| Alfarine: | | Breakfast foods. (See Manana gluten; Scotch | |
| Alfalfa Milling Co. | 868 | oats; Uncle Sam Anti-Dyspeptic.) | |
| Allen's Red Tame Cherry. (See Cherry sirup.) | | Buckwheat flour: | |
| Almond extract. (See Extract, Almond.) | | Capital Milling Co. | 129 |
| Anderson's compound jam: | | Ela Manufacturing Co. | 118 |
| Boyle, John & Co. | 499 | Harrison, W. H., & Co. | 263 |
| Apple butter: | | Horpel, Louis, & Co. | 60 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 702 | King Cereal & Mfg. Co. | 317 |
| Apple cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.) | | Newmark, M. A., & Co. | 129 |
| Apple jelly. (See Jelly, Apple.) | | Read, C., & Co. | 31 |
| Apples: | | Scott, Catherine. | 118 |
| Bruns Bros. Grocery Co. | 87 | Smith, S. V. | 481 |
| Cooper Grocery Co. | 949 | Staley, H. B., & Co. | 124 |
| Doebereiner, M. J. | 367 | Westport Cereal Mills. | 481 |
| Doyle, Michael, & Co. | 89, 255 | Buffalo brand pie filling: | |
| Elyria Canning Co. | 64 | Johnson, Edward C. | 580 |
| Erie Preserving Co. | 57 | Johnson, H. A., Co. | 580 |
| Funsten, R. E., Dried Fruit & Nut Co. | 161 | Walz, Henry J. | 580 |
| Goddard, Joseph A., & Co. | 64 | Butter: | |
| Godfrey, C. H., & Son. | 36 | Beatrice Creamery Co. | 351 |
| Hihn, F. A., Co. | 978 | Crawford, Frank. | 812 |
| Hulman & Co. | 57 | Elgin Creamery Co. | 42 |
| Kahn, L. | 89 | Fox River Butter Co. | 67 |
| Miller, W. Clarence. | 255 | Herman, G. | 332 |
| Shaeffer, William E. | 504 | Hollis & Rich Butter Co. | 812 |
| Silbernagel Co. (Ltd.). | 89 | Nice & Schreiber Co. | 713 |
| Simpson-Mintun Fruit & Produce Co. | 976 | Pfister, Louis. | 351 |
| Teasdale Fruit & Nut Products Co. | 949 | Pond, S. P., Co. | 713 |
| Wallerstein Produce Co. | 457, 519, 934 | Redman, Corinne H. | 42 |
| Apricot jam. (See Jam, Apricot.) | | Reynolds & Co. | 721 |
| Apricots: | | Weber, Gus H. | 67 |
| Armsby, J. K., Co. | 114 | Butter, Apple. (See Apple butter.) | |
| California Canneries Co. | 92 | Butter, Ladled: | |
| Cochran Grocery Co. | 186 | Crawford, Frank. | 836 |
| Howard, I. R. | 330 | Butter, Peach. (See Peach butter.) | |
| Levi, Simon, Co. | 589 | Butterol, Concreta: | |
| Waters, G. H. | 330 | Lowell, G. H., & Co. | 343 |
| Witwer Bros. Co. | 92 | Calcium acid phosphate. (See Phosphate, Cal- | |
| Aunt Jemima's sugar cream: | | cium acid.) | |
| Rigney & Co. | 384 | Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.) | |
| Badger dairy feed: | | Catsup. (See Tomato Ketchup.) | |
| Krause, Charles A., Milling Co. | 172 | Cereals: | |
| Baking powder: | | Acme Mills Co. | 105 |
| Colburn, A., & Co. | 364 | New England Food Co. | 96 |
| Consolidated Grocery Co. | 155 | (See also Feeds.) | |
| Continental Baking Powder Co. | 155 | Cerecut: | |
| Southern Mfg. Co. | 363 | Cereal Products Co. | 298 |
| Banana extract. (See Extract, Banana.) | | Cheese: | |
| Banner feed: | | Baird Bros. | 137 |
| Dewald, N. | 171 | Behle, Otto. | 870 |
| Quaker Oats Co. | 171 | Crosby & Meyers. | 137, 188, 704 |
| Beans: | | Denham, Harry B. | 980 |
| Bloomington Canning Co. | 39 | Dow, A. C., & Co. | 705 |
| Dailey, E. G., Co. | 84 | Githens, Rexsamer & Co. | 154 |
| Muskogee Wholesale Grocer Co. | 93 | Hart, George S., & Co. | 980 |
| Reedsburg Canning Co. | 93 | Hoover, S. Lemon. | 980 |
| Beans and pork. (See Pork and beans.) | | Horton, George B., & Sons. | 546, 556 |
| Biscuits, Frou Frou: | | McKinniss, F. D., Co. | 546 |
| Fallin, Ira S. | 696 | Moore Bros. Co. | 556 |
| Holland Rusk Co. | 696 | Muscatine French Cheese Co. | 431 |
| Kellog, H., & Sons. | 696 | Mustin Robertson Co. | 138 |
| Blackberries: | | Northern Wisconsin Produce Co. | 914 |
| Godfrey, C. H., & Son. | 36 | Phenix Cheese Co. | 154 |
| Ogburn, J. S., & Co. | 26, 27 | Silverhill Butter & Cheese Co. | 995 |
| Ogburn, J. W. | 26 | Stevens, S. J., Co. | 995 |
| Blackberry jelly. (See Jelly, Blackberry.) | | Cheese, full cream: | |
| Blackberry preserves. (See Preserves, Black- | | Cuddy Cheese Co. | 905 |
| berry.) | | Cheese, Longhorn: | |
| Bleached flour. (See Flour, Bleached.) | | Cuddy, John. | 651 |
| Blueberries: | | | |
| Schoodock Pond Packing Co. | 442 | | |
| Wyman, Jasper, & Son. | 458 | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| | | N. J. No. | | | N. J. No. |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| Cheese, MacLaren's Imperial: | | | Cream: | | |
| MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co (Ltd.) | | 790, 843 | Alnutt, John H. | | 445 |
| Cheese, Neufchatel: | | | Blough, Elijah E. | | 185 |
| Kraft, J. L., & Bros. | | 291 | Bosley, George W. | | 331 |
| Lawrence, W. A., & Son. | | 566 | Boyer, Albert A. | | 425 |
| Phenix Cheese Co. | | 576 | Dixon, Charles H. | | 479 |
| Sharpless, P. E., Co. | | 562 | Edgerton, Creamery Co. | | 513 |
| Cheese, Neufchatel cream: | | | Fisher, John. | | 586 |
| Michigan Produce Co. | | 344 | Harley, Samuel C. | | 185, 241, 308 |
| Cheese, Neufchatel cream (Mohawk): | | | Howard, Lynden W. | | 268 |
| International Milk Products Co. | | 851 | Irvine, John. | | 307 |
| Cheese, Roquefort: | | | Kelly, Carter. | | 446 |
| MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. | | 341 | Kephart, George M. | | 451 |
| Cherries: | | | Myers, Thomas F. | | 336 |
| Dunkley Co. | | 178 | Parks, Charles M. | | 484 |
| Michigan Vacuum Canning Co. | | 178 | Swart, Arthur. | | 264, 558 |
| Ratcliff-Sanders Grocer Co. | | 178 | Thomas, Stephen A. | | 285 |
| Spratlen-Anderson Mercantile Co. | | 72 | Thompson, William L. | | 485 |
| Woodcross Canning & Pickling Co. | | 72 | Todd, J. B. | | 513 |
| Cherries, Maraschino: | | | White, Ben. | | 430 |
| Bodman, Walter L. | | 912 | Cream-x-cel-o: | | |
| Rheinstrom, I., & Sons Co. | | 912 | Acme Extract Chemical Works | | 402 |
| Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.) | | | Eckert, Edwin G. | | 402 |
| Cherry sirup. (See Sirup, Cherry.) | | | Creme waffles. (See Waffles, Creme.) | | |
| Chicken feed: | | | Crown glossine: | | |
| Capital Grain & Mill Co. | | 404 | Crown Mfg. Co. | | 972 |
| Chamberlain, W. F., Feed Co. (Inc.) | | 729 | Weinberg, Solomon. | | 972 |
| (See also Hen-e-ta bone grits.) | | | Crystal eggs. (See Eggs, Crystal.) | | |
| Chocolate cremolin: | | | Currant jam. (See Jam, Currant.) | | |
| Benjamin, Leo. | | 989 | Currant jelly. (See Jelly, Currant.) | | |
| Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.) | | | Currants: | | |
| Cloves: | | | Greek Currant Co. | | 356 |
| Clarke, John. | | 529 | Holzbeierlein, Michael. | | 183 |
| Curtius, Thomas M. | | 888 | Sanford, Don A. | | 581 |
| Clymer's brand jam: | | | Wells, Joseph. | | 531 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | | 476, 698 | Custard: | | |
| Coddish: | | | Horpel, Louis. | | 166 |
| Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. | | 778 | Desiccated eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated.) | | |
| Mason, Ehrman & Co. | | 506 | Dragées, Silver: | | |
| Union Fish Co. | | 506 | French Silver Dragée Co. | | 249, 543 (suppl. to 249) |
| Concreta butterol. (See Butterol, Concreta.) | | | Oriental Dragée Co. | | 176 |
| Condensed milk. (See Milk, Condensed.) | | | Eg nutrine: | | |
| Corn: | | | Otters, Henry, Mfg. Co. | | 991 |
| Allen Bros. Co. | | 564 | Egg noodles. (See Noodles, Egg.) | | |
| Atlantic Canning Co. | | 128, 410 | Eggs: | | |
| Audubon Canning Co. | | 38, 422, 440 | Armour & Co. | | 675 |
| Bloomington Canning Co. | | 39 | Buffalo Cold Storage Co. | | 295, 482 |
| Carthage Cannery. | | 95 | Cohen, Samuel. | | 103 |
| Chancy, A. N., Co. | | 440 | Cornwell, Charles W. | | 675 |
| Flarsheim, M. J. | | 471 | Culver, E., & Co. | | 295 |
| Fort Des Moines Canning Co. | | 52, 53, 564 | Eberle, C., & Sons. | | 46 |
| Getz Bros. & Co. | | 440 | Frederick Produce Co. | | 974 |
| Grand Island Canning Co. | | 63 | Golden & Co. | | 22 |
| Gunther, F. T., Grocery Co. (Inc.) | | 95 | Rogerson, F., Co. | | 7 |
| Iowa Canning Co. | | 511 | Spencer & Howes. | | 46 |
| Keisel, Fred J., Co. | | 38 | Eggs, Crystal: | | |
| McCord-Collins Mercantile Co. | | 52, 53 | St. Louis Crystals Egg Co. | | 657, 859 |
| Morrill Canning Co. | | 342 | Eggs, Desiccated: | | |
| Otoe Preserving Co. | | 126 | Adams Baking Co. | | 613 |
| Plummer Mercantile Co. | | 63 | Cloud, L. V. | | 362 |
| Ranney-Davis Mercantile Co. | | 511 | Columbia Desiccated Egg Co. | | 227, 305, 359, 665 |
| Rosen & Flarsheim. | | 471 | Country Club Egg Co. | | 676, 850 |
| Smith-Yingling Co. | | 40 | Crandall Petee Co. | | 682 |
| Corn alfalfa horse feed: | | | Holmes & Son. | | 227 |
| Guthrie & Co. | | 322 | Monarch Desiccated Egg Co. | | 272 |
| Corn chop: | | | National Bakers' Egg Co. | | 544 |
| McEwen Grain Co. | | 540 | St. Louis Crystals Egg Co. (Inc.) | | 747 |
| Corn flour: | | | Wood & Selick. | | 614 |
| Hoge & McDowell Co. | | 396 | Eggs, Evaporated: | | |
| Standard Cereal Co. | | 396 | Armour & Co. | | 252 |
| Corn meal: | | | Weaver, C. H., & Co. | | 618 |
| Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co. | | 884 | Eggs, Frozen: | | |
| Newport Mill Co. | | 358 | Althoff, Charles B. | | 782 |
| Stone Co. | | 884 | Bennet, Howard Co. | | 878 |
| Weider, Sam. W., Co. | | 170 | Ford, Charles B., Co. | | 961 |
| Corn sirup. (See Sirup, Corn.) | | | Ford & Howard Co. | | 963 |
| Corno horse and mule feed: | | | Grossenbach, A., Co. (Inc.) | | 938 |
| Corno Mills Co. | | 990 | Iowa Butter & Eggs Co. | | 462 |
| Hudson & Thompson. | | 990 | James, Elijah E. | | 782 |
| Cottonseed meal: | | | Johnson, Herbert S. | | 970 |
| Asheville Grocery Co. | | 179 | Males, George M. | | 890 |
| Hunter Bros. Milling Co. | | 173 | Malter, Max, Co. | | 492 |
| Tennessee Fibre Co. | | 179, 755 | National City Dairy Co. | | 782 |
| Wells, J. Lindsay, Co. (Inc.) | | 109, | Rosebrock, F. E., & Co. (Inc.) | | 825 |
| | | 756, 757, 758, 794, 798 | Sloan, Henry C., Co. | | 494, 736 |
| Country Club condensed milk: | | | Smithson, R. | | 377, 486, 537, 873 |
| Scio Condensed Milk Co. (Inc.) | | 845 | Vollands, D., Sons. | | 782 |

FOODS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| Eggs, Liquid: | | Extract, Peppermint: | |
| Brown, Morris | 224 | Cook & Bernheimer (Inc.) | 775 |
| Sloan, Henry C., & Co. | 224 | Liebhenthal & Co. | 936 |
| Eggs, Preserved whole: | | Extract, Pineapple: | |
| Hipolite Egg Co. | 508 | Mobile Drug Co. | 152 |
| Thomas & Clarke | 508 | Extract, Raspberry: | |
| Eggs substitute, True: | | Dwight-Edwards Co. | 91 |
| True Egg Substitute Co. | 969 | Extract, Rose: | |
| Evaporated eggs. (See Eggs, Evaporated.) | | Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.) | 739 |
| Extract, Almond: | | Extract, Strawberry: | |
| Midland Grocery Co. | 142 | Bruce & West Mfg. Co. | 939 |
| Extract, Banana: | | Dwight-Edwards Co. | 91 |
| Webb Mfg. Co. | 405 | Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Co. | 339 |
| Extract, Ginger: | | Howell, H. B., & Co. (Ltd.) | 143 |
| Liebhenthal & Co. | 936 | King Bros., Shilstone & Saint (Ltd.) | 122, 218 |
| Extract, Lemon: | | Metropolitan Tartar Co. | 892 |
| Atwood & Steele Co. | 313 | Newton Tea & Spice Co. | 380 |
| Beggs, Frank L. | 237 | Warner-Jenkinson Co. | 246 |
| Bruce & West Mfg. Co. | 939 | Extract, Vanilla: | |
| Burke, Nichols, Co. (Ltd.) | 115 | Blanke-Baer Chemical Co. | 242 |
| California Perfume Co. | 500 | Bruce & West Mfg. Co. | 939 |
| Campbell, J. S., Co. | 259 | Crown Mfg. Co. | 640 |
| Christian Bros. Co. | 534 | Ennis, Hanly, Blackburn Coffee Co. | 148, 478 |
| Closset & Devers | 536 | Fitch, John H., Co. | 140 |
| Crandall Petee Co. | 684 | Goetzman Bros. | 932 |
| Cumberland Mfg. Co. | 56 | Gumpert, Sally | 806 |
| Dreifus, Samuel | 689 | Hall-Whitney Mfg. Co. | 663 |
| Dwight-Edwards Co. | 91 | Heekin Spice Co. | 48 |
| Earl, Clark W. | 480 | Heinle, Charles L., Specialty Co. | 389 |
| Edwards, William, Co. (Inc.) | 918 | Horowitz, Harry | 806 |
| Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Co. | 339 | Interstate Chemical Co. | 139 |
| Frank Tea & Spice Co. | 823 | Lowell, G. H. | 889 |
| Hall-Whitney Mfg. Co. | 644 | Ludlow-Robson Co. (Inc.) | 548 |
| Hallock-Denton Co. | 277 | McCormick & Co. | 135 |
| Harrison, W. H., & Co. | 281 | Manhattan Importing Co. | 983 |
| Heekin Spice Co. | 71 | Meyer Bros. Drug Co. (Inc.) | 738 |
| Heinle, Charles L., Specialty Co. | 966 | Monroe Pharmacal Co. | 151 |
| Hetfield Extract & Mfg. Co. | 627 | Paddock Coffee & Spice Co. | 123 |
| Hilbert, A. J., & Co. | 141 | Paul Mfg. Co. (Inc.) | 842 |
| Kimball Bros. & Co. | 411 | Puhl Mfg. Co. | 320 |
| Knoxville Drug Co. | 585 | St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills | 301 |
| Lowe, J. I. | 585 | Sauer, C. F., Co. | 532 |
| Mackie, Albert, Grocer Co. | 130 | Schmidt, K. J. | 774 |
| Meyer Bros. Drug Co. (Inc.) | 738 | Shepard Baking Powder Co. (Inc.) | 730, 740 |
| Mobile Drug Co. | 152 | Standard Extract Co. | 532 |
| Newmark Bros. | 601 | Steinbock & Patrick | 14 |
| Paddock Coffee & Spice Co. | 136 | Williams, R. C., & Co. | 692 |
| Ripsey, William | 444 | Woodworth, C. B., Sons Co. | 5 |
| Sauer, C. F., Co. | 532 | Wrisley, Allan B., Co. | 662 |
| Schmidt, K. J. | 774 | (See also Vanoleum). | |
| Semrad Chemical Co. | 661 | Extract, Wintergreen: | |
| Spies, Chas., & Co. | 150 | Liebhenthal & Co. | 936 |
| Standard Extract Co. | 532 | McMurray, William | 764 |
| Styron, Beggs & Co. | 237 | Farina. (See Gluten farina.) | |
| Suffolk Drug & Extract Co. | 147 | Feeds: | |
| Symms-Utah Grocery Co. | 637 | Biles, J. W., Co. | 102 |
| Thompson & Taylor Spice Co. | 149 | Bridgeport Mills | 464 |
| Tillman & Bendel | 416 | Capital Grain & Mill Co. | 66 |
| Townsend, B. H., & Co. | 807 | Huff, Jesse B. | 464 |
| Ullman, Dreifus & Co. | 689 | Kelly, L. H. | 464 |
| Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.) | 739 | Mountain City Mill Co. | 786 |
| Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co. | 194 | Read Bros. | 463 |
| Wrisley, Allan B., Co. | 660, 662 | Wells, J. Lindsay, Co. | 230 |
| Extract, Lemon (Messina): | | (See also Bran; Cerecut; Chicken feed; Meal; Oats.) | |
| Warner-Jenkinson Co. (Inc.) | 733 | Feeds, Acme: | |
| Extract, Lemon and citral: | | Acme Milling Co. | 913 |
| Nave-McCord Mercantile Co. | 895 | Feeds, Alfalfa: | |
| Extract, Lemon, compound: | | Alfalfa Milling Co. | 868 |
| Althur Victor | 768 | Feeds, Badger dairy: | |
| Ketchum & Co. | 768 | Krause, Charles A., Milling Co. | 172 |
| Extract, Lemon peel: | | Feeds, Banner: | |
| Gumpert, Sally | 806 | Dewald, N. | 171 |
| Horowitz, Harry | 806 | Quaker Oats Co. | 171 |
| Extract, Maple: | | Feeds, Boss chop: | |
| Crescent Mfg. Co. | 163 | Great Western Cereal Co. | 468 |
| Gumpert, Sally | 806 | Feeds, Corn alfalfa horse: | |
| Horowitz, Harry | 806 | Guthrie & Co. | 322 |
| Extract, Orange: | | Feeds, Corn chop: | |
| Paul Mfg. Co. | 856 | McEwen Grain Co. | 540 |
| Semrad Chemical Co. | 661 | Feeds, Corno horse and mule: | |
| Steelman & Archer (Inc.) | 861 | Corno Mills Co. | 990 |
| Webb Mfg. Co. | 408 | Hudson & Thompson | 990 |
| Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. (Inc.) | 739 | Feeds, Globe flour middlings: | |
| Extract, Peach: | | Daily, E. P. | 119 |
| Webster, E. R., & Co. | 520 | Globe Elevator Co. | 314 |

| Feeds, Gluten: | N. J. No. | Grape jelly. (See Jelly, Grape.) | N. J. No. |
|--|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Clinton Sugar Refining Co..... | 391 | Hay, Alfalfa: | |
| Feeds, International gluten: | | Nebraska-Colorado Co..... | 902 |
| Globe Elevator Co..... | 315 | Hen-e-ta bonegrits: | |
| Feeds, International sugared: | | Hen-e-ta Bone Co..... | 625 |
| International Sugar Feed Co..... | 533, 691 | Herring: | |
| Worke, R. H., & Co..... | 533 | Grilly, J. H..... | 257 |
| Feeds, Malsfutter: | | Whitfield, J. A., Co..... | 257 |
| Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co..... | 923 | Holland rusk. (See Rusk, Holland.) | |
| Feeds, Michigan gluten: | | Honey: | |
| Michigan Starch Co..... | 116, 117 | Boeckmann, A..... | 269 |
| Feeds, Mueller's molasses grain: | | Pahl, E. R., & Co..... | 352 |
| Dickerson, Samuel T., Jr..... | 435 | Rogers Holloway Co..... | 18, 19, 20, 21 |
| Hellman, Joseph W..... | 174 | | |
| Mueller, E. P..... | 174, 256, 435 | | |
| Pillsbury, Herbert P..... | 256 | | |
| Feeds, Oneida mixed: | | | |
| Waller, A., & Co..... | 400 | | |
| Feeds, Royal corn and oat: | | | |
| Beck Cereal Co..... | 809 | | |
| Feeds, Stafolife: | | | |
| Lawrence & Hamilton Feed Co., (Ltd.) | 104, 477 | | |
| Feeds, Sucrene dairy: | | | |
| American Milling Co..... | 432 | | |
| Feeds, Sugarota horse, sheep, and dairy: | | | |
| North West Mills Co..... | 810 | | |
| Feeds, Trueblood's Harvest Queen: | | | |
| Alfalfa Milling Co..... | 868 | | |
| Fig jam. (See Jam, Fig.) | | | |
| Figs: | | | |
| Loose Wiles Biscuit Co..... | 813 | | |
| Fish: | | | |
| Adamson, W. L., Co..... | 306 | | |
| Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co..... | 779 | | |
| Haff, A. W..... | 666 | | |
| Higgins, Charles C., Co..... | 306 | | |
| Kingsland & Comstock..... | 664 | | |
| McIntyre, J. K., Co..... | 306 | | |
| Monterey Packing Co..... | 365 | | |
| Morano, Antonio..... | 779 | | |
| Orr, W. J., Fish Co..... | 306 | | |
| (See also Codfish; Sardines.) | | | |
| Flavor. (See Extract.) | | | |
| Flavoring powder, Vanilla: | | | |
| Semrad Chemical Co..... | 659 | | |
| Flour: | | | |
| Allen, H. F..... | 439 | | |
| Brewer, W. C., & Co..... | 113 | | |
| Carter, Seymour..... | 12 | | |
| The Gardner Mill..... | 12 | | |
| Hutton, C. A., Flour Co..... | 443 | | |
| Kansas Milling & Export Co..... | 799 | | |
| La Grande Milling Co..... | 439 | | |
| Orrville Milling Co..... | 13, 17 | | |
| Riverton Mills Co..... | 163 | | |
| Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co..... | 940 | | |
| Waco Warehouse Milling Co..... | 443 | | |
| Woodworth, E. S., & Co..... | 374 | | |
| (See also Buckwheat; Corn; Gluten; Milk; and Rye flours.) | | | |
| Flour, Bleached: | | | |
| Aetna Mill & Elevator Co..... | 382 | | |
| Alsop Process Co. (writ of mandamus)..... | 498 | | |
| Lexington Mill & Elevator Co..... | 722 | | |
| Shawnee Milling Co. (bill in equity)..... | 497 | | |
| Udpike Milling Co. (bill in equity)..... | 497 | | |
| Frou Frou biscuits. (See Biscuits, Frou Frou.) | | | |
| Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.) | | | |
| Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.) | | | |
| Fruit sirup. (See Sirup, Fruit.) | | | |
| Ginger compound, Jamaica: | | | |
| Iler & Co..... | 920 | | |
| Ginger extract. (See Extract, Ginger.) | | | |
| Glaze. (See Shellac.) | | | |
| Globe flour middlings: | | | |
| Daily, E. P..... | 119 | | |
| Globe Elevator Co..... | 314 | | |
| Glossine, Crown: | | | |
| Crown Mfg. Co..... | 972 | | |
| Weinberg, Solomon..... | 972 | | |
| Gluten farina: | | | |
| Aeme Mills Co..... | 250 | | |
| Gluten feed: | | | |
| Clinton Sugar Refining Co..... | 391 | | |
| Gluten flour: | | | |
| Aeme Mills Co..... | 250 | | |
| The Birkett Mills..... | 3 | | |
| Grains. (See Feeds.) | | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Lemon oil: | | Milk—Continued. | |
| Hutchinson, David W. | 196 | Griffith, Howard | 88 |
| Shoemaker & Busch | 393 | Groger, Henry | 81 |
| Weeks, O. J. | 505 | Groger, Theodore | 125 |
| Linseed meal: | | Hall & Lewis | 512 |
| Brown, Robert B., Oil Co. (Inc.) | 728 | Harbin, Charles | 88 |
| Liquid eggs. (See Eggs, Liquid.) | | Hattenkemer, Philip | 88 |
| Loganberry jam. (See Jam, Loganberry.) | | Hildebrand, George L. | 312, 557 |
| Loganberry preserves. (See Preserves, Loganberry.) | | Hogan, W. F. | 125 |
| Longhorn cheese. (See Cheese, Longhorn.) | | Holt, Patrick B. | 88 |
| Macaroni: | | Horine, Edwin M. | 503 |
| Atlantic Macaroni Co. | 167, 487 | Huff, William | 423 |
| Ceranola Bros. | 881 | Jarboe, Grover F. | 88 |
| Clarksburg Importing Co. | 804 | Jennings, W. G. | 522 |
| Lacavera, Carmen | 776 | Johnson, W. F. | 125 |
| Manoco, Salvatore | 776 | Jones, Lawrence B. | 502 |
| Riochezza, A. | 600 | Kaiser, Fred E. | 632 |
| Romeo, F., & Co. | 491 | Kanode, Robert E. | 214 |
| Trinacria Macaroni Works | 804 | Kirby, J. C. | 125 |
| Ventrone, F. P. | 167 | Klein, M. J. | 420 |
| Verno, L. | 776 | Knott, Thomas E. | 753 |
| Viviano, V., & Bros. | 262, 658, 849 | Koehlin, Edward J. | 680 |
| (See also Noodles; Spaghetti.) | | Kotzenberg, J. C. | 132 |
| Macaroni, Egg: | | Lewis, Richard | 512 |
| Barber & Perkins | 652 | Mace, Frank | 88 |
| Cleveland Macaroni Co. | 652 | Mack, Albert | 214, 590 |
| Mac Laren's Imperial cheese: | | Markell, Frank H. | 847 |
| Mac Laren Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.) | 790, 848 | Meiman, John | 125 |
| Maisfutter: | | Meyer, Jacob | 515 |
| Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co. | 923 | Mullins, B. M., & Sons | 125 |
| Manana Gluten breakfast food: | | Nestley Bros. | 587 |
| Fuller, Dr. Frank | 470 | Nostheide, Henry | 125 |
| Health Food Co. | 470 | Null, William C. | 287 |
| Maple flavo: | | Peoples, Charles, Jr. | 125 |
| Gumpert, Sally | 806 | Perry, W. H. | 125, 588 |
| Horowitz, Harry | 806 | Piercy, Mrs. M. S. | 510 |
| Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.) | | Poore, Julia | 88 |
| Maple sugar: | | Reed, John G. | 867 |
| Beeman, J. M., & Son | 107 | Reeves, George R. | 214 |
| Mapleine: | | Reeves, Willie | 125 |
| Crescent Mfg. Co. | 163 | Robinson, Lyman T. | 214 |
| Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries, Maraschino.) | | Sanger, William A. | 88 |
| Matzos: | | Schackle, Stephen | 125 |
| Bernstein, Annie | 954 | Schapiro, Albert | 88 |
| Friedman, B. C. | 954 | Schutte, Lewis | 638 |
| Metal: | | Shumaker, Maggie | 514 |
| Weilder, S. W. | 44 | Siddall, Blanche D. | 88 |
| (See also Alfalfa, Corn, Cottonseed, Linseed, and Rice meals.) | | Smith, Hiram H. | 460 |
| Metarco fruit flavor: | | Soper, William W. | 228 |
| Metropolitan Tartar Co. | 892 | Stark, Frank | 419 |
| Michigan gluten feed: | | Strassen, Daniel | 8, 9 |
| Michigan Starch Co. | 116, 117 | Stup, David | 214 |
| Milk: | | Terry, Clark O. | 523 |
| Allen, John | 88 | Vernon, Charles E. | 88 |
| Altemus, Frank E. | 88 | Volz, Joseph | 629 |
| Altman, George P. | 347 | Walter, Charles A. | 229 |
| Armstrong, Laban B. | 335 | Warner, C. L., Jr. | 525 |
| Atwood, T. J. | 527 | Whitehead, William W. | 88 |
| Bean, Mike | 628 | Williams, C. E. | 132 |
| Berman, Soul | 88 | Wilson, Charles G. | 787 |
| Boberink, Henry A. | 219, 607, 673, 674 | Willson, George A. | 538, 719, 788 |
| Bosworth, A. A. | 521 | Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. | 206 |
| Boyle, M. | 132 | Wise, George A. | 88 |
| Brosius, John T. | 867 | Zimmerman, William D. | 370 |
| Bruce, W. E. | 421 | Milk, Condensed: | |
| Carney, Charles W. | 437 | Libby, McNeill & Libby, Ltd. (Inc.) | 223 |
| Carr, Nettie | 267 | Seio Condensed Milk Co. (Inc.) | 845 |
| Chaffee, O. S. | 524 | Sharpless, P. E., Co. | 979 |
| Chichester, Washington B. | 265 | Milk, Powdered: | |
| Corbin, Thomas | 125 | Beckman, W. E., & Co. | 273 |
| Danielson, Jonas | 528 | Ekenberg Milk Products Co. | 273 |
| Detdering, C. | 11 | Milk flour: | |
| Ducker, Henry | 125 | Behrend, F. | 211 |
| Dunnaway, Owen | 125 | Kuhnle, H. J., Co. | 211 |
| Earnshaw, J. W. | 517 | Mince-meat: | |
| Evers, B., & Sons | 125 | Brenneman, W. H. | 765, 766 |
| Feaster, Edgar W. | 338 | Rice, Ervin A., Co. | 639 |
| Ficke, W. M. | 125 | Molasses: | |
| Fischer, John | 586 | Berry-Maybrun Co. | 234 |
| Fitzgerald, William | 526 | Christianson, Harry C. | 846 |
| Geiger, Joseph | 125 | Coe, C. E. | 270 |
| Green Meadow Dairy Co. | 867 | Duff, P., & Sons | 667 |
| Griebler, Andreas | 37 | Duff, Robert P. | 667 |
| | | Hobart, Henry L. | 846 |
| | | Kitzmiller, Edward A. | 667 |
| | | McGinnis, George B. | 846 |

FOODS—Continued.

| Molasses—Continued. | | N. J. No. | Oranges, Pineapple: | | N. J. No. |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|--------------------|-----------|
| National Mfg. Co. | 541 | 2 | Sligh, S. J., & Co. | 959 | |
| Penick & Ford. | | | Oysters: | | |
| Philadelphia Horse & Cattle Molasses Co. | 254 | | Decker, D. B. | 447 | |
| White, Wilson, Drew Co. | 24 | | Roberts, Lee J. | 789 | |
| Molasses grain. (See Mueller's molasses grain.) | | | Rowe, H. C., & Co. | 448, 475 | |
| Mueller's molasses grain: | | | Ozone vichy water: | | |
| Dickerson, Samuel T., Jr. | 435 | | Ozone Spring Water Co. (Ltd.) | 876 | |
| Hellman, Joseph W. | 174 | | Peach butter: | | |
| Mueller, E. P. | 174, 256, 435 | | Van Lill, S. J., Co. | 592 | |
| Pillsbury, Herbert P. | 256 | | Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.) | | |
| Neufchatel cheese. (See Cheese, Neufchatel.) | | | Peach preserves. (See Preserves, Peach.) | | |
| Noodles, Egg: | | | Peaches: | | |
| Barber & Perkins. | 652 | | Armsby, J. K., Co. | 34, 35 | |
| Cleveland Macaroni Co. | 652, 734 | | California Canneries Co. | 92 | |
| Sinclair, Edward S. | 734 | | California Fruit Cannery Association. | 946 | |
| (See also Macaroni; Spaghetti.) | | | Cochran Grocery Co. | 186 | |
| Noodles, Yando egg: | | | Kern, Henry P. | 153 | |
| Bisi, Ernesto | 686 | | Miller, Clagett Co. | 153 | |
| U. S. Macaroni Co. | 686 | | Ridenour-Baker Mercantile Co. | 34 | |
| Oats: | | | Seely, A. B., & Son. | 946 | |
| Bartlett Commission Co. | 58 | | Whiteman, C. P. | 35 | |
| Central National Bank. | 378 | | Witwer Bros. Co. | 92 | |
| Conklin, H. K. | 452 | | Peanuts: | | |
| Edgar, J. B., Grain Co. (Inc.) | 739 | | Bain Peanut Co. | 957 | |
| Gibbons, John T. | 650 | | Farr, W. Alfred. | 368 | |
| Harsh, Alex. C., & Co. | 76, 409 | | Franklin Peanut Co. | 945 | |
| Interstate Warehouse & Elevator Co. | 101 | | Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Co. | 944 | |
| McLemore Grain Co. | 406 | | Vegetarian Meat Co. | 258 | |
| Miller, L. F., & Sons. | 334, 582 | | Pears: | | |
| Pendleton Grain Co. | 452, 650, 748, 749, 752 | | California Canneries Co. | 92 | |
| Polk, James K. | 409 | | Witwer Bros. Co. | 92 | |
| Rothschild, D., Grain Co. | 385 | | Peas: | | |
| St. Louis Hay & Grain Co. | 378 | | Hohenadel, P., Jr., Canning Co. | 43, 321 | |
| Wade, John, & Sons. | 381 | | Humphreys, J. F., & Co. | 90 | |
| Williams, P. P., Grain Co. | 379 | | Kewaunee Canning Co. | 542 | |
| (See also Cereals.) | | | Reynolds Preserving Co. | 90 | |
| Oats, Scotch. (See Scotch oats.) | | | Van Camp Packing Co. | 70, 165 | |
| Oil. (See Olive oil.) | | | Wichita Wholesale Grocery Co. | 542 | |
| Olive oil: | | | Pepper: | | |
| Bertin & Lepori. | 417 | | Bennett, Sloan & Co. | 297 | |
| Bertoli, F. | 617 | | Calumet Tea & Coffee Co. | 288 | |
| Brina, Guido. | 80, 473 (suppl. to 80) | | Dean, Harry W. | 158 | |
| Calogera, George P. | 386, 710 | | Frank Tea & Spice Co. | 835 | |
| Coroneos Bros. | 997 | | Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co. | 210 | |
| Cristani, Maria. | 247 | | Idaho Wholesale Grocery Co. | 516 | |
| Cusimano & Tujague Co. | 574 | | Interstate Chemical Co. | 28 | |
| Drake Bros. Co. | 605 | | Long Bros. Grocery Co. | 120 | |
| Drivas, George. | 360 | | Newton Tea & Spice Co. | 655 | |
| Farrington & Whitney (Inc.) | 751 | | Parrish Bros. | 159 | |
| Fiore, A., & Co. | 706, 819 | | Powell-Sanders Co. | 75 | |
| Garrasi, Ettore M. | 489 | | Spies, Chas., & Co. | 164 | |
| Getz Bros. & Co. | 441 | | Wixon Spice Co. | 516 | |
| Gross, Anna. | 340 | | Phosphate, Calcium acid: | | |
| Gross, Ignatius. | 340 | | Provident Chemical Co. | 300, 656 | |
| Italian Importing Co. (Inc.) | 832 | | Pineapple: | | |
| King Bros., Shillstone & Saint (Ltd.) | 133, 217 | | Dudley, U. H., & Co. | 456 | |
| Lange Bros. | 348 | | Hawaiian Development Co. | 436 | |
| Lekas & Drivas. | 360 | | Parrott & Co. | 436 | |
| Lucca Olive Oil Importing Co. | 453, 634 | | Reese, Parvin & Co. | 456 | |
| Maddaloni, Donato. | 535 | | Taylor, Paul, Brown Co. | 456 | |
| Marchesini, Arturo. | 915 | | Pineapple extract. (See Extract, Pineapple.) | | |
| Marchesini, Gaetano. | 397, 916 | | Pineapples: | | |
| Marchesini Bros. | 617, 654, 916 | | Pearl City Fruit Co. (Ltd.) | 695 | |
| Palma, Concetta. | 634 | | Plum jelly. (See Jelly, Plum.) | | |
| Philadelphia Importing Product Co. | 489 | | Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Peppermint.) | | |
| Smith, J. Henry. | 953 | | Plums: | | |
| Smith, Peter, & Sons. | 953 | | California Canneries Co. | 92 | |
| Standard Trading Co. | 80 | | Witwer Bros. Co. | 92 | |
| Strohmeier & Arpe Co. | 565 | | Pork and beans: | | |
| Swift & Co. | 472 | | Summers, Charles J., & Co. | 897 | |
| Tujague, Leon. | 574 | | Powdered eggs. (See Eggs, Powdered.) | | |
| Viviano, S., & Bros. | 783 | | Powdered milk. (See Milk, Powdered.) | | |
| de Vivo, Pasquale. | 244 | | Preserved eggs. (See Eggs, Preserved whole.) | | |
| Olives: | | | Preserves: | | |
| Arezzo, Vincenzo, & Co. | 817, 971 | | Middleby, Joseph, Jr. (Inc.) | 567 | |
| Cacciola Bros. | 817 | | Numer, William, & Sons (Inc.) | 108, 212, 222 | |
| Cusimano & Tujague Co. | 578 | | St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 703 | |
| Favalora, F. G. | 577 | | Williams Bros. Co. (Inc.) | 551, 552, 553, 554 | |
| Lehigh Sales Co. | 879 | | Preserves, Blackberry: | | |
| Lekas & Drivas. | 869 | | Goodwin Preserving Co. | 952 | |
| Marrone & Lofaro. | 560 | | St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 701 | |
| Pastene, P., & Co. | 648 | | Preserves, L. P. C.: | | |
| Psaki Bros. | 647, 649, 817, 818 | | Goodwin Preserving Co. | 952 | |
| Oneida mixed feed: | | | Preserves, Loganberry: | | |
| Waller, A., & Co. | 400 | | Long Syrup Refining Co. | 415 | |
| Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.) | | | Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co. | 509 | |

FOODS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|--|--------------------|
| Preserves, Peach: | | Sirup, Maple—Continued. | |
| Goodwin Preserving Co. | 952 | Souther Syrup Co. | 33 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 700 | Scully, D. B., Syrup Co. | 290 |
| Preserves, Raspberry: | | Sherman, Charles W. | 603 |
| Johnson, Thomas V. L. | 581 | Stetson-Barrett Co. | 928 |
| Logan, Hiram H. | 581 | Tolman, John A., & Co. | 271 |
| Logan, Johnson & Co. | 581 | Western Reserve Syrup Co. | 47, 283, 376 |
| Prunes: | | Wood, Daniel. | 603 |
| Dowling, Albert. | 833 | Sirup, Raspberry: | |
| Haven & Co. | 948 | Metropolitan Tartar Co. | 892 |
| Northwest Fruit Association. | 833 | Sirup, sorghum: | |
| Stevens, C. W., Co. | 948 | Corn Products Refining Co. | 857 |
| Quince jam. (See Jam, Quince.) | | Sirup, Unemo brand: | |
| Raisins: | | Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co. | 882 |
| Armstrong, J. K., Co. | 531, 596 | Sodic aluminic sulphate: | |
| Berg, John C. | 146 | Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. | 1000 |
| Comely Flannigan & Co. | 162 | Sorghum. (See Sirup, Corn; Sirup, Sorghum.) | |
| Connecticut Pie Co. | 145 | Spaghetti: | |
| Doebereiner, M. J. | 367 | Nunziato, L., & Son. | 493 |
| Ewald, John C. | 162 | (See also Macaroni, Noodles.) | |
| Malaga Packing Co. | 145 | Staforiff: | |
| Paden, R. J. (or A. J.) | 316 | Lawrence & Hamilton Feed Co. (Ltd.). | 104, 477 |
| Rosenberg Bros. & Co. | 531 | Stock feed. (See Feeds.) | |
| Walker, W. B., & Sons. | 596 | Strawberry extract. (See Extract, Strawberry.) | |
| Wells, Joseph. | 531 | Strawberry jam. (See Jam, Strawberry.) | |
| Raspberry extract. (See Extract, Raspberry.) | | Sucrene dairy feed: | |
| Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Raspberry.) | | American Milling Co. | 432 |
| Raspberry sirup. (See Sirup, Raspberry.) | | Sugar: | |
| Rice: | | Corn Products Refining Co. | 723 |
| Harris, S. H. | 190 | Sugar-glucose jelly. (See Jelly, Sugar-glucose.) | |
| Rice meal: | | Sugarota horse, sheep, and dairy feeds: | |
| West Point Mill Co. | 579 | North West Mills Co. | 810 |
| Roquefort cheese. (See Cheese, Roquefort.) | | Sulphate, Sodic aluminic: | |
| Rose extract. (See Extract, Rose.) | | Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. | 1000 |
| Royal corn and oat feed: | | Tomato ketchup: | |
| Beck Cereal Co. | 809 | Alart & McGuire. | 947 |
| Rusk, Holland: | | American Preserve Co. | 599, 670, 921 |
| Schellings, Joseph. | 429 | Atlas Preserving Co. | 955 |
| Rye flour: | | Brierre, Paul & Co. | 599 |
| Hastings Milling Co. | 131 | Chance's R. C. Sons. | 763, 805, 821 |
| Kern, J. B. A., & Sons. | 69 | Corey, Henry B. | 921 |
| Northern Milling Co. | 354 | Cree, H. E. | 604 |
| Salad oil. (See Olive oil.) | | Cuddihy, Robert. | 921 |
| Salt: | | Diamond Mfg. Co. | 474 |
| Inland Crystal Salt Co. | 280 | Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co. (Inc.). | 732 |
| Powell-Sanders Co. | 280 | Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. | 921 |
| Sardines: | | Hyman Pickle Co. | 950 |
| Bowers, B. O., Co. | 282, 395 | Jersey Packing Co. | 781 |
| Northern Maine Packing Co. | 490 | Kansas City Preserving Co. | 904 |
| Rosenstein Bros. | 490 | McMehen Preserving Co. | 886, 925, 992 |
| Scotch oats: | | Michigan Refining & Preserving Co. | 943 |
| Quaker Oats Co. | 620 | New Blue Grass Canning Co. | 622 |
| Shellac: | | Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works. | 827 |
| Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co. | 964 | Philadelphia Pickling Co. | 956 |
| Silver dragées. (See Dragées, Silver.) | | Pressing & Orr Co. | 937 |
| Sirup: | | Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co. | 827 |
| Corn Products Refining Co. | 458 | Soper, A. C., & Co. | 760, 761, 887, 922 |
| Farrell & Co. | 110, 302 | Squire-Dingee Co. | 388 |
| Gross, Kelly & Co. | 302 | Swaine, F. G., & Son. | 875 |
| Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co. | 469 | Van Camp Packing Co. | 111 |
| Rigney & Co. | 325 | Van Lill, S. J., Co. | 79, 156 |
| Sirup, Cane: | | Weller, J., Co. | 694 |
| Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co. | 127 | Zinsmeister, J., & Bro. | 992 |
| Tolman, John A., & Co. | 271 | Tomato paste: | |
| Wildor, D. R., Mfg. Co. | 106, 324 | Hoffecker, J. H., Canning Co. | 894 |
| Sirup, Cherry: | | Kelty, Saml. L. | 801 |
| Lima Fruit Juice Co. (Inc.). | 372, 549 | Philadelphia Pickling Co. | 973 |
| Sirup, corn: | | Roncoroni, Pietro, Co. | 762, 767, 803 |
| Bubb, George, & Sons. | 100 | Sachem-Mead Co. | 893 |
| Corn Products Refining Co. | 100 | Tomato pulp: | |
| Sirup, Corn and sorghum compound: | | Dana Canned Goods Co. | 994 |
| St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. | 699 | English Canning Co. | 993 |
| Sirup, Fruit: | | Fooks, H. K., & Co. | 984 |
| National Sales Co. | 328 | Gypsum Canning Co. | 880 |
| Shields, Victor E. | 328 | Hearn Co. | 717 |
| Shields, William H. | 328 | Lord-Mott Co. (Inc.). | 900 |
| Sirup, Maple: | | Norris, W. E., & Co. | 744 |
| Baker, W. L. | 802 | Philadelphia Pickling Co. | 744 |
| Baker Preserving Co. | 239 | Phillips Packing Co. | 800 |
| Cannon, C. D., Maple Co. | 928 | Pyles, J. T. D. | 984 |
| Charboneau, E. A., Co. | 98 | Tomato tonic, Brace-up: | |
| Glafke, W. B., Co. | 591 | Arrow Distilleries Co. | 999 |
| Gordon Syrup Co. | 412 | Tomatoes: | |
| Israel, Chas., & Bros. | 198 | Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co. | 671 |
| Nathan, Jacob M. | 793 | Ayars, C. B., Canning Co. | 671 |
| Pacific Coast Syrup Co. | 74, 99 | | |
| Rigney & Co. | 334, 403 | | |
| Scanlon, H. Y. | 47 | | |

FOODS—Continued.

| Tomatoes—Continued. | N. J. No. | Vinegar—Continued. | N. J. No. |
|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Boyle, John, Co. | 369 | Gordon, Charles W. | 679 |
| Charles, R. G. | 555, 875 (suppl. to 555) | Gordon Vinegar Co. | 189, 679 |
| Dixon Canning Co. | 518 | Gregory, O. L. | 597 |
| Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co. | 97 | Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co. | 286, 593 |
| Levin, Isador. | 455 | Gregory Wallace Vinegar Co. | 616 |
| Macklin, J. W. | 251 | Harbauer-Marleau Co. | 187, 274, 687, 720, 815 |
| Newburg Canning Co. | 542 | Harrison, H. P., & Co. | 561 |
| Pierson, J. J. | 518 | Hirsh, Charles L. | 197 |
| Ridenour-Baker-Bragdon Co. | 77 | Hughes, R. M., & Co. | 278 |
| Riverdale Canning Co. | 97 | Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co. | 23 |
| Sears & Nohols Co. | 85 | Ingham Vinegar Co. | 398 |
| Seeman Bros. | 251 | Jennings, Carl C. | 844, 864 |
| Syracuse Canning Co. | 77 | Jennings, S. W. | 844, 864 |
| Wichita Wholesale Grocery Co. | 542 | Jones Bros. & Co. | 852 |
| Wilson, Dr. W. | 542 | Keller-Lorenz Co. | 243 |
| Tonic, Brace-up Tomato: | | Knadler & Lucas. | 169, 373, 853 |
| Arrow Distilleries Co. | 999 | Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co. | 168, 200, 621, 685, 967 |
| Towle's Log Cabin maple syrup: | | Louisiana Molasses Co., Ltd. | 977 |
| Glafke, W. B., Co. | 591 | Mills Preserving Co. | 199 |
| True Eggs Substitute: | | Mount Pickle Co. | 678 |
| True Egg Substitute Co. | 969 | Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co. | 193, |
| Trueblood's Harvest Queen feed: | | | 232, 688, 927, 985 |
| Alfalfa Milling Co. | 868 | Oklahoma Supply Co. | 23 |
| Uncle Sam Anti-Dyspeptic breakfast food: | | Paxton & Gallagher Co. | 626 |
| Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Co. | 865 | Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co. | 73, 240, 855 |
| Unemo brand syrup: | | Prussing Bros. | 304, 642, 883 |
| Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co. | 882 | Ritchie & Co. | 373 |
| Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.) | | Robinson Cider & Vinegar Co. | 207 |
| Vanilla flavoring powder. (See Flavoring powder, Vanilla.) | | Saunders', E. A., Sons Co. | 62 |
| Vanoleum: | | Southern Fruit Produce Co. | 597 |
| Corrizzo Extract Co. | 619 | Spielmann Bros. Co. | 399, 626, 681, 910 |
| Vinegar: | | Spence-Nunnamaker Co. | 61 |
| Baltimore Mfg. Co. | 61, 62, 394, 561 | Steinhorst Morrin Pickle Co. | 645 |
| Barrett & Barrett. | 289, 318, 690 | Sugrue, P. H. | 917 |
| Board, Armstrong & Co. | 311, 584 | Union Vinegar Co. | 844, 864 |
| Braun, A., Mfg. Co. | 195, 195 suppl. | Waffles, Creme: | |
| Carroll, M. O., Grocery Co. | 163 | De Boer & Dik. | 808 |
| Chandler, B. T., & Sons. | 653 | Whey Product. (See Butter.) | |
| Erdmann's, H., Sons. | 570 | Wine vinegar. (See Vinegar.) | |
| | | Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Wintergreen.) | |

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED SOFT DRINKS.

| Apple cider. (See Cider.) | N. J. No. | Cider—Continued. | N. J. No. |
|---|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Apple phosphate. (See Phosphate, Apple.) | | Sehon, Stephenson & Co. | 615 |
| Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.) | | Semmes-Kelly Co. | 1 |
| Basic lithia water: | | Coca cream: | |
| Wood, Otis H. | 59 | American Beverage Co. (Inc.) | 741, 742 |
| Beer: | | Coffee: | |
| Benwood Brewing Co. | 866 | Blanke, C. F., Tea & Coffee Co. | 275, 387 |
| Fallert, Joseph, Brewing Co. | 51 | Bower, Frank A. | 772 |
| Helm Brewing Co. | 65 | Bower & Bartlett. | 772 |
| Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Co. | 866 | Canby, Ach & Canby Co. | 215 |
| Blackberry cordial: | | Carhart & Bro. | 981 |
| Consumers Supply Co. | 926 | Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co. | 55 |
| Fellenstein, Jacob. | 926 | Dannemiller Coffee Co. | 545 |
| Fellenstein, William. | 926 | Dayton Spice Mills Co. | 49, 355 |
| Independent Distilling Co. | 858 | Enterprise Coffee Co. | 896 |
| Blackberry cordial, H. F. L. Hamilton: | | Fitch, John H., Coffee Co. (Inc.) | 547 |
| Shufeldt, Henry A., & Co. | 612 | Grandy Jobbing Co. | 958 |
| Brandy: | | Knatz, Edward J. | 896 |
| Consolidated Importing Co. | 683 | Leva Bros. | 371 |
| Heymansson, Julius. | 683 | Louisiana Molasses Co. (Ltd.) | 530 |
| Brandy, Apricot: | | Lowry Coffee Co. | 611 |
| Chevalier, F., Co. | 413 | McKimmy, Morrisette & Co. | 611 |
| Independent Distilling Co. | 558 | Norton & Curd Coffee Co. | 951 |
| Brandy, Peach: | | Orr, Jackson & Co. | 50 |
| Chevalier, F., Co. | 414 | Relly-Taylor Co. | 177, 407 |
| Buckhead lithia water: | | Roberts, Thomas & Co. | 383 |
| Buckhead Springs Co. | 968 | Salvage & Storage Co. | 958 |
| Cafe-Coca compound: | | Southern Coffee Mills. | 50 |
| Athens Bottling Works. | 235 | Steuart, Robert S. J. | 896 |
| Bowden, C. C. | 235 | Thomson & Taylor Spice Co. (Inc.) | 841 |
| Bowden, F. H. | 235 | U. S. Coffee Refining Co. | 4 |
| California waters of life: | | Westfeldt Bros. | 563 |
| Foster & Foster. | 830 | Winter-Loeb Grocery Co. | 407 |
| Celery Cola: | | Young Bros. (Inc.) | 677 |
| Altman, J. W. | 326 | Coffee and Chicory compound: | |
| Birmingham Celery Cola Co. | 326 | Cheek-Neal Coffee Co. | 714 |
| Bradley, J. G. | 326 | Cola queen: | |
| Hawkins, J. F. | 326 | Warner-Jenkinson Co. (Inc.) | 785 |
| Champagne wine. (See Wine, Champagne.) | | Cola syrup: | |
| Chicory. (See Coffee and chicory compound.) | | Mound City Extract Co. (Inc.) | 731 |
| Cider: | | Cordial. (See Blackberry cordial.) | |
| Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co. | 6 | Cream ale, Laevison's: | |
| Knadler & Lucas. | 615 | Friedman, H. | 834 |
| Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. | 6 | Laevison, A. M. & Co. | 834 |

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED SOFT DRINKS—Continued.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| Uraçoa: | N. J. No. | Temperine, Laevison's: | N. J. No. |
| De Claremont, A., Co. (Inc.)..... | 746 | Friedman, H..... | 834 |
| Diamond distilled water: | | Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 |
| Finley, F. H., & Sons..... | 175 | Tuckahoe lithia water: | |
| Doctor Fizz, Laevison's: | | Tuckahoe Mineral Springs Co..... | 442 |
| Friedman, H..... | 834 | Vani-Kola compound sirup: | |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 | Vani-Kola Co..... | 935 |
| Figprune: | | Vermouth: | |
| Figprune Cereal Co..... | 975 | Bloomingtondale Bros..... | 461 |
| Grape juice: | | Water, Basic lithia: | |
| Bass Islands Vineyards Co..... | 450 | Wood, Otis H..... | 59 |
| Great Bear Spring water: | | Water, Buckhead lithia: | |
| Great Bear Spring Co..... | 41 | Buckhead Springs Co..... | 968 |
| Ginger ale: | | Water, California waters of life: | |
| American Beverage Co. (Inc.)..... | 741 | Foster & Foster..... | 830 |
| Hamilton, H. F. L., blackberry cordial: | | Water, Diamond distilled: | |
| Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co..... | 612 | Finley, F. H., & Sons..... | 175 |
| Harris' lithia water: | | Water, Great Bear Spring: | |
| Atkinson, Thomas H..... | 924 | Great Bear Spring Co..... | 41 |
| Koca Nola: | | Water, Harris' lithia: | |
| Koca Nola Co..... | 202 | Atkinson, Thomas H..... | 924 |
| Kola: | | Water, Londonderry lithia: | |
| Warner-Jenkinson Co..... | 784 | Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co..... | 822 |
| Kola-Ade: | | Water, Ozone vichy: | |
| Kola-Ade Co..... | 310 | Ozone Spring Water Co. (Ltd.)..... | 876 |
| Kos-Kola: | | Water, Pluto concentrated mineral: | |
| Sethness Co..... | 296 | French Lick Springs Hotel Co..... | 121 |
| Laevison's Cream ale: | | Water, Reichs-Quellen Gesellschaft: | |
| Friedman, H..... | 834 | Meiszahl, Charles..... | 78 |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 | Meiszahl, Charles, Mfg. Co..... | 78 |
| Laevison's Doctor Fizz: | | Meiszahl, John..... | 78 |
| Friedman, H..... | 834 | Water, Rock Spring lithia: | |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 | Arlington Bottling Co..... | 94 |
| Laevison's Temperine: | | Water, Sussus Wasser: | |
| Friedman, H..... | 834 | Lindsay, John C., & Co..... | 375 |
| Laevison, A. M., & Co..... | 834 | Water, Tuckahoe lithia: | |
| Lemonade powder: | | Tuckahoe Mineral Springs Co..... | 424 |
| Columbia Mfg. Co..... | 279 | Whisky: | |
| Morrissey, Charles T..... | 279 | Davis & Atkins..... | 361 |
| Londonderry lithia water: | | Gooderham & Worts..... | 15 |
| Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co..... | 822 | Hannis Distilling Co..... | 353 |
| Orangeade powder: | | Kohlmeyer, Jacobs, & Hyamns Co. (Ltd.)..... | 353 |
| Columbia Manufacturing Co..... | 279 | Lanahan, William, & Sons..... | 595 |
| Morrissey, Charles T..... | 279 | Louisiana Distillery Co. (Ltd.)..... | 68 |
| Peach brandy. (See Brandy, Peach.) | | Person's, C., Sons..... | 15 |
| Phosphate, Apple: | | Ross, Chas. H., & Co..... | 45, 350 |
| Warner-Jenkinson Co. (Inc.)..... | 796 | Thierman, H. A., & Co..... | 349 |
| Pluto concentrated mineral water: | | Wine: | |
| French Lick Springs Hotel Co..... | 121 | Dorn, John G..... | 83 |
| Port wine. (See Wine, Port.) | | Schmidt, jr., A., & Bros. Wine Co..... | 83 |
| Reichs-Quellen Gesellschaft: | | Sweet Valley Wine Co..... | 83 |
| Meiszahl, Charles..... | 78 | Wine, Champagne: | |
| Meiszahl, Charles, Mfg. Co..... | 78 | Ripin, Benjamin..... | 828 |
| Meiszahl, John..... | 78 | Wine, Hochheimer: | |
| Rock Spring lithia water: | | Empire State Wine Co..... | 711 |
| Arlington Bottling Co..... | 94 | Wine, Port: | |
| Rococola: | | Garguilo, P., & Co..... | 737 |
| Lehman-Rosenfeld Co..... | 466 | Independent Distilling Co..... | 824 |
| Sherry. (See Wine, Sherry.) | | Wine, Sherry: | |
| Sparkling Burgundy wine. (See Wine, Sparkling Burgundy.) | | Garguilo, P., & Co..... | 737 |
| Sussus Wasser: | | Wine, Sparkling Burgundy: | |
| Lindsay, John C., & Co..... | 375 | Ripin, Benjamin..... | 828 |
| Tea: | | Wiseola: | |
| New Orleans Import Co..... | 829 | Wiseola Co..... | 594 |

DRUGS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| Aceton: | N. J. No. | Asafetida—Continued. | N. J. No. |
| Wheeler, Horace N..... | 233 | Ritchey, William P..... | 583 |
| Ammon Phenyl: | | Smith, Kline & French Co..... | 854 |
| International Chemical Co..... | 942 | Thompson, F. A., & Co..... | 157 |
| Penny, Salvatore..... | 942 | Asthma cure, Dr. B. W. Hair's: | |
| Anadol: | | Cochran, Margaretta R..... | 837 |
| Wheeler, C. G..... | 795 | Cochran, Robert H..... | 837 |
| Wheeler Chemical Works..... | 795 | Hair, Dr. B. W..... | 837 |
| Analgin tablets: | | McClelland, Westanna..... | 837 |
| Analgin Tablet Co..... | 276 | Asthma cure, Munyon's: | |
| Burns, George W..... | 276 | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 |
| Aniseed sirup, Gauvin's: | | Az-ma-syde: | |
| Gauvin, J. A..... | 773 | Asthma Remedy & Mfg. Co..... | 727 |
| Antimalarico, Ferro-China: | | Doble, Arthur H..... | 727 |
| Saunig, A., & Co..... | 745 | Balmwort, compound fluid: | |
| Asafetida: | | Prescription Products Co..... | 697 |
| Bruen, Ritchey & Co..... | 583 | Balsam, Indian Tar: | |
| Curtius, T. M..... | 854 | Hurt, John B., & Son..... | 898 |

DRUGS—Continued.

| Beaver and oil compound: | N. J. No. | Cod liver oil compound: | N. J. No. |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Spiegel, Morris..... | 239 | St. Johns, H. W., Co..... | 303 |
| Belladonna leaves: | | Waterbury Chemical Co..... | 303 |
| Peck, Joseph A..... | 871 | Coke extract: | |
| Velsor, Joseph H..... | 871 | Kumfort Co..... | 309 |
| Belladonna root: | | Pillsbury, A. L., jr..... | 236 |
| Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 | Scott, J. A..... | 309 |
| Bitters: | | Cold and grip powders, Dr. Higbee's cough: | |
| Imperial Distilling & Cordial Co..... | 483 | German Medicine Co..... | 962 |
| (Bitters) Antimalario, Ferro-China: | | Higbee, Edwin W..... | 962 |
| Saunig, A., & Co..... | 745 | Cold and gripe tablets: | |
| Bitters, cocaineized pepsin cinchona: | | Tinsman, J. F..... | 769 |
| Davis, R. W., Drug Co..... | 735 | Waldron Drug Stores..... | 769 |
| Miller, J. F..... | 735 | Colocynth, Powdered: | |
| Bitters (Fernet-Branca): | | Gilpin, Langdon & Co. (Inc.)..... | 183 |
| Dunno, F..... | 726 | Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills..... | 192 |
| Gandolfi, L., & Co..... | 726, 839 | McIlvaine Bros..... | 390 |
| Imperial Distilling Cordial Co. (Inc.)..... | 839 | Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co..... | 292 |
| Bitters (Fernet Milan): | | Cough, cold and grip powders, Dr. Higbee's: | |
| Saunig, A., & Co..... | 743 | German Medicine Co..... | 962 |
| Blackberry soothing drops, Sabine's: | | Higbee, Edwin W..... | 962 |
| Lemke, A. J., Medicine Co. (Inc.)..... | 933 | Cough cure, Kickapoo: | |
| Blackburn's cascara, etc.: | | Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co..... | 826 |
| Blackburn, Robert..... | 32 | Cramp drops, Stange's Genuine Antispas- | |
| Victory Remedy Co..... | 32 | modic or: | |
| Blood cure, Munyon's: | | Abel, E. J., & Co..... | 903 |
| Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 | Cufohedake Brane-fude, Harper's: | |
| Blood cure, Munyon's Special liquid: | | Harper, Robert N..... | 25 |
| Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co..... | 874 | Damiana extract: | |
| Bradbury's Capi-Cura: | | Stearns, Frederick & Co..... | 345 |
| Cramer, James J..... | 906 | Damiana gin. (See Gin, Damiana.) | |
| Brant's soothing balm: | | Damiana Royal Brand Celebrated nerve in- | |
| Brant, J. W., Co. (Ltd.)..... | 777 | vigorator: | |
| Break-up-the-grip tablets: | | Steinhardt Bros. & Co..... | 501 |
| Langham, John D..... | 707 | Danderine: | |
| Bromo febrin: | | Knowlton Danderine Co..... | 284 |
| Smaw, William H..... | 182 | Dandruff cure, Mrs. Graham's: | |
| Brunner's greaseless peroxide cream: | | Graham, Mrs. Gervaise..... | 454 |
| Barrett, Fred T..... | 840 | Deodorizer and germ killer, Egyptian: | |
| Brunner, John..... | 840 | Paul Mfg. Co..... | 856 |
| Peroxide Specialty Co..... | 840 | Drug-habit cure: | |
| Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.) | | Starnes, W. A..... | 694 |
| Burwell's Instantaneous Headache Cachets: | | Tucker, W. J..... | 693 |
| Lowe, Willis H., Co..... | 820 | Eames' Tonic headache wafers: | |
| Cactico hair grower: | | Celery Cracker Medicine Co..... | 449 |
| Graham, Mrs. Gervaise..... | 715 | Eau Sublime hair coloring: | |
| Cadomene concentrated compound, tincture: | | Guilmard, Hippolyte..... | 434 |
| Prescription Products Co..... | 697 | Egyptian deodorizer and germ killer: | |
| Camphor: | | Paul Mfg. Co..... | 856 |
| Arthur Chemical Co..... | 221 | Elders, Dr., Celebrated Tobacco Specific: | |
| Dow & Snell Co. (Inc.)..... | 550 | Elders, H. W..... | 930 |
| Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combination treat- | | Epp-o-tone: | |
| ment for: | | La Cattel Mfg. Co..... | 433 |
| Johnson, O. A..... | 266 | Eyelin: | |
| Cancer and scrofula syrup, Mixer's: | | Eyelin Co..... | 181 |
| Mixer, Charles W..... | 797 | Face lotion: | |
| Cancer cure: | | Phillips Medical Co..... | 862 |
| Curry, Dr., Cancer Cure Co..... | 507 | Fahrney's, Dr., teething sirup: | |
| Miller, A. J..... | 635 | Fahrney, D., & Son..... | 144 |
| Cancerine: | | Failing's headache powder: | |
| Wilson, C. Henry..... | 427 | Failing-Nellis Drug Co..... | 624 |
| Cancerol: | | Falck's One-Minute headache cure: | |
| Leach, Leon T..... | 606 | Carslake, Will H..... | 418 |
| Cardiol, Compound essence of: | | Falck, John A., Co..... | 418 |
| Prescription Products Co..... | 697 | Febrisol, Tilden's: | |
| Cascara, Blackburn's, etc.: | | Tilden Co..... | 780 |
| Blackburn, Robert..... | 32 | Flag salt: | |
| Victory Remedy Co..... | 32 | Flag Salt Remedy Co..... | 495 |
| Catarrah, Remedy for hay fever and: | | "Funny-how-quick" headache and neuralgia | |
| Ryno, E. H..... | 323 | cure: | |
| Catarrah tablets, Stuart's: | | Funny-how-quick Co..... | 568 |
| Stuart, F. A., Co..... | 718 | Harriman, J. Maro, Drug Co..... | 568 |
| Chandler's headache buttons: | | Gauvin's aniseed sirup: | |
| Chandler Medicine Co. (Inc.)..... | 931 | Gauvin, J. A..... | 773 |
| Cloves—Amboyna, Powdered: | | Geneva gin. (See Gin, Geneva.) | |
| Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 | Gentian root, Powdered: | |
| Cocain: | | Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... | 754 |
| Crescelius, Charles..... | 646 | Germ killer, Egyptian deodorizer and: | |
| Cocain, hydrochlorid: | | Paul Mfg. Co..... | 856 |
| Abell, J. Roach..... | 10 | German seidlitz salts: | |
| Cocaineized pepsin cinchona bitters: | | American Granule & Tablet Co..... | 843 |
| Davis, R. W., Drug Co..... | 735 | Gin, Buchu: | |
| Miller, J. F..... | 735 | Baird-Daniels Co..... | 134 |
| Cod liver oil, Elixir of: | | Beitzel, A. E..... | 134 |
| Ingram, Frederick F., & Co..... | 598 | Bouvier, Dr. C., Specialty Co..... | 160 |

DRUGS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
|--|-----------|--|---------------|
| Gin, Damiana: | | Headache tablets, Huthwelker's: | |
| Kaufman, Henry F. | 245 | Huthwelker, Adam C. | 225 |
| Gin, Geneva: | | Headache tablets, Infallible: | |
| Blum, A., jr.'s, Sons (Inc.) | 770, 771 | Infallible Headache Tablet Co. | 919 |
| Gin-Seng-Gin: | | Headache Tablets, Telephone: | |
| Gin-Seng-Gin Co. | 327 | Horn, Charles W. | 392 |
| Shields, Victor E. | 327 | Headache wafers, Eames' Tonic: | |
| Shields, William H. | 327 | Celery Cracker Medicine Co. | 449 |
| Gowan's pneumonia cure: | | Headache wafers, Nyal's: | |
| Gowan Medical Co. | 180 | Stearns, Frederick, & Co. | 908 |
| Graham's, Mrs., dandruff cure: | | Headache wafers, Rexall: | |
| Graham, Mrs. Gervaise. | 454 | United Drug Co. | 559 |
| Grip, Break-up-the, tablets: | | Headache powders, Knox's: | |
| Langham, John D. | 707 | Pullen-Richardson Chemical Co. | 428 |
| Grip powders, Dr. Higbee's cough, cold, and: | | Headache, White's: | |
| German Medicine Co. | 962 | White, O. P. | 941 |
| Higbee, Edwin W. | 962 | Hed-ake, Preston's: | |
| Grippe tablets, Cold and: | | Parker-Blake Co. (Ltd.) | 258 |
| Tinsman, J. F. | 709 | Henbane, Powdered: | |
| Waldron Drug Stores | 769 | Hopkins, J. L., & Co. | 754 |
| H. H. H. medicine, D. Dodge Tomlinson's | | Higbee's, Dr., cough, cold and grip powders: | |
| celebrated: | | German Medicine Co. | 962 |
| Aschenbach & Miller (Inc.) | 863 | Higbee, Edwin W. | 962 |
| Haarlem Oil Capsules: | | Hodnett's Gem soothing syrup: | |
| Holland Medicine Co., Inc. | 987 | Hodnett, Alfred T. G. | 401 |
| Hair coloring, Eau Sublime: | | Howe's headache tablets: | |
| Guilmard, Hippolyte. | 434 | Howe Medicine Co. | 573 |
| Hair grower, Cactico: | | Humbbug oil: | |
| Graham, Mrs. Gervaise. | 715 | Smith, Mrs. Marshall. | 988 |
| Hair tonic, La Tosca: | | Huthwelker's headache tablets: | |
| Lombardo, J. L. | 319 | Huthwelker, Adam C. | 225 |
| Hair's, Dr. B. W., asthma cure: | | Hydrogen peroxid: | |
| Cochran, Margaretta R. | 837 | Bene, John. | 575 |
| Cochran, Robert H. | 837 | Eimer & Amend. | 216 |
| Hair, Dr. B. W. | 837 | James, John W. | 575 |
| McClelland, Westanna. | 837 | Towns & James. | 575 |
| Harper's Cufordhake Brane-fude: | | Indian Tar Balsam: | |
| Harper, Robert N. | 25 | Hurt, John B., & Son. | 898 |
| Hay fever and catarrh, Remedy for: | | Infallible headache tablets: | |
| Ryno, E. H. | 323 | Infallible Headache Tablet Co. | 919 |
| Headache and neuralgia cure, "Funny-how- | | Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment for | |
| quick:" | | cancer: | |
| Funny-how-quick Co. | 568 | Johnson, O. A. | 266 |
| Harriman, J. Maro, Drug Co. | 568 | Kickapoo cough cure: | |
| Headache buttons, Chandler's: | | Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co. | 826 |
| Chandler Medicine Co. (Inc.) | 931 | Kinne's Sure headache cure: | |
| Headache cachets, Burwell's Instantaneous: | | Kinne Medicine Co. | 346 |
| Lowe, Willis H., Co. | 820 | Knox's Head-ake powders: | |
| Headache cure, Falck's One-Minute: | | Pullen-Richardson Chemical Co. | 428 |
| Carlsake, Will H. | 418 | Kohler's Dr., Antidote: | |
| Falck, John A., Co. | 418 | Kohler Mfg. Co. | 329 |
| Headache cure, Kinne's: | | Kola Cordial, Nichols' Compound: | |
| Kinne Medicine Co. | 346 | Billings-Clapp Co. | 909 |
| Headache cure, Dr. Kohler's Antidote: | | Kurakoff: | |
| Kohler Mfg. Co. | 329 | Lewis, Charles A. | 750 |
| Headache cure, O. K.: | | Laudanum: | |
| Houston Drug Co. | 208 | National Spice Co. | 459 |
| Headache cure, Dr. Parker's Universal: | | Reakirt Drug Co. | 333 |
| Plank, W. R., Drug Co. | 191 | Wampole, Henry S., & Co. | 226 |
| Headache cure, Ramon's Pepsin: | | Lopez Specific Special Compound: | |
| Brown, Henry R. | 465 | Lopez Remedy Co. | 816 |
| Brown Mfg. Co. | 465 | Riggs, John A. | 816 |
| Headache cure, Sherman's: | | Make-Man tablets: | |
| Woodward, Orator F. | 709 | Affleck, Philip G. | 201 |
| Headache cure, Stanley's Instant: | | Man-Make Tablet Co. | 201, 294, 891 |
| Pierson, Stanley K. | 708 | Microbe killer, Radam's: | |
| Headache cure, Wells' Dime: | | Radam's Microbe Killer Co. | 236 |
| Wells Medicine Co. | 630 | Swift, Dean, Co. | 205 |
| Headache powder, Failing's: | | Mixer's cancer and scrofula syrup: | |
| Failing-Nellis Drug Co. | 624 | Mixer, Charles W. | 797 |
| Headache powders: | | Mother's Friend: | |
| Gearan, J. F. | 569 | Bradfield Regulator Co. | 203, 366, 636 |
| Headache powders, Dr. Peters': | | Muco-Solvent: | |
| Delaware Drug Co. | 643 | Gatlin Drug Co. | 54 |
| Headache powders, Sure Pop: | | Muco-Solvent Co. | 54 |
| Sure Pop Co. | 633 | Munyon's asthma cure: | |
| Headache powders, U-re-ka: | | Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | |
| Perlitich Pharmacy. | 260 | Co. | 874 |
| Headache remedy, Mrs. Summers' Harmless: | | | |
| Summers, Gabriel R. | 631 | | |
| Vanderhoof & Co. | 631 | | |
| Headache tablets: | | | |
| Capitol Pharmacy. | 986 | | |
| Nelson, Cyrus W. | 986 | | |
| Howe Medicine Co. | 573 | | |

DRUGS—Continued.

| | N. J. No. | | N. J. No. |
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| Munyon's blood cure: | | Skin food, Sartoin: | |
| Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | | Foosse, A. P. | 16 |
| Co. | 874 | Globe Pharmaceutical Co. | 16 |
| Munyon's special liquid blood cure: | | Pilkinton, William E. | 16 |
| Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy | | Skin food, Mme. Yale's, etc.: | |
| Co. | 874 | Kann, S., & Sons Co. | 82 |
| Nerve invigorator, Damiana Royal Brand | | Wilson, Maude Yale Bishop | 82 |
| Celebrated: | | Smith's quinine: | |
| Steinhardt Bros. & Co. | 501 | Smith, C. E. Rupert. | 965 |
| Neuralgia cure, "Funny-how-quick" head- | | Smith's Quinine Co. | 965 |
| ache and: | | Soemnoform: | |
| Funny-how-quick Co. | 568 | De Trey, E., & Sons | 571 |
| Harriman, J. Maro Drug Co. | 568 | Frantz, Jacob F. | 571 |
| Nichol's Compound Kola Cordial: | | Osborne, Dean C. | 571 |
| Billings-Clapp Co. | 909 | Sheppard, John R. | 571 |
| Nyal's headache wafers: | | Whiteley, George H. | 571 |
| Stearns, Frederick, & Co. | 908 | Soothing balm, Brant's: | |
| O. K. headache cure: | | Brant, J. W., Co. (Ltd.) | 777 |
| Houston Drug Co. | 208 | Soothing drops, Sabine's blackberry: | |
| Painease: | | Lemke, A. J., Medicine Co. (Inc.) | 933 |
| Jordan, Louis W. | 860 | Soothing syrup, Hodnett's Gem: | |
| Parker's Dr., Universal headache cure: | | Hodnett, Alfred T. G. | 401 |
| Plank, W. R., Drug Co. | 191 | Sporty Days Invigorator: | |
| Pepsette: | | Simon, J., & Sons | 426, 791 |
| American Beverage Co. (Inc.) | 742 | Sporty Days Invigorator Co. | 791 |
| Peroxid of hydrogen. (See Hydrogen per- | | Stange's Genuine Antispasmodic or Cramp | |
| oxid.) | | drops: | |
| Peroxide cream, Brunner's Greaseless: | | Abel, E. J., & Co. | 903 |
| Barrett, Fred T. | 840 | Stanley's Instant headache cure: | |
| Brunner, John | 840 | Pierson, Stanley K. | 708 |
| Peroxide Specialty Co. | 840 | Stuart's Adhesive plaster pad: | |
| Peter's, Dr., headache powders: | | Stuart, F. J. | 496 |
| Delaware Drug Co. | 643 | Stuart's catarrh tablets: | |
| Pine, Concentrated Oil of: | | Stuart, F. A., Co. | 718 |
| Foosse, A. P. | 30 | Sulphur, Liquid: | |
| Globe Pharmaceutical Co. | 30 | Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co. | 29 |
| Pilkinton, William E. | 30 | Menefee, R. N. | 29 |
| Pink root, powdered: | | Summers, Mrs., Harmless headache remedy: | |
| Muth Bros. & Co. | 901 | Summers, Gabriel R. | 631 |
| Plaster pad, Stuart's Adhesive: | | Vanderhoof & Co. | 631 |
| Stuart, F. J. | 496 | Sure Pop headache powders: | |
| Pneumonia cure, Gowan's: | | Sure Pop Co. | 633 |
| Gowan Medical Co. | 180 | Sure Thing Tonic: | |
| Preston's Hed-Ake: | | Furst Bros. | 261 |
| Parker-Blake Co. (Ltd.) | 258 | Teething syrup, Dr. Fahrney's: | |
| Quinine-whisky: | | Fahrney, D., & Son | 144 |
| Quinine Whisky Co. | 112, 885 | Teething syrup, Dr. Winchell's: | |
| Quinines, Smith's: | | Emmert Proprietary Co. | 610 |
| Smith, C. E. Rupert. | 965 | Telephone headache tablets: | |
| Smith's Quinine Co. | 965 | Horn, Charles W. | 392 |
| Radam's microbe killer: | | Tilden's Febrisol: | |
| Radam's Microbe Killer Co. | 623 | Tilden Co. | 780 |
| Swift, Dean, Co. | 205 | Tobacco Specific, Dr. Elders's Celebrated: | |
| Radol: | | Elders, H. W. | 930 |
| Dupuis, Dennis Rupert. | 184 | Tomlinson's, D. Dodge, celebrated H. H. H. | |
| Ramon's Pepsin headache cure: | | medicine: | |
| Brown, Henry R. | 465 | Aschenbach & Miller (Inc.) | 863 |
| Brown Mfg. Co. | 465 | Tonic, Walker's: | |
| Rexall headache wafers: | | Dreyfuss, Sam W. | 982 |
| United Drug Co. | 559 | Walker's Tonic Co. (Inc.) | 982 |
| Rock candy drips and whisky: | | Tonic, Sure Thing: | |
| Rosenthal, H., & Son | 467 | Furst Bros. | 261 |
| Sabine's blackberry soothing drops: | | Tragacanth, gum: | |
| Lemke, A. J., Medicine Co. (Inc.) | 933 | Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills | 998 |
| Salt peter: | | National Aniline & Chemical Co. | 572 |
| Sonnenborn, L., Sons (Inc.) | 86 | Turmeric: | |
| Sartoin skin food: | | Lehn & Fink | 996 |
| Foosse, A. P. | 16 | Peck, Joseph A. | 871 |
| Globe Pharmaceutical Co. | 16 | Velsor, Joseph H. | 871 |
| Pilkinton, William E. | 16 | Turpentine: | |
| Scrofula syrup, Mixer's Cancer and: | | Belden, A. G., & Co. | 929 |
| Mixer, Charles W. | 797 | Carolina Pine Products Co. | 220 |
| Seidlitz salts, German: | | Frank Tea & Spice Co. | 337 |
| American Granule & Tablet Co. | 843 | Gulf Mfg. Co. (Ltd.) | 539 |
| Senna Alex. leaves: | | Heekin Spice Co. | 248 |
| Peck, Joseph A. | 871 | Kendall, Dr. B. J., Co. | 220 |
| Velsor, Joseph H. | 871 | Lorick & Lowrance (Inc.) | 877 |
| Septicide: | | United States Turpentine & Linseed Oil | |
| Septicide Co. | 907 | Co. | 712 |
| Sherman's headach cure: | | Winn, W. R. | 792 |
| Woodward, Orator F. | 709 | U-re-ka headache powders: | |
| Skin food, Epp-o-tone: | | Perlitch Pharmacy | 260 |
| La Cattel Mfg. Co. | 433 | Walker's tonic: | |
| | | Dreyfuss, Sam H. | 982 |
| | | Walker's Tonic Co. (Inc.) | 982 |

DRUGS—Continued.

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| Wells's dime headache cure: | N. J. No. | Wintergreen essence: | N. J. No. |
| Wells Medicine Co..... | 630 | Dallemand Co..... | 293 |
| Whisky. (See Quinine-whisky.) | | Witch hazel: | |
| White's Headache: | | Hilbert, A. J., & Co..... | 609 |
| White, O. P..... | 941 | Ranney Drug Co..... | 357 |
| Winchell's Dr., teething syrup: | | Scott, Dr., Medicine Co..... | 609 |
| Emmert Proprietary Co..... | 610 | Yale's, Mme., skin food, etc.: | |
| Wine of Coca, Lambert's: | | Kann, S., & Sons Co..... | 82 |
| Lambert, Benjamin L..... | 204 | Wilson, Maude Yale Bishop..... | 82 |

1000



